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Industrial Property and Copyright

Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

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WIPO 1996

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Editor's Note

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CUMULATIVE INDEX (of legal texts published from January 1980 to December 1994 as an annex to *Copyright* and from January to December 1995 as an annex to *Industrial Property and Copyright*)

Treaties

(Status on January 1, 1996)

I. STATES PARTY TO THE CONVENTION ESTABLISHING WIPO AND/OR TO OTHER TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

1. Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

WIPO Convention (1967), amended in 1979

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Albania.....	June 30, 1992.....	P	B
Algeria.....	April 16, 1975.....	P	—
Andorra.....	October 28, 1994.....	—	—
Angola.....	April 15, 1985.....	—	—
Argentina.....	October 8, 1980.....	P	B
Armenia.....	April 22, 1993.....	P	—
Australia.....	August 10, 1972.....	P	B
Austria.....	August 11, 1973.....	P	B
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995.....	P	—
Bahamas.....	January 4, 1977.....	P	B
Bahrain.....	June 22, 1995.....	—	—
Bangladesh.....	May 11, 1985.....	P	—
Barbados.....	October 5, 1979.....	P	B
Belarus.....	April 26, 1970.....	P	—
Belgium.....	January 31, 1975.....	P	B
Benin.....	March 9, 1975.....	P	B
Bhutan.....	March 16, 1994.....	—	—
Bolivia.....	July 6, 1993.....	P	B
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 6, 1992.....	P	B
Brazil.....	March 20, 1975.....	P	B
Brunei Darussalam.....	April 21, 1994.....	—	—
Bulgaria.....	May 19, 1970.....	P	B
Burkina Faso.....	August 23, 1975.....	P	B
Burundi.....	March 30, 1977.....	P	—
Cambodia.....	July 25, 1995.....	—	—
Cameroon.....	November 3, 1973.....	P	B
Canada.....	June 26, 1970.....	P	B
Central African Republic.....	August 23, 1978.....	P	B
Chad.....	September 26, 1970.....	P	B
Chile.....	June 25, 1975.....	P	B
China.....	June 3, 1980.....	P	B
Colombia.....	May 4, 1980.....	—	B
Congo.....	December 2, 1975.....	P	B
Costa Rica.....	June 10, 1981.....	P	B
Côte d'Ivoire.....	May 1, 1974.....	P	B
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991.....	P	B
Cuba.....	March 27, 1975.....	P	—
Cyprus.....	October 26, 1984.....	P	B
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993.....	P	B
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	August 17, 1974.....	P	—
Denmark.....	April 26, 1970.....	P	B
Ecuador.....	May 22, 1988.....	—	B
Egypt.....	April 21, 1975.....	P	B
El Salvador.....	September 18, 1979.....	P	B
Estonia.....	February 5, 1994.....	P	B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Fiji.....	March 11, 1972.....	—	B
Finland.....	September 8, 1970.....	P	B
France.....	October 18, 1974.....	P	B
Gabon.....	June 6, 1975.....	P	B
Gambia.....	December 10, 1980.....	P	B
Georgia.....	December 25, 1991.....	P	B
Germany.....	September 19, 1970.....	P	B
Ghana.....	June 12, 1976.....	P	B
Greece.....	March 4, 1976.....	P	B
Guatemala.....	April 30, 1983.....	—	—
Guinea.....	November 13, 1980.....	P	B
Guinea-Bissau.....	June 28, 1988.....	P	B
Guyana.....	October 25, 1994.....	P	B
Haiti.....	November 2, 1983.....	P	B
Holy See.....	April 20, 1975.....	P	B
Honduras.....	November 15, 1983.....	P	B
Hungary.....	April 26, 1970.....	P	B
Iceland.....	September 13, 1986.....	P	B
India.....	May 1, 1975.....	—	B
Indonesia.....	December 18, 1979.....	P	—
Iraq.....	January 21, 1976.....	P	—
Ireland.....	April 26, 1970.....	P	B
Israel.....	April 26, 1970.....	P	B
Italy.....	April 20, 1977.....	P	B
