

# Industrial Property

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

### Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization and Certain Other Treaties Administered by WIPO

#### Declaration

#### KAZAKHSTAN

The Government of Kazakhstan deposited, on February 16, 1993, the following declaration:

“The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan hereby declares that

- the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979;
- the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, of March 20, 1883, as

revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979;

- the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, of April 14, 1891, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979;
- the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), of June 19, 1970, as amended on September 28, 1979, and modified on February 3, 1984,

continue to be applicable to the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and accepts, in respect of that territory, the obligations set forth in the said Conventions, Agreement and Treaty.

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan declares that, for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the Paris Union, the Republic of Kazakhstan wishes to belong to Class VII.”

*WIPO Notification No. 163, Paris Notification No. 137, Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 55, PCT Notification No. 77, of February 16, 1993.*

## Normative Activities of WIPO in the Field of Industrial Property

### Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties

Second Session  
(Geneva, November 25 to 27, 1992)

The Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties held its second session in Geneva from November 25 to 27, 1992.<sup>1</sup>

The following 23 organizations were represented at the session: Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works (AGICOA); Association of Dutch Patent Agents (APA); Brazilian Association of Industrial Property (ABPI); Brazilian Association of Industrial Property Agents (ABAPI); Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CI Arb); Committee of National Institutes of Patent

<sup>1</sup> For a note on the first session, see *Industrial Property*, 1992, p. 214.

Agents (CNIPA); Federal Chamber of Patent Agents (Patentanwaltskammer (PAK)) (FCPA); Federation of German Industry (BDI); Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI); Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA); International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI); International Chamber of Commerce (ICC); International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC); International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID); International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors (FIAD); International Federation of Computer Law Associations (IFCLA); International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI); International Publishers Association (IPA); Japan Patent Association (JPA); Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law (ILATID); Licensing Executives Society International (LESI); Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI); Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE). One expert, invited by the International Bureau, also participated in the meeting.

Discussions were based on a memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "An Outline of Possible Services that Could be Provided by WIPO" (document ARB/WG/II/1). The Working Group considered the desirability of the provision of such services by WIPO, as well as the types of service that could be provided.

There was general agreement that WIPO should consider making available, in addition to the two procedures proposed in the working document (which were (i) mediation and default arbitration, and (ii) direct arbitration), two other forms of procedure, namely, mediation without any obligatory link to arbitration and a form of mini-arbitration designed to provide quick and inexpensive settlements of small-scale disputes. It was considered particularly important that such a procedure be available for small and medium-sized enterprises, where the cost of long-drawn-out litigation, in terms of human and financial resources, could be destructive.

The Working Group had detailed discussions in particular on the following items: arbitrability of intellectual property rights, criteria for the qualifications and method of appointment of mediators and arbitrators, including consultations with parties, fees and the consequences of non-payment of fees, the termination of mediations, the number of and challenges to arbitrators, discovery, whether reasons should be given for an arbitral decision, the place of arbitration and institutional arrangements.

The possible services that could be provided by WIPO in the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties will be further discussed at the third meeting of the Working Group to be held in 1993.

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS\*

### I. Organizations

**Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works (AGICOA):** P. Carruzzo. **Association of Dutch Patent Agents (APA):** M.J.W. Gelissen. **Brazilian Association of Industrial Property (ABPI):** J.A. Faria Correa. **Brazilian Association of Industrial Property Agents (ABAPI):** J.A. Faria Correa. **Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIARB):** R. Briner; D. Brown-Berset. **Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA):** U. Witzenzellner. **Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (Patentanwaltskammer (PAK)), Germany (FCPA):** U. Witzenzellner. **Federation of German Industry (BDI):** F. Kretschmer. **Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI):** W. Holzer. **Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA):** A. Millé. **International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI):** J. Clark. **International Chamber of Commerce (ICC):** D. Hascher; X.A. de Mello; J.H. Kraus; D. Croze. **International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC):** N'D. N'Diaye. **International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID):** G. Adams. **International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors (FIAD):** A. Virenque. **International Federation of Computer Law Associations (IFCLA):** A. Millé; M.I. Sorondo. **International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI):** G. Roussel. **International Publishers Association (IPA):** J.A. Koutchoumow. **Japan Patent Association (JPA):** Y. Kanezaki. **Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law (ILATID):** A. Millé; M.I. Sorondo. **Licensing Executives Society International (LESI):** D.H. O'Connor. **Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI):** J. Pagenberg. **Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE):** F. Kretschmer.

### II. Experts

T. Arnold, United States of America; J.A. Faria Correa, Brazil.

### III. International Bureau of WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); F. Gurry (*Director-Counsellor, Office of the Director General*); C. Graffigna (*Counsellor, Office of the Director General*); R. Sateler (*Assistant Legal Counsel, Office of the Legal Counsel*).

\*A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau.

## Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

### PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI)

Second Session  
(Geneva, November 30 to December 4, 1992)

The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) held its second session in Geneva from November 30 to December 4, 1992.<sup>1</sup> The following 20 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Benelux Trademark Office (BBM). The Commission of the European Communities (CEC) was represented by an observer.

The Working Group discussed a draft questionnaire concerning the quality control measures for data entry and validation of trademark data, and approved the final draft of the questionnaire. The Working Group decided that the final questionnaire should also be sent in the form of an ASCII-coded floppy disc to 11 industrial property offices that had declared their readiness to accept it in coded form and to reply by returning the completed floppy disc to the International Bureau. The Working Group agreed that this experience would be useful for further work in the field of electronic exchange of data relating to trademarks.

The Working Group discussed a revised proposal of WIPO Standard ST.60 (Recommendation concerning bibliographic data relating to marks) and requested the International Bureau to prepare a new draft on the basis of comments made by the Working Group, to be discussed at its next session.

A draft questionnaire concerning the definition of a figurative mark was discussed, and the International Bureau was requested to issue the final questionnaire, taking into account all comments made at the session.

A draft questionnaire concerning the quality and dimensions of the figurative element in an application concerning a figurative mark was also discussed. The International Bureau stated that it would take the comments made into account before issuing the final questionnaire.

The Working Group requested the International Bureau to prepare summaries of the surveys on trademark search systems and examination methods and on the numbering of trademark applications and registrations for the next (third) session, scheduled to be held from October 18 to 22, 1993.

### PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC)

Eleventh Session  
(Geneva, December 7 to 11, 1992)

The PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) held its eleventh session in Geneva from December 7 to 11, 1992.<sup>2</sup> The following 32 members of the Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Patent Office (EPO). India, the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

The Committee discussed the proposed revision and coordination of Tasks Nos. 19, 29 and 45 (dealing with standards related to machine-readable data) and agreed that the mixed-mode format should be used for recording all types of industrial property information in machine-readable form for exchange on all types of carrier. The Committee agreed that appropriate tasks to elaborate standards would be established later, since a contribution on experience in developing mixed-mode software in the framework of the trilateral cooperation between the EPO, the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japanese Patent Office was expected from those offices.

The Committee agreed that the revision of WIPO Standard ST.32 (Generic coding of the text of patent documents exchanged on a machine-readable carrier) should be taken up by the PCIPI Working Group on General Information as a priority.

Regarding WIPO Standard ST.3 (two-letter codes identifying countries and organizations granting industrial property titles), the Committee decided that it should be retained in its present form and that the International Bureau should publish, in the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation*, a separate comprehensive list of two-letter codes (comprising also countries not granting, or not yet granting, industrial property titles) derived from International Standard ISO 3166:1988.

<sup>1</sup> For a note on the first session, see *Industrial Property*, 1992, p. 218.

<sup>2</sup> For a note on the tenth session, see *Industrial Property*, 1992, p. 220.

As regards WIPO Standard ST.9 (Recommendation concerning bibliographic data on and relating to patent documents), the Committee agreed that a new code number (67) (Number and filing date of a patent application, or number of a granted patent, on which the present utility model application or registration (or a similar industrial property right, such as a utility certificate or utility innovation) is based) should be added to WIPO Standard ST.9.

The Committee adopted WIPO Standard ST.24 (Recommendation concerning the filing of nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings in computer-readable form), WIPO Standard ST.62 (Recommendation concerning the standard abbreviation for the Vienna Classification) and WIPO Standard ST.81 (Recommendation concerning the content and layout of industrial designs Gazettes).

It was decided that the following new tasks would be included in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium: (a) elaborate a WIPO standard for field name tags used in patent search systems, (b) conduct a study, on the basis of a survey, on the grant and publication of "supplementary protection certificates for medicinal products" or equivalent industrial property rights, (c) consider the representation of IPC indexing codes in a way distinguishing them more clearly from the IPC classification symbols, and (d) study the question of what constitutes internal use by the offices and their associated libraries.

The Committee reviewed the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium and recommended the tentative calendar of PCIPI meetings in 1993.

#### **PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI)**

Tenth Session  
(Geneva, December 7 to 11, 1992)

The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information

(PCIPI/MI) held its tenth session in Geneva from December 7 to 11, 1992.<sup>3</sup> The following 32 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Patent Office (EPO). India, the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

As regards Project P 950 (Model provisions for the harmonization of the presentation of patent applications and the like, filed in machine-readable form, and for the layout of their technical content), the Delegation of the United States of America made a detailed presentation of the Patent Application Management (PAM) System, whose objective is to automate the entire patent application process within the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

Following that presentation, the Working Group agreed that one of its tasks would be revised to deal with monitoring the development of patent applications and the like, filed in machine-readable form, and of the layout of their technical content.

The Working Group also noted the status of various tasks in its charge, notably that dealing with the preparation of model provisions for the harmonization of the presentation of patent applications and the like, filed in machine-readable form, and for the layout of their technical content.

The Working Group was informed that the International Bureau would recommend to the Executive Coordination Committee that the ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information be discontinued in view of the fact that most tasks assigned to that Working Group had been completed.

<sup>3</sup> For a note on the ninth session, see *Industrial Property*, 1992, p. 220.

## Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

#### The PCT in 1992

##### General

*New Contracting States.* During 1992, Ireland, Portugal, New Zealand, Viet Nam and Niger deposited instruments of accession to the PCT, while Ukraine, the Czech Republic and Slovakia deposited declarations of continued application of the PCT to their respective territories, bringing the number of Contracting States of the PCT (as of March 21, 1993, when the PCT enters into force in respect of Niger) to 56. As of the entry into force of the PCT in respect of Niger, all States party to the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) will also be party to the PCT.

The 56 States party to the PCT as of March 21, 1993, are the following:

*In Africa:* Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger (as of March 21, 1993), Senegal, Sudan, Togo.

*In the Americas:* Barbados, Brazil, Canada, United States of America.

*In Asia and the Pacific:* Australia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam (as of March 10, 1993).

*In Europe:* Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

The main decisions adopted by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its twentieth (twelfth extraordinary) session, held in Geneva from September 21 to 29, 1992, together with the sessions of other Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO (see *Industrial Property*, 1992, pp. 299 *et seq.*), were the following:

– *Accession of China to the PCT.* The Assembly unanimously approved the text of the Agreement between the Chinese Patent Office and WIPO relating to the functioning of that Office as International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority, and appointed the Chinese Patent Office as a PCT Authority with effect from the date on which China becomes party to the PCT. In addition, the Assembly adopted, with effect from the same date, amendments to the PCT Regulations that would permit the use of Chinese in the filing, publication and other processing of international applications under the PCT.

– *International Search and International Preliminary Examination of International Applications Filed in Spanish.* The Assembly unanimously adopted amendments to the PCT Regulations permitting international preliminary examination, on the basis of a translation furnished by the applicant, of international applications filed and published in a language that is not a working language of the International Preliminary Examining Authority. These amendments will apply initially to international applications filed in Spanish, although they are not limited in their operation to applications filed in that language. The amendments are designed especially to facilitate the accession of Spanish-speaking countries to the PCT, including its Chapter II. They entered into force on January 1, 1993.

– *Extension of the Effects of International Applications to Certain Newly Independent States.* The Assembly adopted new Rules 32.1 and 32.2 which provide a special procedure for extending the effects of certain international applications to any newly independent State, whose territory was formerly part of a PCT Contracting State that has subsequently ceased to exist, which deposits a declaration of continuation the effect of which is that the PCT is applied by that newly independent State. The new Rules entered into force on October 1, 1992. So far they concern Ukraine, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

##### Administration

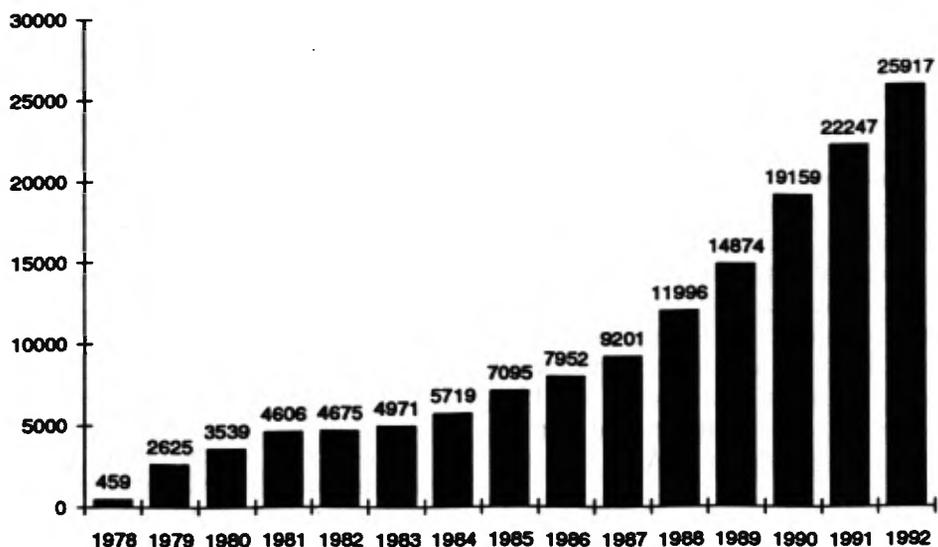
The growth in recent years of international applications filed under the PCT continued during 1992,

despite the adverse economic situation affecting most countries. In that year, the International Bureau received the "record copies"<sup>1</sup> of 25,917 international applications from "receiving Offices," that is, Offices with which international applications are filed (1991: 22,247). This represents an increase of

16.5% over 1991. The 25,917 international applications had the effect, in the PCT Contracting States, of about 661,000 national applications.

The number of international applications received by the International Bureau in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations is as follows:

*Number of International Applications Received Since 1978*



In 1992, the average number of Contracting States designated per international application was 25.5 (1991: 22.84). The average number of designation fees payable per international application was 10.25 (1991: 9.29). This difference is due both to the fact that, in the case of the designation of several countries for a regional (European or OAPI) patent, only one designation fee is to be paid, and to the fact that any designation in excess of 10 is free of charge. The difference also reflects the fact that applicants eliminate some of the original designations—made at no cost at the time of filing—by the time they pay the designation fees, which is a natural effect of the PCT procedure. In 1992, a European patent was sought in 24,695 international applications, which represents 95% (1991: 21,241 = 95.47%) of the total. The percentage of applications containing more than 10 designations was 26.74% (1991: 23.37%).

The following table shows the countries of origin of international applications received by the Interna-

tional Bureau in 1992 and the corresponding percentages, as compared with 1991:

Country of Origin <sup>1</sup>	Applications Received		Percentage	
	1992	(1991)	1992	(1991)
United States of America	11,869	(9,036)	45.80	(40.62)
Germany	3,104	(2,867)	11.98	(12.89)
United Kingdom <sup>2</sup>	2,618	(2,486)	10.10	(11.17)
Japan	1,717	(1,815)	6.62	(8.16)
France	1,274	(1,094)	4.92	(4.92)
Sweden	941	(949)	3.63	(4.27)
Australia	687	(599)	2.65	(2.69)
Canada	555	(472)	2.14	(2.12)
Switzerland <sup>3</sup>	431	(412)	1.66	(1.85)
Denmark	400	(414)	1.54	(1.86)
Italy	399	(284)	1.54	(1.28)
Finland	362	(400)	1.40	(1.80)
Netherlands	318	(321)	1.23	(1.44)
Russian Federation	287	(366) <sup>4</sup>	1.11	(1.65) <sup>5</sup>
Austria	238	(171)	0.92	(0.77)
Norway	204	(170)	0.79	(0.76)
Belgium	121	(135)	0.47	(0.61)
Spain	102	(85)	0.39	(0.38)
Republic of Korea	74	(34)	0.29	(0.15)
Hungary	53	(54)	0.20	(0.24)
Czechoslovakia	38	(2)	0.15	(0.01)
Ireland	31	(-)	0.12	(-)
Greece	21	(18)	0.08	(0.08)

<sup>1</sup> A "record copy" is the true copy of an international application filed with a "receiving Office" and transmitted to the International Bureau.

Brazil	20	(29)	0.08	(0.13)
Luxembourg	17	(12)	0.07	(0.05)
Poland	14	(15)	0.05	(0.07)
Bulgaria	9	(3)	0.03	(0.01)
Romania	8	(2)	0.03	(0.01)
New Zealand	2	(-)	0.01	(-)
Monaco	1	(-)	0.01	(-)
Portugal	1	(-)	0.01	(-)
Sri Lanka	1	(-)	0.01	(-)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	(2)	0.00	(0.01)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,917</b>	<b>(22,247)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>

<sup>1</sup> 2,956 (= 11.41%) of the international applications received were filed with the European Patent Office (EPO); they are included in the figures concerning the Member State of the EPO of which the applicant is a national or resident.

<sup>2</sup> Includes figures for Hong Kong and the Isle of Man, since the national Office of the United Kingdom also acts for residents of Hong Kong and the Isle of Man.

<sup>3</sup> Includes figures for Liechtenstein, since the national Office of Switzerland also acts for nationals and residents of Liechtenstein.

<sup>4</sup> Refers to international applications filed by nationals and residents of the former Soviet Union before December 25, 1991.

A copy of every international application is sent to the competent International Searching Authority (ISA) for the carrying out of the international search. The number of such international applications sent to each ISA in 1992 was as follows:

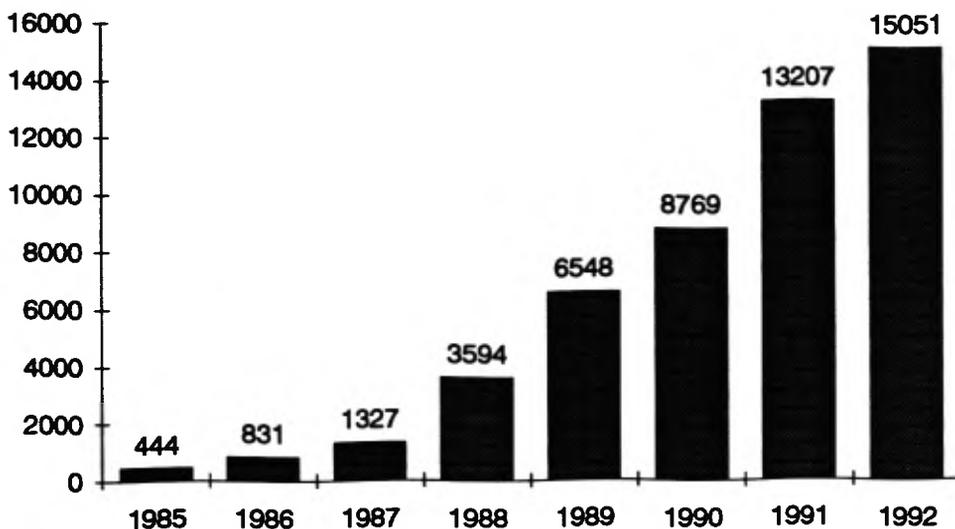
ISA	Number of Applications		Percentage	
	1992	(1991)	1992	(1991)
EPO	13,851	(11,560)	53.44	(51.56)
United States of America	7,486	(6,004)	28.88	(26.99)
Sweden	1,837	(1,862)	7.09	(8.37)
Japan	1,639	(1,754)	6.32	(7.88)
Australia	689	(597)	2.66	(2.68)
Russian Federation	286	(371)	1.10	(1.67)
Austria	129	(99)	0.50	(0.45)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,917</b>	<b>(22,247)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>

The international applications received by the International Bureau in 1992 were filed in the following languages:

Language of Filing	Number of Applications		Percentage	
	1992	(1991)	1992	(1991)
English	17,960	(14,562)	69.30	(65.45)
German	3,571	(3,272)	13.78	(14.71)
Japanese	1,640	(1,753)	6.33	(7.88)
French	1,342	(1,185)	5.18	(5.33)
Swedish	540	(503)	2.08	(2.26)
Russian	287	(366)	1.11	(1.64)
Finnish	150	(176)	0.58	(0.79)
Danish	140	(142)	0.54	(0.64)
Norwegian	100	(102)	0.38	(0.46)
Spanish	94	(82)	0.36	(0.37)
Dutch	93	(104)	0.36	(0.47)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,917</b>	<b>(22,247)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>

The number of demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT in 1992 amounted to 15,051, which represents an increase of 13.96% over 1991. The corresponding number of demands in each calendar year since 1985 was as follows:

*Number of Demands Filed Worldwide*



These 15,051 demands were filed with the Offices indicated below, which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEA):

IPEA	Number of Demands		Percentage	
	1992	(1991)	1992	(1991)
EPO	6,088	(4,778)	40.44	(36.18)
United States of America	4,736	(4,954)	31.47	(37.51)
United Kingdom	2,023	(1,722)	13.44	(13.04)
Sweden	1,251	(969)	8.31	(7.34)
Australia	540	(460)	3.59	(3.48)
Japan	337	(268)	2.24	(2.03)
Austria	51	(35)	0.34	(0.26)
Russian Federation	25	(21)	0.17	(0.16)
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,051</b>	<b>(13,207)</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>(100.00)</b>

The growth by 13.96% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in 1992 as compared with 1991 can be attributed to the fact that most of the Contracting States can now be elected for international preliminary examination and to the fact that applicants are more and more aware of the advantages of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT, which provides an opinion on whether the invention meets the PCT criteria for patentability and postpones by 10 more months the beginning of the national or regional procedures.

### Use of Computers

A new, improved computer system enabling the International Bureau, among other things, to record and process the data contained in the international applications, international search reports and demands for international preliminary examination received by it, and also to generate magnetic tapes for the photocomposition of the pages of the *PCT Gazette* and of the front pages of PCT pamphlets, has been developed and installed. This system, called the "Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications" (CASPIA), came into operation in July 1992.

Another computer system is under development: the *Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System* (DICAPS). That system is designed to satisfy the following general requirements: storage, consultation and retrieval of application files (files will no longer exist in paper form but will gradually be replaced by optical discs); automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and *PCT Gazette* pages; automatic printing of pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of pamphlets

on optical media, particularly CD-ROMs. The development of the system is taking place in two phases. The first phase, involving an organization study and the preparation of a detailed description of the system, was completed in 1991. The second phase, consisting in the implementation of the system in successive stages, started in March 1992 and is scheduled to be completed before the end of January 1994. The first of those stages (automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of *PCT Gazette* pages) is scheduled to be completed by April 1993.

When fully operational, the DICAPS project will provide for:

(i) more efficient storage of the application files by the recording on optical discs of the pages (approximately 8.55 million) constituting the 85,000 paper files (expected by the end of 1993) in the Compactus;

(ii) simpler organization of work flow, ensuring that documents and files are automatically distributed to the appropriate staff in due time;

(iii) improvements in the production of the *PCT Gazette* and pamphlets, through the use of computer-controlled composition and computer-controlled high-speed printers that are expected to produce over 6,000,000 pages per month by 1993;

(iv) simpler and cheaper production and distribution to national administrations and customers of copies of PCT pamphlets, digital copies of which will be retrieved from the optical discs, electronically sorted and printed on the high-speed printers.

The International Bureau has started cooperating with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the development of a system enabling applicants to prepare international applications on personal computers and to file such applications in machine-readable form. This system, called the "Electronic Application SYstem" (EASY), will allow applicants to input the various data to be given in the request, to take advantage of automatic validity checks on those data and to prepare the remainder of the international application (description, claims and abstract) on a word processor, and the drawings as facsimile images.

*PCT CD-ROM Products.* The International Bureau continued to administer and improve its program of distribution and dissemination on optical storage media, more particularly CD-ROMs, of industrial property information relating to its activities.

A first CD-ROM series, which at present is produced in cooperation with the EPO in Munich, is called "ESPACE-WORLD" and contains the full text and the drawings of the international applications published by the International Bureau under the PCT

since January 1, 1990, together with the corresponding bibliographic data in coded, searchable form. All international applications published since 1990 are available in CD-ROM format (a total of 127 CD-ROMs). Publication is fortnightly.

Although an ESPACE-WORLD series subscription costs DM 2,500 per annum, any PCT member State that waives its right to receive paper copies of all published PCT international applications free of charge has the right to receive, free of charge, the ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM series, together with a standard CD-ROM workstation with which the CD-ROMs may be read, and printouts obtained of the published international applications stored on them.

At the end of 1992, the Offices of the following 26 countries and organizations had opted for the alternative of receiving published PCT international applications on CD-ROM and had received a CD-ROM workstation free of charge from WIPO: Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Monaco, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine, EPO, OAPI.

WIPO will publish the whole backfile (1978-89) of the 66,700 published PCT international applications, which will fill approximately 140 CD-ROMs.

A second CD-ROM series, also a joint project with the EPO, is called "ESPACE-FIRST." ESPACE-FIRST CD-ROMs contain bibliographic data and complete facsimile images of the first pages of published PCT international applications and of published European patent applications. Publication

is fortnightly, representing six CD-ROMs a year. This CD-ROM series was started in 1988 and the yearly subscription price is DM 450 (not including postage). It is available free of charge to all member States of the PCT.

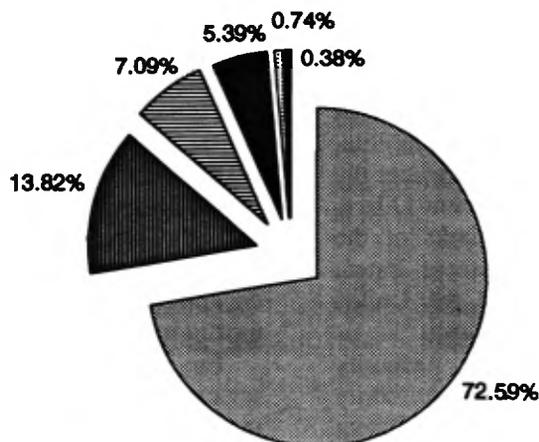
### Information and Promotion Services

*Publications.* The fortnightly publication of the *PCT Gazette*, in separate English and French editions, continued throughout 1992. In addition to a substantial volume of information of general character, the *PCT Gazette* included entries relating to the 22,971 (1991: 20,178) international applications that were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in English, French, German, Japanese, Russian or Spanish, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issue of the *PCT Gazette*.

The number of international applications published in 1992 as pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages was as follows:

Language of Publication	Number of Applications		Percentage	
	1992	(1991)	1992	(1991)
English	16,675	(14,066)	72.59	(69.71)
German	3,174	(3,079)	13.82	(15.26)
Japanese	1,628	(1,620)	7.09	(8.03)
French	1,237	(1,077)	5.39	(5.34)
Russian	170	(278)	0.74	(1.38)
Spanish	87	(58)	0.38	(0.28)
Total	22,971	(20,178)	100.00	(100.00)

Languages of Publication in 1992



Several special issues of the *PCT Gazette* were published, containing:

- consolidated information of general character (Nos. 01/1992 and 18/1992);
- the Administrative Instructions as in force on July 1, 1992 (No. 15/1992);
- the PCT Receiving Office Guidelines as in force on July 1, 1992 (No. 16/1992);
- the PCT Search Guidelines as modified on the basis of the amended Regulations (No. 30/1992);
- certain WIPO Standards of particular interest to PCT applicants (No. 20/1992).

The *PCT Applicant's Guide*, an indispensable handbook for users of the PCT system, was completely revised in 1992 to take into account the amendments to the PCT Regulations that entered into force in July 1992 and all the experience gained since the appearance of the earlier editions.

*PCT Seminars.* In 1992, officials of the International Bureau participated in meetings exclusively devoted to the use and advantages of the PCT in Austria, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

### Development of the PCT System

On March 27, 1992, an *informal meeting of representatives of the private sector* was held in Geneva.

The meeting considered the possibilities for adding new features to the PCT system in order to make the international search report and the international preliminary examination report so reliable that supplemental search and examination during the national phase of the PCT procedure would not be regarded as necessary for the overwhelming majority of applications.

The *Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT* held its second session in Geneva from March 9 to 13, 1992. The following eight International Authorities were represented at the session: the Australian Patent Office, the Austrian Patent Office, the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation, the EPO, the Japanese Patent Office, the Swedish Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office, each in its capacity as both International Searching Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT, and the United Kingdom Patent Office in its capacity as an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT.

During that session, all the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining

Authorities agreed to modifications to the PCT Search Guidelines and the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines. The International Authorities also considered proposed modifications to the Administrative Instructions under the PCT and to the forms relating to the procedure before International Searching Authorities and before International Preliminary Examining Authorities.

### Other PCT Committees and Meetings of PCT Authorities

The *PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)* held its thirteenth session in Geneva on September 22 and 23, 1992. The following 30 members of the Committee were represented: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United States of America, EPO. China was represented by observers.

The Assembly of the PCT Union later approved, as recommended by the Committee, the draft Agreement between the Chinese Patent Office and WIPO and the appointment of the Chinese Patent Office as an International Searching Authority and International Preliminary Examining Authority under Articles 16(3) and 32(3) of the PCT, with effect from the date on which China becomes bound by the PCT (the Agreement is expected to enter into force at the beginning of 1994).

The *PCT/CTC* held its fourteenth session in Geneva from December 7 to 11, 1992. The following 25 members of the Committee were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

The Committee revised the list of periodicals established under Rule 34.1(b)(iii) of the PCT, deciding on the addition to it of a number of technical journals and the deletion of others.

The Committee also considered a proposal for a review of the 1920 cut-off date for minimum documentation under PCT Rule 34, and decided that the matter should be investigated further on the basis of a survey by the International Bureau of the frequency and relevance of citations by PCT Authorities and national offices.

## Madrid Union

### The Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Union in 1992

#### General

*New Member States.* In the course of 1992, Slovenia, Croatia, Ukraine, the Czech Republic and Slovakia deposited declarations of continued application of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks to their respective territories, bringing the number of member States of the Madrid Union (as of January 1, 1993) to 33.

*Amendment of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement.* The Assembly of the Madrid Union adopted a new Rule 38 of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement, entitled "Continuation of Effects of International Registrations in Certain Successor States." The new Rule deals with international registrations in States ("successor States") that have recently become independent and whose territory was formerly part of the territory of another State that was party to the Madrid Agreement, where such successor States have deposited a declaration of continuation of the Madrid Agreement. The new Rule requires the filing with the International Bureau, by the owner of an international registration with a territorial extension to the predecessor country, of a request that the international registration continue to have effect in the successor State if the owner so wishes. So far, the new Rule applies to Croatia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

On December 15, 1992, in accordance with Rule 38 of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement, the International Bureau sent to 59,951 owners (or agents of owners) of 123,915 international registrations containing a territorial extension to Yugoslavia recorded before December 1, 1992, a notice informing them of the possibility of requesting, within six months of the notice, the continuation of the effects of those registrations in Croatia and/or Slovenia.

On December 25, 1992, also in accordance with Rule 38 of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement, the International Bureau sent to 23,620 owners (or agents of owners) of 42,081 international registrations containing a territorial extension to the Soviet Union recorded before December 25, 1991, a

notice informing them of the possibility of requesting, within six months of the notice, the continuation of the effects of those registrations in Ukraine.

In anticipation of the entry into force, on April 1, 1993, of the new Trademark Law of Switzerland, which allows the registration of service marks, the International Bureau, in agreement with the Swiss Intellectual Property Office, has adopted transitional provisions applicable to international trademark registrations under the Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks. According to those provisions, any registration with a territorial extension to Switzerland made in accordance with Article 3ter(1) or (2) of the Madrid Agreement will, if it relates to services, be eligible for the protection of those services in Switzerland provided that the territorial extension is effective as from a date later than March 31, 1993. Owners of, or applicants for, international registrations wishing to benefit from the date of April 1, 1993, for the recording of their international registrations and/or territorial extensions may file a request to that end, regardless of whether or not the date of registration, or of the recording of the territorial extension, in terms of the Madrid Agreement is earlier than April 1, 1993.

#### Administration

The International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement in 1992. The total number of registrations effected in that year was 15,702, and the total number of renewals was 5,441, representing respectively a decrease of 1.61% and an increase of 21.39% in relation to the 1991 figures. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 28,280 (1991: 26,949) and the total number of refusals recorded was 46,310 (1991: 48,961). As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 9.11, the international registrations effected in 1992 had the equivalent effect of some 142,045 national registrations.

The table below is a breakdown of the number of registrations and renewals effected in 1992 according to the country of origin of the owner of the registration or renewed registration, together with the corresponding percentages:

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

Total Registrations		Country of Origin or of Owner	Renewals		Registrations/Renewals	
Number	%		Number	%	Number	%
3,775	24.04	Germany . . . . .	1,803	33.14	5,578	26.38
4,028	25.65	France . . . . .	1,167	21.45	5,195	24.57
2,451	15.61	Benelux countries . . . . .	784	14.41	3,235	15.30
1,802	11.48	Italy . . . . .	365	6.71	2,167	10.25
1,436	9.14	Switzerland . . . . .	699	12.85	2,135	10.10
1,116	7.11	Spain . . . . .	239	4.39	1,355	6.41
717	4.57	Austria . . . . .	157	2.88	874	4.13
83	0.53	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	42	0.77	125	0.59
64	0.41	Liechtenstein . . . . .	37	0.68	101	0.48
38	0.24	Hungary . . . . .	54	0.99	92	0.44
21	0.13	Portugal . . . . .	61	1.12	82	0.39
46	0.29	Monaco . . . . .	8	0.15	54	0.26
37	0.24	China . . . . .	—	—	37	0.17
16	0.10	Yugoslavia . . . . .	8	0.15	24	0.11
15	0.09	Morocco . . . . .	7	0.13	22	0.10
15	0.09	Bulgaria . . . . .	—	—	15	0.07
12	0.08	Poland . . . . .	—	—	12	0.06
3	0.02	Romania . . . . .	9	0.16	12	0.06
9	0.06	Cuba . . . . .	—	—	9	0.04
9	0.06	Russian Federation . . . . .	—	—	9	0.04
6	0.04	Egypt . . . . .	1	0.02	7	0.03
2	0.01	San Marino . . . . .	—	—	2	0.01
1	0.01	Democratic People's Republic of Korea . . . . .	—	—	1	0.01
15,702	100.00		5,441	100.00	21,143	100.00

### Use of Computers

The archiving and publishing system using digital optical discs known as MINOS (*Marks INformation Optically Stored*), which was set up by the International Bureau in order to rationalize the management and operation of documentation and to improve and facilitate access to the files of international registrations and their publication, has been fully operational since February 1992.

*Madrid CD-ROM Product.* The ROMARIN CD-ROM (*Read-Only-Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry INformation*) contains all the relevant data of each international mark registered in the International Trademark Register maintained by WIPO under the Madrid Agreement, together with the figurative elements of the marks, if any. A ROMARIN CD-ROM has been issued every month since May 1992, and each incorporates all the data in the International Trademark Register. The ROMARIN CD-ROMs are supplied free of charge to the member States of the Madrid Union (or, more specifically, to their trademark administration offices), which have also received, free of charge, specially designed ROMARIN CD-ROM workstations.

Monthly ROMARIN production discs have been available since May 1992 on a subscription basis. They contain each month the complete international mark file plus the black and white images of the current month. The complete *image* file, incorpo-

rating all images (black and white, grey-scale and color) will be delivered on a second disc to all subscribers in 1993, at the end of the first production year.

### Information and Promotion Services

*Publications.* The review *Les Marques internationales* (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 in 1992.

The sixth edition (1992) of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks was issued in Dutch/French in March, in Norwegian in April, in German/French in November and in Spanish/French in December.

*Missions.* In 1992, officials of the International Bureau undertook missions exclusively devoted to the use and advantages of the Madrid Agreement, including courses on the administrative procedures for the international registration of marks, assistance to national offices in the use of those procedures and demonstrations of the ROMARIN CD-ROM to Canada, China, Germany, and the United States of America. National officials from Bulgaria, China, France, New Zealand, Romania, Sweden and the

United States of America visited the headquarters of WIPO for the same purposes.

### Application of the Madrid Protocol

The International Bureau continued to work on the basic analysis for the preparation of a computerized system which will be used once the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement enters into force. Drafting work on the User's Requirements has proceeded at the same pace as the preparation of the Madrid Protocol Regulations.

The *Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989* held its fifth session in Geneva from October 12 to 16, 1992. The following 32 States and one intergovernmental organization members of the Working Group were represented: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, European Communities (EC). The following six States and one intergovernmental organization were represented by observers: Canada, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Republic of Korea, United States of America, Benelux Trademark Office (BBM).

Representatives of the following 20 non-governmental organizations participated in the session as observers: Arab Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (ASPIP), Chamber of Trademark

and Design Specialists (CSMM), Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (CIPA), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property (CLIP), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA), Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (FCPA), Federation of German Industry (BDI), French Association of Practitioners in Trademark and Design Law (APRAM), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), Japan Trademark Association (JTA), The New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association (NYPTC), Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation (TMPDF), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP), Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE), Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property (UNIFAB), United States Trademark Association (USTA).

The Working Group discussed in detail a draft, prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the preceding meetings of the same Group, of Regulations that would be common to the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, and also draft forms for the filing of international applications.

It was agreed that the Working Group would be convened for its next (sixth) session when the entry into force of the Protocol was close. At that session, the Working Group would approve the draft Regulations, so that the Madrid Union Assembly would not, when called upon to adopt the Regulations, have to examine them in every detail.

## Hague Union

### The Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Union in 1992

#### General

*New Member States.* During 1992, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Romania became members of the Hague Union, bringing the number of member States of the Hague Union (as of January 1, 1993) to 21.

*Administration.* In 1992, 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 1992, the number of industrial design deposits was 3,307 (1991: 3,282), and the number of renewals/prolongations 1,371 (1991: 1,082), representing respectively an increase of 0.76% and 26.70% in relation to the 1991 figures.

The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/prolongations, by country of origin, effected by the International Bureau during the period under review.

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

International Deposits		Country of Origin	Renewals/Prolongations		Total Dep./Ren./Prol.	
Number	%		Number	%	Number	%
970	29.33	Germany . . . . .	387	28.23	1,357	29.01
763	23.08	France . . . . .	445	32.46	1,208	25.83
560	16.93	Benelux countries . . . . .	171	12.47	731	15.63
508	15.37	Switzerland . . . . .	238	17.37	746	9.07
378	11.43	Italy . . . . .	46	3.35	424	3.91
108	3.26	Spain . . . . .	75	5.47	183	0.26
10	0.30	Monaco . . . . .	2	0.14	12	0.26
6	0.18	Liechtenstein . . . . .	6	0.44	12	0.02
1	0.03	Hungary . . . . .	—	—	1	0.02
1	0.03	Egypt . . . . .	—	—	1	0.02
1	0.03	Morocco . . . . .	—	—	1	0.02
1	0.03	Netherlands <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	1	0.07	2	0.04
3,307	100.00		1,371	100.00	4,678	100.00

<sup>1</sup>Deposit made by an applicant having his residence in the Netherlands Antilles.

### Information and Promotion Services

The 1992 edition of the *Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* was issued in English and French in April.

In August, at the invitation of the Swiss Textile Federation, the Director General and two WIPO officials visited two textile manufacturers in St. Gall (Switzerland) to discuss questions relating to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

### Development of the Hague System

The *Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* held its second session in Geneva from April 27 to 30, 1992. The following 11 States members of the Hague Union were represented: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia. The following 19 States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: Algeria, Bulgaria, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam. A representative of Namibia also participated in an observer capacity. In addition, representatives of the following two intergovernmental organizations and 18 non-governmental organizations took part in the session in an observer capacity: Benelux Designs Office (BBDM), Commission of the European Communities (CEC); American Bar Association (ABA), American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA), Coordination

Committee for the Textile Industries of the European Economic Community (COMITEXTIL), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), Federal Chamber of Patent Agents (FCPA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains and Laces (CELIBRIDE), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), Japan Design Protection Association (JDPA), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI), Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation (TMPDF), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP), Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE), Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property (UNIFAB).

Discussions were based on a draft Treaty on the International Registration of Industrial Designs prepared by the International Bureau.

The purpose of the draft Treaty is 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.

The main elements of the draft Treaty are the following: it is proposed that an international industrial design registration (which in fact could comprise several industrial designs) be effected on the basis of an international application filed direct with the International Bureau and then examined as to form and published by the International Bureau (including a reproduction of the design). Contracting

Parties would be allowed a period of time within which to refuse to give the international registration the effect of a national or regional registration. That period of time would be sufficient to enable Contracting Parties that carry out substantive examination of applications or allow opposition proceedings to participate in the international registration system. The initial term of protection would be five years, which could be prolonged by additional periods of five years. A minimum duration of protection of 10 years would have to be provided by all Contracting Parties, but any renewal after the 10-year period would have effect only in those designated States whose applicable national or regional law provides for a term of registration of industrial

designs that is longer than that 10-year period (for instance, a renewal in excess of 15 years would have effect only in designated States whose applicable law provides for a term longer than 15 years).

The Committee of Experts discussed the draft Treaty in detail and made proposals for its amendment, including in particular a proposal designed to enable publication to be deferred in those Contracting Parties whose applicable law allowed such deferment. It further agreed that the International Bureau should prepare a revised version of the draft Treaty, taking into account the conclusions of the second session, for the next (third) session of the Committee, which is scheduled to take place in April 1993.

## Lisbon Union

### The Lisbon (Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration) Union in 1992

*New Member States.* In 1992, the Czech Republic and Slovakia deposited declarations of continued application of the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration to their respective territories, bringing the number of member States of the Lisbon Union (as of January 1, 1993) to 17.

*Administration.* The table below shows the international registrations effected by the International

Bureau for the period 1967 to 1992, broken down by country of origin:

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Total Registrations</i>
France	472
Czechoslovakia	108
Bulgaria	48
Hungary	26
Italy	25
Algeria	19
Cuba	18
Tunisia	7
Portugal	4
Israel	1
Mexico	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>729</b>

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

### Africa

#### Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Ghana.* In December 1992, Mr. D. Mills, Registrar-General of Ghana, had discussions with WIPO

officials in Geneva on the strengthening of technological innovation in that country.

*Madagascar.* In December 1992, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in

Geneva on industrial property administration and legislation in that country.

*Uganda.* In December 1992, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on the Guidelines for the Preparation of Implementing Regulations under the Patents Statute, 1991.

*United Republic of Tanzania.* In December 1992, two WIPO officials visited Dar es Salaam to discuss with government officials the modernization of the industrial property office and the country's proposed accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Also in December 1992, at the request of the Government of Zanzibar, two WIPO officials visited Zanzibar to hold discussions with local government officials on the modernization of Zanzibar's industrial property office and of its industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights laws.

*African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).* In December 1992, a WIPO official attended the 30th session of the OAPI Board, held in Abidjan at ministerial level. Several matters pertaining to cooperation between WIPO and OAPI were dealt with and a resolution thanking WIPO for its continuing assistance to OAPI was adopted.

## Arab Countries

### Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Sudan.* In December 1992, WIPO organized a study visit to Amman for a government official to observe the work of the Section for the Protection of Industrial and Commercial Property (PICP), Ministry of Industry and Trade of Jordan. The visit was funded by the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP)-financed regional project for Arab countries.

*United Arab Emirates.* In December 1992, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on the Federal Law on Industrial Property (which covers patents, utility model certificates, industrial designs and know-how) and the Federal Law on Trademarks.

## Asia and the Pacific

### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry (Singapore).* On December 2 and 3, 1992, WIPO organized in Singapore a WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry, in cooperation with the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR), and with the financial assistance of the Japanese Patent Office. In addition to some 30 local participants, 13 government officials and private sector representatives from Bangladesh, China, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Japan, Switzerland and the United States of America and three experts from India, the Republic of Korea and Singapore. Two WIPO officials also attended the Seminar.

*WIPO National Seminar on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (Thailand).* On December 11 and 12, 1992, WIPO organized in Bangkok, in cooperation with the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce of Thailand, and with the assistance of the Government of France, a WIPO National Seminar on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights. The Seminar was attended by some 100 participants, mostly lawyers and representatives from the private sector, as well as government officials. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from France, a WIPO official and a number of experts from Thailand, including officials from the Department of Intellectual Property.

*Viet Nam.* In November-December 1992, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a National Seminar on Trademarks and Industrial Designs in Ho Chi Minh City, organized by the National Office on Inventions of Viet Nam and the Committee for Science and Technology of Ho Chi Minh City. The

Seminar was attended by over 300 participants from various government departments, the judiciary, universities and the industrial and commercial sectors.

### Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

*Regional Program for Asia and the Pacific.* In December 1992, an official from the UNDP Regional Office in Bangkok had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between UNDP and WIPO concerning the development of the proposed Regional Program on Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific.

*Brunei Darussalam.* In December 1992, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on possible areas of cooperation in the field of intellectual property, including the eventuality of that country's accession to the WIPO Convention.

*China.* In December 1992, two officials of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on possible development cooperation projects in China.

Also in December 1992, a WIPO official had discussions in Beijing with government officials on the preparations for the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, to be held in Beijing in March 1993, and on cooperation between WIPO and the Trademark Office of China.

Also in December 1992, a WIPO official participated in Beijing in discussions between officials of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and various Chinese government organizations responsible for intellectual property matters on the one hand and officials of the CEC on the other in connection with a possible cooperation project in China concerning intellectual property, to be funded

by the CEC. The discussions were also attended by an official of the European Patent Office (EPO).

Also in December 1992, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between China and WIPO in connection with the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and other related matters.

*India.* In December 1992, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of trademark administration in India.

*Pakistan.* In December 1992, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for Mrs. Yasmeen Abbasi, Controller of Patents and Designs, and another government official of the Patent Office to the Swedish Patent Office, the United Kingdom Patent Office and WIPO. At WIPO, the officials discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials possible WIPO assistance in the revision of the Patents and Designs Act, development of patent information services and Pakistan's envisaged adherence to various WIPO-administered treaties.

*Singapore.* In December 1992, two WIPO officials had discussions in Singapore with government officials regarding legislative and administrative matters pertaining to the proposed new patent system for that country.

*Tonga.* In December 1992, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on the Industrial Property Bill.

*Viet Nam.* In December 1992, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Ho Chi Minh City on the strengthening of cooperation between Viet Nam and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO Regional Seminar on Modern Methods of Patent Information and Regional Cooperation (Uruguay).* From December 1 to 3, 1992, a WIPO Regional Seminar on Modern Methods of Patent Information and Regional Cooperation was organized in Montevideo by WIPO, the EPO, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the National Directorate of Industrial Property of Uruguay, with the assistance of the Latin-American Integration Associ-

ation (ALADI) and UNDP. Ten experts from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Spain, Uruguay, ALADI and the EPO and two WIPO officials spoke on various topics related to patent information and regional cooperation in the patent field. The Seminar was attended by 60 representatives of the public and private sectors of 11 Latin American countries and one regional organization, namely, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and the Latin American Economic System (SELA). Among them,

the participation of 10 government officials from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

#### **Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration**

*Barbados.* In December 1992, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to the Corporate Affairs and Intellectual Property Office in Bridgetown to advise on the further implementation of automated systems to facilitate the operations of the Office. This mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Brazil.* In December 1992, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on matters of mutual interest.

*El Salvador.* In December 1992, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on a draft intellectual

property law (covering both industrial property and copyright).

*Mexico.* In December 1992, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

*Panama.* In December 1992, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on a draft law on industrial property.

*Suriname.* In December 1992, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent draft laws on industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights.

*Trinidad and Tobago.* In December 1992, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Office in Port of Spain to advise on the further automation of the operations of the Office. This activity was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

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

### **National Activities**

*Bulgaria.* In December 1992, WIPO organized a study visit to the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna and the Swedish Patent Office in Stockholm for a government official to study the automated trademark system at those Offices. The visit was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

*Czechoslovakia.* In December 1992, Mr. Ladislav Jakl, President of the Federal Office for Inventions, accompanied by an official of that Office, visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials questions relating to the establish-

ment of separate industrial property offices for the Czech Republic and Slovakia, respectively.

*Romania.* In December 1992, two government officials underwent a week's training at the headquarters of WIPO on administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

*Slovenia.* In December 1992, a WIPO official attended a ceremony in Ljubljana in the course of which the first patent granted under the Slovenian Patent Law was handed to the patentee. The President of the Republic, the Minister for Science and Technology and some 150 persons were present.

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

### United Nations

*United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC)*. In November-December 1992, a WIPO official attended the 13th session of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development held in New York.

*United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)*. In December 1992, a WIPO official attended in Geneva the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization.

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*. In December 1992, a WIPO official attended in New York the Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting (IACM) convened annually by UNDP.

### Intergovernmental Organizations

*European Patent Organisation (EPO)*. In December 1992, a WIPO official attended in Munich a session of the Administrative Council of the EPO.

*General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)*. In December 1992, a WIPO official attended the 48th session of the GATT Contracting Parties in Geneva.

### Other Organizations

*Association for Computer Machinery (ACM)*. In December 1992, a WIPO official attended in Milan a tutorial organized by ACM of New York, the Politechnicum of Milan, the University of Montpellier II (France) and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) on the theme "Document Standards: Office Document Architecture vs Standardized Generalized Markup Language."

*German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright (DVGR)/German Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI)*. In December 1992, Mr. Wolfgang Gloy, President of DVGR, accompanied by a representative of the same Association, and Mr. Hans Peter Kunz-Hallstein, President of the German Group

of AIPPI, visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials matters of common interest.

*Intellectual Property Owners, Inc. (IPO)*. In December 1992, a WIPO official attended in Washington, D.C., the IPO annual meeting and "Intellectual Property Town Meeting."

*International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI)/American Group of the International Intellectual Property Association (IIPA)*. In December 1992, a WIPO official participated in and spoke at the Annual Meeting and Educational Program of IIPA, held in Washington, D.C.

*Learned Information (Europe) Ltd.* In December 1992, a WIPO official attended in London the 16th International Online Information Meeting organized by Learned Information (Europe) Ltd., a company in Oxford (United Kingdom).

*Patent Documentation Group (PDG)*. In December 1992, Mr. Nico Schuitemaker, Secretary General of PDG, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between WIPO and PDG.

### National Contacts

*Australia*. In December 1992, Mr. Andrew Bain, Acting Director General of the Australian Industrial Property Organization, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of common interest and on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Also in December 1992, an official of the same Office had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on certain provisions of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

*Germany*. In December 1992, Mr. Jürgen Schmid-Dwertmann, Head of the Intellectual Property Department, Ministry of Justice, visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials Germany's continued support for WIPO development cooperation activities and matters related to the proposed Patent Law Treaty.

*Japan.* In December 1992, an official of the Japanese Patent Office visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials questions concerning the proposed Patent Law Treaty.

*Turkey.* In December 1992, Mr. Ugür G. Yalçiner, President of the Industrial Property Department, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the preparation of Turkey's accession to the PCT and a proposed UNDP-financed country project.

*United Kingdom.* In December 1992, a WIPO official discussed with officials of the Patent Office in Newport their trademark operations (in particular

in the field of data entry of text and image), the preparation of the publication of the Gazette and searches, as well as cooperation between WIPO and that Office for the implementation of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

*United States of America.* In December 1992, a WIPO official attended in Washington, D.C., the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Day, jointly organized by the USPTO and Intellectual Property Owners, Inc. (IPO).

Also in December 1992, a WIPO official visited the USPTO to discuss with various national officials questions relating to the EASY (*E*lectronic *A*pplication *S*ystem) project, in which WIPO is participating.

## Miscellaneous News

### National News

*Kazakhstan.* The Patent Law was adopted on June 24, 1992, and entered into force on August 5, 1992.

## Activities of UPOV

### Annual Report of the Secretary-General for 1992

(Twenty-Fourth Year)

#### Composition of the Union

No change in the composition of the Union occurred during 1992. On December 31, the Union had 21 member States: Australia, Belgium, Canada,

Czechoslovakia,<sup>1</sup> Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands,

<sup>1</sup>Following the partition of this country and the declarations of continuation lodged with the Secretary-General by the Czech Republic and Slovakia on January 12, 1993, the Union comprised 22 member States on January 1, 1993.

New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. All were party to the 1978 Act of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, with the exception of Belgium and Spain, which were party to the 1961 Act as amended by the Additional Act of 1972.

The 1991 Act remained open for signature until March 31, 1992. It was signed by Ireland on February 21 and by Canada on March 9. These signatures therefore are to be added to those given in 1991 by the following 14 member States: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

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 1992:

(i) Finland, by letter dated October 8;

(ii) Austria, by letter dated October 21, in relation to the draft plant variety protection law which the Government had submitted to Parliament.

The Council considered those requests at its twenty-sixth ordinary session and in both cases took a favorable decision, on the understanding that, in the latter case, if the law adopted on the basis of the draft should differ to any extent therefrom, the Government of Austria would again ask the Council for its advice.

### Sessions of the Council and its Subsidiary Bodies

In 1992, 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-sixth ordinary session on October 29 under the chairmanship of Mr. R. López de Haro y Wood (Spain). The session was attended by observers from 15 non-member States<sup>2</sup> and six international organizations.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, Finland, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal.

<sup>3</sup> World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Association of Plant Breeders of the European Economic Community (COMASSO), International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS).

At that session, the Council took the following main decisions:

(i) It gave positive advice on the conformity of the legislation of Finland with the 1978 Act.

(ii) It gave positive advice on the conformity of the draft plant variety protection law of Austria with the 1978 Act.

(iii) On a recommendation by the Consultative Committee, which had met the previous day, it set out further detail of the principles governing the single contributions to be paid by the member States to the Working Capital Fund of the Union.

(iv) It approved the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Union in 1991 and the first nine months of 1992.

(v) It approved the report of the Secretary-General on his management during the 1990-91 biennium and on the financial situation of the Union as at December 31, 1991, and noted the report of the auditors for the said 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 and, in that connection, it

(a) adopted a Declaration on the Conditions for the Examination of a Variety Based Upon Tests Carried Out by the Breeder, which constituted an updating of the text adopted in 1976,

(b) approved the setting up of a working group to study biochemical and molecular techniques, and DNA profiling in particular,

(c) noted that the Consultative Committee had asked that further preliminary study be undertaken on the project for a central computerized data base on plant varieties and related matters.

(vii) It unanimously elected Mr. Henning Kunhardt (Germany) and Mr. H. Dieter Hoinkes (United States of America) as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Administrative and Legal Committee for a term of three years to expire at the close of the twenty-ninth ordinary session of the Council, in 1995.

(viii) It unanimously elected Miss Jutta Rasmussen (Denmark) and Mr. Joël Guiard (France) as Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Technical Committee for the same term.

#### Consultative Committee

The Consultative Committee held its forty-fifth session on October 28, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. López de Haro y Wood (Spain).

At that session, the Committee carried out a preliminary examination of the conformity of the legislation of Finland and of the draft plant variety

protection law of Austria with the 1978 Act of the UPOV Convention and discussed the following matters, in particular: the status of activities funded by extrabudgetary resources and the possibility of mobilizing further human and financial resources for development cooperation activities; level of contributions to the Working Capital Fund in certain cases; possibility for States offering protection under both a plant breeders' rights system and the utility patent to adhere to the 1978 Act; possibility of setting up a central computerized data base on plant variety protection and related matters; biodiversity and plant variety protection (the implications of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June 1992).

#### *Administrative and Legal Committee*

The Administrative and Legal Committee held its thirtieth session on April 8 and its thirty-first session on October 26, under the chairmanship of Mr. J.-F. Prevel (France). The thirtieth session was attended by observers from six non-member States<sup>4</sup> and from the European Communities (EC), and the thirty-first session by observers from seven non-member States.<sup>5</sup>

The Committee's discussions mainly concerned the implementation of the 1991 Act. At its thirtieth session, it continued its discussion of the matter of essentially derived varieties as a follow-up to the resolution adopted by the 1991 Diplomatic Conference on the establishment of relevant guidelines and also to prepare for the sixth Meeting with International Organizations (see below). It also discussed the implications of the definition of variety given in Article I(vi) of the 1991 Act and concluded that the Act contained no provision that would prohibit the use of multivariate analysis for the examination of distinctness. At its thirty-first session, it began discussions on a series of issues for which harmonization of legislation seemed useful and desirable.

It also discussed, at both sessions, the conditions to be fulfilled by variety examination carried out by breeders and prepared the Declaration subsequently adopted by the Council; it finally reconsidered the matter of fees in relation to cooperation in examination and put in hand a revision of the Model Administrative Agreement for International Cooperation in the Testing of Varieties.

<sup>4</sup> Finland, Greece, Morocco, Norway, Romania, Turkey.

<sup>5</sup> Argentina, Colombia, Finland, Greece, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania.

#### *Technical Committee*

The Technical Committee held its twenty-eighth session from October 21 to 23 under the chairmanship of Mr. G. Fuchs (Germany). An observer from the European Communities attended the session.

The Technical Committee adopted Test Guidelines for the following four taxa on the basis of the preparatory work done by the Technical Working Parties: Aster; cabbage (revision); Dieffenbachia; tomato (revision).

The Committee considered the progress reports on the work of 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. It came to the conclusion, in particular, that the best manner of avoiding disparities due to the *in vitro* propagation method was to ensure that all comparable varieties under test had been propagated in accordance with the same protocol.

The Committee likewise examined the matter of setting up a central computerized data base on plant variety protection and related matters and also on the possible use of biochemical and molecular testing methods, particularly those employing DNA profiling. The Council has taken decisions on those issues (see above).

#### *Technical Working Parties*

The Technical Working Parties held the following sessions outside Geneva:

(i) The *Technical Working Party for Vegetables (TWV)* held its twenty-fifth session from January 15 to 17 at the Embassy of South Africa in Paris (France) and its twenty-sixth session from June 30 to July 3 in Dachwig (Germany), under the chairmanship of Mr. N.P.A. van Marrewijk (Netherlands).

(ii) The *Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs (TWC)* held its tenth session from June 2 to 4 in Wageningen (Netherlands), under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Kristensen (Denmark).

(iii) The *Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops (TWA)* held its twenty-first session from June 16 to 19 in Menstrup Kro (Denmark), under the chairmanship of Mr. M.S. Camlin (United Kingdom).

(iv) The *Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops (TWF)* held its twenty-third session from August 24 to September 2 in Nelspruit (South Africa), under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Spellerberg (Germany).

(v) The *Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees (TWO)* held its

twenty-fifth session from August 27 to September 7 in Stellenbosch (South Africa), under the chairmanship of Mrs. E. Buitendag (South Africa).

The basic task of four of those Working Parties is to draw up Test Guidelines. In addition to the drafts submitted to the Technical Committee for adoption, they drew up further drafts for the following taxa, to be submitted to the professional organizations for comment: African violet (revision) (TWO); cucumber and gherkin (revision); French bean (revision); lettuce (revision); evening primrose; watermelon; sweet pepper; peas (revision); chick-pea (TWV).

#### *Meeting with International Organizations*

The sixth meeting was held on October 30 with Mr. R. López de Haro y Wood (Spain), President of the Council, in the chair. The issue on the agenda was that of essentially derived varieties. The following 11 international non-governmental organizations that represent the interested circles participated in the meeting: Association of Plant Breeders of the European Economic Community (COMASSO), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH), International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit-Tree Varieties (CIOPORA), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS), Seed Committee of the Common Market (COSEMCO), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP). WIPO and eight non-member States<sup>6</sup> were also represented.

#### **Seminars**

A Regional Seminar on the Nature of and Rationale for the Protection of Plant Varieties was held in Suweon (Republic of Korea), from November 17 to 19, 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 Rural Development Administration of the Republic of Korea and the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan. Some 130 persons took part.

The Seminar covered the following main subjects: general aspects of plant variety protection; technical aspects of plant variety protection and the conservation of genetic resources; the plant variety and seed industry in the Republic of Korea; the point of view of users. One day was devoted to visiting a gene bank and a seed company.

#### **Relations with States and Organizations**

From January 11 to 13, the Vice Secretary-General participated in Stockholm (Sweden), in a Consultation on a Global System for the Security and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources, organized by the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries in cooperation with the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish Ministry of Agriculture. On the afternoon of January 13, the Vice Secretary-General met with officials of the latter Ministry and of the Swedish Ministry of Justice.

From January 20 to 22, the Vice Secretary-General and Mrs. N. Bustin, Secretary-General of the French Committee for the Protection of New Plant Varieties, visited Rabat (Morocco), at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform of Morocco. They participated in meetings of a Commission which had prepared a draft law for the protection of plant varieties in Morocco and discussed the draft in detail with the members of the Commission. They also participated in a meeting organized by the Directorate for Plant Protection, Technical Inspection and Repression of Fraud (DPVCTRF) of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide an opportunity for interested circles to comment on the draft law, and met the Minister for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Mr. Otman Dennati, who suggested that the draft law be amended so as to conform with the 1991 Act and confirmed that Morocco was prepared to host a UPOV seminar for the countries of North Africa in 1993.

From February 10 to 14, the Vice Secretary-General attended, as an observer, the second week of the Sixth Negotiation Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiation Committee for a Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Nairobi (Kenya). During his stay in that city, he had meetings with the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Research, Science and Technology, the Director of the Kenya Industrial Property Office (KIPO), the Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture, the Director of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute and with representatives of the Kenya Seed Trade Association. His visit provided an opportunity to discuss arrangements for the UPOV seminar which was to be held in Nairobi in May 1993.

<sup>6</sup> Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Croatia, Finland, Mexico, Portugal, Romania.

On February 21, Mr. John F. Swift, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ireland in Geneva, visited the Secretary-General to sign the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

On February 25, the Office of the Union commented by letter on a draft Norwegian law for the protection of plant varieties which was expected to be introduced in the Storting, the Norwegian Parliament, in the course of 1992.

On March 4, the Office of the Union received a letter from the Minister of Agriculture of Slovenia seeking information concerning the procedure for accession to the UPOV Convention.

On March 9, Mr. Paul Dubois, Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada in Geneva, visited the Office of the Secretary-General to sign the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention on behalf of Canada.

On March 11, the Vice Secretary-General and officials of the Office of the Union participated, in an observer capacity, in a meeting of the Intellectual Property Rights Group of ASSINSEL in Amsterdam (Netherlands), which discussed the subject of essentially derived varieties.

On March 16, the Vice Secretary-General visited Sofia (Bulgaria), in order to discuss a draft law for the protection of plant varieties and animal breeds. He visited the Institute of Inventions and Rationalizations, where he had discussions with its Director-General, Dr. Kristo Iliev, and the Ministry of Agriculture, where he had discussions with the Vice-Ministers of Agriculture, Mr. Vladislav Rostov and Mr. Nikola Nikolov, Mrs. Polina Stefanova, Director General of the Agriculture and Horticulture Department, and Dr. Dimiter Cheleev, Director of the State Variety Testing Commission. On March 17, he met the working group that had been responsible for producing the draft law and discussed its provisions in detail.

On March 23 and 24, the Vice Secretary-General participated in a joint mission, together with an official of WIPO, to Caracas (Venezuela). They addressed a meeting organized by the Ministry of Development of Venezuela, at which the WIPO official gave a presentation on patent protection for biotechnological inventions, and the Vice Secretary-General gave a presentation on the nature of and need for plant variety protection. They also visited the National Center for Agricultural Research (CENIAP) and addressed the staff of that organization on the subject of the protection of biotechnology and plant varieties.

On March 25 and 26, the Vice Secretary-General visited Santa Fe de Bogotá (Colombia), where he met the Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Alejandro Linares Cantillo, and Dr. Rodolfo Alvarado, Director of Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture, and discussed possible procedures for the introduction of plant variety protection in Colombia. He subsequently met Mr. Santiago Perry Rubio, Director of

the Agricultural Institute of Colombia, and the working group which had prepared a draft law on the protection of plant varieties.

On March 30, Mrs. Gloriana Rodríguez Hernández, First Secretary in the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica in Geneva, called on the Office of the Union to inquire about the formalities involved in accession to the UPOV Convention.

On April 1 and 2, an official of the Union attended a Forum and Workshop on Genetically Modified Cultivars held in Cambridge (United Kingdom).

On April 7, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from Mr. Andreas Cambitsis, First Counsellor in the Permanent Mission of Greece in Geneva, together with Mr. Gerasimos Apostolatos, who had responsibilities in relation to the introduction of plant breeders' rights in Greece. The options for the introduction of a legal system of protection for plant varieties were discussed.

On April 8, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from Mr. Magne Stubbsjoen, Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture of Norway, who delivered a fresh draft of the proposed Norwegian law on plant variety protection, upon which he sought the comments of the Office of the Union.

On April 13, the Secretary-General met the Minister of Agriculture of Colombia, Mr. Alfonso López Caballero, in Santa Fe de Bogotá, and discussed with him the proposal to introduce plant variety protection in his country and the nature of the assistance that could be provided by UPOV.

On April 24, the Vice Secretary-General visited Buenos Aires (Argentina) and spoke on the subject of the protection of new plant varieties under the UPOV Convention at a seminar organized by the Foro Argentino de Biotecnología.

On April 27, the Vice Secretary-General visited the Secretary of Agriculture of Argentina, Mr. Marcelo Regúnaga, who reported that the Bill relating to the accession of Argentina to the UPOV Convention was to be presented to the Congress of Argentina in the months ahead. He also met the professional staff of the National Register of Cultivar Property and discussed with them the examination procedure in Argentina.

From April 29 to May 1, the Vice Secretary-General visited Santa Fe de Bogotá. He discussed the draft law of Colombia with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the Colombian Institute of Agriculture.

From May 4 to 7, the Vice Secretary-General participated in a Symposium on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Agriculture and the Protection of Plant Varieties in Brasilia (Brazil). The Symposium discussed a draft Bill which had been prepared by an interministerial committee of the Brazilian Government and provided an opportunity to suggest adjustments which would bring the draft Bill into conformity with the UPOV Convention.

On May 8, the Vice Secretary-General visited the offices of the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation (IICA), whose Brazilian office then acted as the Secretariat of CONASUR (the organization of Agricultural Ministries of the Southern Cone of Latin America), an organization which is currently studying a regional agreement for the protection of plant varieties.

On May 18 and 19, the Vice Secretary-General participated in the Annual Meeting of Representatives of Designated Seed Certification Authorities of OECD in Cambridge (United Kingdom). The meeting provided an opportunity for contacts with officials of countries which may be considering the introduction of plant variety protection and accession to the UPOV Convention.

During May, the Office of the Union corresponded with the Ministry of Agriculture of Egypt concerning the protection of plant varieties.

From June 1 to 5, the Vice Secretary-General was present as a guest at the World Congresses of the International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS) and the International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL) in Toronto (Canada).

On June 3, Dr. Neil D. Hamilton, Professor of Law at Drake University, Des Moines (United States of America) and President of the American Association of Agricultural Law, visited the Office of the Union.

On June 17 and 18, an official of the Union participated in a Conference on Protecting and Exploiting Biotechnological Inventions in Brussels (Belgium), and spoke on the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention.

On June 22, an official of the Union participated in Budapest (Hungary) in the celebration of the 100th anniversary of variety testing in Hungary and met the President of the Hungarian Republic, Dr. Árpád Göncz, the Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. György Raskó, Professor Pál Stefanovits, President of the Section of Agrarian Sciences, and Dr. Károly Neszmélyi, Director General of the Institute for Agricultural Quality Control.

On June 22 and 23, the Vice Secretary-General participated in a workshop on the protection of plant varieties organized by the Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards (ITINTEC) in Lima (Peru), and spoke on the subject of the UPOV Convention, its scope of protection and its general provisions. At the end of the workshop, the Vice Secretary-General was handed a draft of a law which had been prepared by a working group in Peru for a national system of plant variety protection. The Vice Secretary-General also met during his visit the Minister for Industry, Mr. Jorge Camet, with whom he discussed the infrastructure necessary to administer a system of plant variety protection.

On June 24, the Vice Secretary-General participated in a meeting in the offices of the Ministry of Integration in Lima, with officials from that Ministry and from the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry concerning possible proposals for the establishment of a regional system for the protection of plant varieties under the Cartagena Agreement.

On June 25 and 26, the Vice Secretary-General participated in Lima in the first Meeting of Experts on Plant Varieties, organized by the Junta of the Cartagena Agreement. The main topic discussed by the Meeting was a possible draft decision under the Cartagena Agreement on the introduction of a sub-regional system of protection for plant varieties, an initial working draft of which had been prepared by the Office of the Union with valuable assistance from staff of the International Bureau of WIPO, particularly in connection with the translation of the document. A staff member of WIPO also participated in the meeting in Lima.

On June 26, the Office of the Union provided the Government of Latvia with information on UPOV and the UPOV Convention.

On July 8, the Office of the Union supplied the Ministry of Agriculture of Lithuania with documentation with a view to the preparation by Lithuania of its law conforming to the 1991 Act.

On August 17, the Vice Secretary-General attended a meeting at the headquarters of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) in Nairobi, where he met Dr. C.G. Ndiritu, its Director, Mr. Mulandi, Director of the Horticultural Crops Development Authority, Mr. L.O. Sese, Deputy Director, Kenya Industrial Property Office (KIPO), and Dr. Matthias W. Oggema, Deputy Director of Agriculture. The Office of the Union was asked to comment on the draft regulations that had been prepared with a view to bringing into effect the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act 1972 of Kenya.

On August 18 and 19, the Vice Secretary-General visited Uganda. He met Professor Josef K. Mukiibi, Secretary for Research in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, and members of a committee which was considering the subject of plant variety protection in Uganda. He also visited the Namulonge and Kawanda research stations and spoke to scientists and administrators concerned with plant breeding questions.

On August 19 and 20, an official of the Union, on his way to participating in the meetings of the UPOV Technical Working Parties in South Africa, visited Zambia. He gave a lecture to breeders and experts from the seed industry, visited the research center in Golden Valley and the Seed Control and Certification Institute at Chilanga, where he met the Director, Dr. S.W. Muliokela, and Dr. Watson Mwale, Research Coordinator of the Mount Makulu Research Station, who expressed interest in the introduction of plant variety protection in Zambia.

On August 20 and 21, the Vice Secretary-General visited Harare (Zimbabwe), where he met the Under-Secretary for Research at the Ministry of Agriculture and Mrs. Kusum Mtindi, Head of Seed Services in the Ministry of Agriculture, and discussed the Plant Breeders' Rights Act 1973, its administration and the adjustment that would be necessary to that law if Zimbabwe wished to accede to the UPOV Convention. He also met the Board of Directors of the Zimbabwe Seed Trade Association.

From August 23 to September 8, the Vice Secretary-General visited South Africa and participated in the programs of the Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops and the Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees. During his stay, he visited Pretoria where he met the following officials of the Ministry of Agriculture: the Director General, Mr. H.S. Hattingh, the Deputy Director General, Dr. C.S. Blygnaut, the Chief Director, Resource Development, Dr. D. Scotney, and the Director, Directorate of Plant and Quality Control, Dr. D.P. Keetch. He also met industry groups interested in plant variety protection in Pretoria, Nelspruit and Stellenbosch, and described developments in UPOV.

On August 24, the Office of the Union provided information on the procedure for accession to the UPOV Convention to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire.

In August, the Office of the Union corresponded with the Government of Mexico concerning a national seminar in Mexico on the subject of plant variety protection that was eventually held on September 10 and 11.

On September 15 and 16, the Vice Secretary-General participated in Nordwijk (Netherlands) in the Congress of the International Association of Horticultural Producers and addressed the Association's Committee for Novelty Protection.

On September 17 and 18, the Vice Secretary-General participated by invitation in a colloquium on plant variety protection organized by CIOFORA and held at the premises of the European Patent Office (EPO) in Munich (Germany).

On September 23, Mr. Qiao Dexi, Director of the Legal Affairs Department in the Patent Office of the People's Republic of China, and Mr. Wu Zhenxiang, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of China in Geneva, visited the Office of the Union and asked for information on the subject of plant variety protection and discussed the possibility of sending a UPOV mission to Beijing after the conclusion of the UPOV seminar in Suweon (Republic of Korea).

On September 24 and 25, the Vice Secretary-General visited Kiev (Ukraine), where he had discussions concerning the draft law of Ukraine for the protection of plant varieties with the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Valentin M. Lipatov, the Deputy Chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament,

Professor Volodymyr Gryniiov, the Director of the Academy of Agricultural Science, Dr. Sytnik, and the directors of the leading agricultural research institutes of Ukraine, with the First Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Leontiy Dunets, the Chairman of the State Committee for Variety Testing and Protection, Mr. Victor Volkodav, and with other circles interested in plant variety protection. The draft law had received its first reading in the Ukrainian Parliament and it was hoped that its second reading might be expedited as a result of the discussions.

During October, the Office of the Union had regular contacts with the authorities of Austria and Finland on the subject of their requests for the advice of the Council on the conformity of their legislation with the UPOV Convention.

On October 16, the Vice Secretary-General participated, in Santiago (Chile), in the closing ceremony of an Information Seminar on Plant Variety Protection held on October 15 and 16 by the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of UPOV. He subsequently met Mr. Leopoldo Sánchez, National Director of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Service, Mr. Orlando Morales Valencia, Director of the Protection Division, and Mrs. Rosa Messina Cruz, Director of the Seed Service and the Variety Property Register, with whom he discussed matters relating to possible accession to the Convention. He further met Mr. Eduardo Carillo Tomic, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, and other persons who had contributed to the drafting of a Bill revising the plant variety protection law.

On October 19 and 20, the Vice Secretary-General participated in Santa Cruz (Bolivia), in the 14th Pan-American Seed Seminar as a special guest and as an expert in a round table on plant variety protection. He also delivered a lecture.

On October 22 and 23, the Vice Secretary-General participated in Lima (Peru), in the second session of the Committee of Experts on Plant Variety Protection set up by the Junta of the Cartagena Agreement. The session examined the draft agreement drawn up by the Junta on the basis of a text previously proposed by the Office of the Union.

On October 29, on the occasion of the Council session, the Vice Secretary-General received from Mr. Nordahl Roaldsoy, Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture of Norway, the most recent draft of that country's law on plant variety protection for comment; the draft was to be submitted to Parliament in December.

On October 30, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from Mr. Felipe Orozco Meza, Director of the National Seed Inspection and Certification Service of Mexico, who communicated to him a draft law on plant variety protection.

During November, in part as a result of the interest shown during the Council session, the Office of the Union sent information on plant variety protection and on UPOV to the authorities or to persons in the following States: Belarus, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Estonia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Latvia, Lithuania, Senegal. It also had contacts with the authorities of Austria with regard to that country's draft law on plant variety protection, particularly with regard to the formulation of the "farmer's privilege."

On November 10, the Office of the Union received the visit of Mrs. Debbie Hamrick, publisher and editor of *FloraCulture International*, a journal with an international readership of 10,500 subscribers.

On November 11, the Vice Secretary-General participated in Algiers (Algeria), in an introductory course on seed production organized by the International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agricultural Studies, at which he delivered a lecture.

On November 13, the Vice Secretary-General received a visit from Mrs. Ruth Masika, Registrar General, Ministry of Justice of Uganda, and provided her with information on plant variety protection.

From November 21 to 23, the Vice Secretary-General and an official of the Union visited Beijing (China), following the Regional Seminar held in Suweon (Republic of Korea). The Vice Secretary-General had talks with Mr. Song Zehou, Director-General, Department of Rural Science and Technology, State Committee for Science and Technology, and Director of the Spark Program Office (a general program of technology transfer appropriate to rural communities), Mr. Shen Maoxiang, Head of Division in the above-mentioned Department and Standing Director of the Chinese Floriculture Association, and Mr. Wang Shaoqi, Director-General, International Cooperation Department of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Agreements of principle were reached on cooperation in the establishment of official translations of the 1978 and 1991 Acts of the Convention into Chinese and on cooperation with the Chinese authorities in organizing a regional seminar in 1993. The Vice Secre-

tary-General also gave a lecture at a seminar organized by the Library of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture.

On November 26 and 27, an official of the Office of the Union participated in Battipaglia (Italy), in a meeting of the Committee of Experts of the European Communities on Vegetable Trials (broccoli).

At the beginning of December, the Office of the Union participated in organizing a study trip for Mr. Lee Ki Sik, Deputy Director of the Agricultural Production Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea, and Mr. Lee Seong Hee, Principal Researcher in the Rural Development Administration of that country. In relation to that trip, the Vice Secretary-General visited the Plant Variety Protection Office of Switzerland in Berne.

On December 14, the Vice Secretary-General communicated to Mr. Eduardo Carillo Tomic, Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile, comments on the draft law revising the law on plant variety protection of that country.

On December 17, the Vice Secretary-General communicated to Mr. Cyrus G. Ndiritu, Director of the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, comments on the draft regulations under the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act 1972 of Kenya.

### Publications

In 1992, the Office of the Union published:

- (i) the 1991 Act of the UPOV Convention in Arabic, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish;
- (ii) the Records of the 1991 Diplomatic Conference in English, French and German;
- (iii) three issues of *Plant Variety Protection*;
- (iv) the report on the Seminar on the Nature of and Rationale for the Protection of Plant Varieties under the UPOV Convention which took place at Tsukuba (Japan), from November 12 to 15, 1991;
- (v) three supplements to the Collection of Important Documents;
- (vi) one supplement to the Collection of Laws and Treaties.

## Selected WIPO Publications

The following new publications\* were recently issued by WIPO:

*Brief History of the First 25 Years of the World Intellectual Property Organization*, by Arpad Bogsch, No. 882(E) (F), 10 Swiss francs.

\* WIPO publications may be obtained from the Publications Sales and Distribution Unit, WIPO, 34, chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland (telex: 412 912 OMPI CH; fax: (41-22) 733 5428; telephone: (41-22) 730 9111).

Orders should indicate: (a) the number or letter code of the publication desired, the language (E for English, F for French, G for German, S for Spanish), the number of copies; (b) the full address for mailing; (c) the mail mode (surface or air). Prices cover surface mail.

Bank transfers should be made to WIPO account No. 487080-81, at the Swiss Credit Bank, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

*International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks*, 6th edition, No. 500(S/F), 100 Swiss francs; No. 500.1(G/F)—Part I, 100 Swiss francs, No. 500.2(G/F)—Part II, 80 Swiss francs.

*Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Regulations as in force on October 1, 1992, and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks*, No. 204(E)(F)(S), 15 Swiss francs.

*Summary of Industrial Property Legislation in Asia and the Pacific*, No. 718(E), free.

*The First Twenty-Five Years of the World Intellectual Property Organization*, No. 881(E), 100 Swiss francs.

## Calendar of Meetings

### WIPO Meetings

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

**1993**

**March 31 to April 2**  
(Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts)

**WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights**

The Symposium will discuss the impact of digital technology on the creation, dissemination and protection of literary and artistic works, performances and sound recordings.

*Invitations:* Governments, selected non-governmental organizations and any member of the public (registration fee US\$150).

**April 26 to 30 (Geneva)**

**Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement (Third 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 to adhere to the system and to facilitate the use of the system by applicants.

*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 10 to 21 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (Fifth Session) and Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States**
- The Committee of Experts will continue the preparations for a possible multilateral treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. The Preparatory Meeting will decide what substantive documents should be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference and which States and organizations should be invited to the Diplomatic Conference. The Preparatory Meeting will also establish the draft Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union, the Berne Union or WIPO or party to the Nairobi Treaty and, as observers, certain organizations.
- June 2 to 4 (Geneva)** **Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties (Third Session)**
- The Working Group will examine draft WIPO arbitration and mediation rules, in view of the proposed establishment, within WIPO, of services for the resolution of disputes between private parties concerning intellectual property rights.  
*Invitations:* Selected non-governmental organizations.
- June 7 to 18 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Fifth 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 21 to 25 (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.
- June 28 to July 2 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (First Session)**
- The Committee will examine the question of the preparation of a possible new instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.  
*Invitations:* States members of WIPO, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, certain organizations.
- July 12 to 30 (Geneva)** **Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (Second Part)**
- The Diplomatic Conference should adopt the Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned. It is the second part of the Diplomatic Conference whose first part took place at The Hague in 1991.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union, the European Patent Organisation (EPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.
- September 20 to 29 (Geneva)** **Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Fourth Series of Meetings)**
- All the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO meet in ordinary sessions every two years in odd-numbered years.  
In the sessions in 1993, the Governing Bodies will, *inter alia*, review and evaluate WIPO's activities undertaken since July 1991, and adopt the program and budget of the International Bureau for the 1994-95 biennium.  
*Invitations:* States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.
- October 13 and 14 (Funchal, Madeira)** **Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications (organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Portugal)**
- The Symposium will deal with the protection of geographical indications (appellations of origin and other geographical indications) both on the national and multilateral level.  
*Invitations:* Governments, selected non-governmental organizations and any member of the public (against payment of a registration fee).

- November 8 to 12 (Geneva)**      **Committee of Experts on a Model Law on the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Second Session)**
- The Committee of Experts will continue to consider a draft Model Law dealing with the protection of the rights of producers of phonograms, and it will consider (for the first time) provisions for the Model Law dealing with the rights of performing artists.
- Invitations:* States members of the Berne Union or WIPO, or party to the Rome Convention or the Phonograms Convention and, as observers, certain organizations.

## UPOV Meetings

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

### 1993

- April 21 and 22 (Geneva)**      **Administrative and Legal Committee**
- Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental organizations.
- April 23 (Geneva)**      **Consultative Committee (Forty-Sixth Session)**
- Invitations:* Member States of UPOV.
- October 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-Seventh Session)**
- Invitations:* Member States of UPOV.
- October 29 (Geneva)**      **Council (Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Session)**
- Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

## Other Meetings

### 1993

- May 8 to 12 (New Orleans)**      **United States Trademark Association (USTA): 115th Annual Meeting**
- May 23 to 26 (Bournemouth)**      **Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP): Congress**
- June 2 to 5 (Madrid)**      **European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA): Annual General Meeting and Conference**
- June 7 to 11 (Vejde)**      **International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee**
- June 12 to 16 (Lisbon)**      **International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): Council of Presidents**
- June 26 to July 1 (Berlin)**      **Licensing Executives Society International (LESI): Annual Meeting**
- September 12 to 16 (Colombo)**      **Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (LAWASIA): 13th LAWASIA Conference**
- September 20 to 24 (Antwerp)**      **International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI): Congress**
- October 6 to 8 (Cincinnati)**      **Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA): International Congress**

**1994**

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February 2 to 8 (Queenstown)	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee
May 8 to 11 (Seattle)	United States Trademark Association (USTA): 116th Annual Meeting
May 25 to 28 (Luxembourg)	European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA): Annual General Meeting and Conference
June 12 to 18 (Copenhagen)	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): Executive Committee
June 20 to 24 (Vienna)	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Congress