Jamaica.....	December 25, 1978.....	—	B
Japan.....	April 20, 1975.....	P	B
Jordan.....	July 12, 1972.....	P	—
Kazakstan.....	December 25, 1991.....	P	—
Kenya.....	October 5, 1971.....	P	B
Kyrgyzstan.....	December 25, 1991.....	P	—
Laos.....	January 17, 1995.....	—	—
Latvia.....	January 21, 1993.....	P	B
Lebanon.....	December 30, 1986.....	P	B
Lesotho.....	November 18, 1986.....	P	B
Liberia.....	March 8, 1989.....	P	B
Libya.....	September 28, 1976.....	P	B
Liechtenstein.....	May 21, 1972.....	P	B
Lithuania.....	April 30, 1992.....	P	B
Luxembourg.....	March 19, 1975.....	P	B
Madagascar.....	December 22, 1989.....	P	B
Malawi.....	June 11, 1970.....	P	B
Malaysia.....	January 1, 1989.....	P	B
Mali.....	August 14, 1982.....	P	B
Malta.....	December 7, 1977.....	P	B
Mauritania.....	September 17, 1976.....	P	B
Mauritius.....	September 21, 1976.....	P	B
Mexico.....	June 14, 1975.....	P	B
Monaco.....	March 3, 1975.....	P	B
Mongolia.....	February 28, 1979.....	P	—
Morocco.....	July 27, 1971.....	P	B
Namibia.....	December 23, 1991.....	—	B
Netherlands.....	January 9, 1975.....	P	B
New Zealand.....	June 20, 1984.....	P	B
Nicaragua.....	May 5, 1985.....	—	—
Niger.....	May 18, 1975.....	P	B
Nigeria.....	April 9, 1995.....	P	B
Norway.....	June 8, 1974.....	P	B
Pakistan.....	January 6, 1977.....	—	B
Panama.....	September 17, 1983.....	—	—
Paraguay.....	June 20, 1987.....	P	B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Peru	September 4, 1980	P	B
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	B
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B
Qatar	September 3, 1976	–	–
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P	–
Republic of Moldova	December 25, 1991	P	B
Romania	April 26, 1970	P	B
Russian Federation	April 26, 1970 ²	P	B
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P	B
Saint Kitts and Nevis	November 16, 1995	P	B
Saint Lucia	August 21, 1993	P	B
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	August 29, 1995	P	B
San Marino	June 26, 1991	P	–
Saudi Arabia	May 22, 1982	–	–
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sierra Leone	May 18, 1986	–	–
Singapore	December 10, 1990	P	–
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	P	B
Slovenia	June 25, 1991	P	B
Somalia	November 18, 1982	–	–
South Africa	March 23, 1975	P	B
Spain	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	P	B
Sudan	February 15, 1974	P	–
Suriname	November 25, 1975	P	B
Swaziland	August 18, 1988	P	–
Sweden	April 26, 1970	P	B
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Tajikistan	December 25, 1991	P	–
Thailand	December 25, 1989	–	B
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	P	B
Togo	April 28, 1975	P	B
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	P	B
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	P	B
Turkey	May 12, 1976	P	B
Turkmenistan	December 25, 1991	P	–
Uganda	October 18, 1973	P	–
Ukraine	April 26, 1970	P	B
United Arab Emirates	September 24, 1974	–	–
United Kingdom	April 26, 1970	P	B
United Republic of Tanzania	December 30, 1983	P	B
United States of America	August 25, 1970	P	B
Uruguay	December 21, 1979	P	B
Uzbekistan	December 25, 1991	P	–
Venezuela	November 23, 1984	P	B
Viet Nam	July 2, 1976	P	–
Yemen	March 29, 1979	–	–
Yugoslavia	October 11, 1973	P	B
Zaire	January 28, 1975	P	B
Zambia	May 14, 1977	P	B
Zimbabwe	December 29, 1981	P	B

(Total: 157 States)

¹ "P" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), founded by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

"B" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), founded by the Bern Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

² Date of ratification of the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

2. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

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

(Paris Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Albania.....	October 4, 1995	Stockholm: October 4, 1995
Algeria.....	March 1, 1966	Stockholm: April 20, 1975 ²
Argentina.....	February 10, 1967	Lisbon: February 10, 1967
Armenia.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: October 8, 1980
Australia.....	October 10, 1925	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Austria.....	January 1, 1909	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: September 27, 1975
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: August 25, 1972
Bahamas.....	July 10, 1973	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Bangladesh.....	March 3, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1995
Barbados.....	March 12, 1985	Lisbon: July 10, 1973
Belarus.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 10, 1977
Belgium.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: March 3, 1991 ²
Benin.....	January 10, 1967	Stockholm: March 12, 1985
Bolivia.....	November 4, 1993	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 6, 1992	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Brazil.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: March 12, 1975
Bulgaria.....	June 13, 1921	Stockholm: November 4, 1993
Burkina Faso.....	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: March 6, 1992
Burundi.....	September 3, 1977	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: November 24, 1992
Cameroon.....	May 10, 1964	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 24, 1975 ²
Canada.....	June 12, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: May 19 or 27, 1970 ³
Central African Republic.....	November 19, 1963	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 27, 1970
Chad.....	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Chile.....	June 14, 1991	Stockholm: September 3, 1977
China.....	March 19, 1985	Stockholm: April 20, 1975
Congo.....	September 2, 1963	London: July 30, 1951
Costa Rica.....	October 31, 1995	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 7, 1970
Côte d'Ivoire.....	October 23, 1963	Stockholm: September 5, 1978
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
Cuba.....	November 17, 1904	Stockholm: June 14, 1991
Cyprus.....	January 17, 1966	Stockholm: March 19, 1985 ²
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: December 5, 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: October 31, 1995
Denmark ⁴	October 1, 1894	Stockholm: May 4, 1974
Dominican Republic.....	July 11, 1890	Stockholm: October 8, 1991
Egypt.....	July 1, 1951	Stockholm: April 8, 1975 ²
El Salvador.....	February 19, 1994	Stockholm: April 3, 1984
Estonia.....	August 24, 1994 ⁵	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Finland.....	September 20, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³
France ⁶	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Gabon.....	February 29, 1964	The Hague: April 6, 1951
Gambia.....	January 21, 1992	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 ²
Georgia.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: February 19, 1994
Germany.....	May 1, 1903	Stockholm: August 24, 1994
Ghana.....	September 28, 1976	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 21, 1975
Greece.....	October 2, 1924	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 15, 1970
Guinea.....	February 5, 1982	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Guinea-Bissau.....	June 28, 1988	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
Guyana.....	October 25, 1994	Stockholm: January 21, 1992
Haiti.....	July 1, 1958	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Holy See.....	September 29, 1960	Stockholm: September 19, 1970

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Honduras.....	February 4, 1994	Stockholm: February 4, 1994
Hungary.....	January 1, 1909	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
Iceland.....	May 5, 1962	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 9, 1995 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 28, 1984
Indonesia.....	December 24, 1950	London: December 24, 1950 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 20, 1979 ²
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	December 16, 1959	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
Iraq.....	January 24, 1976	Stockholm: January 24, 1976 ²
Ireland.....	December 4, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Israel.....	March 24, 1950	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Italy.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Japan.....	July 15, 1899	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 1, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 24, 1975
Jordan.....	July 17, 1972	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
Kazakhstan.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Kenya.....	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
Kyrgyzstan.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Latvia.....	September 7, 1993	Stockholm: September 7, 1993
Lebanon.....	September 1, 1924	Stockholm: September 30, 1947 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1986 ²
Lesotho.....	September 28, 1989	Stockholm: September 28, 1989 ²
Liberia.....	August 27, 1994	Stockholm: August 27, 1994
Libya.....	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976 ²
Liechtenstein.....	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Lithuania.....	May 22, 1994	Stockholm: May 22, 1994
Luxembourg.....	June 30, 1922	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Madagascar.....	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
Malawi.....	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
Malaysia.....	January 1, 1989	Stockholm: January 1, 1989
Mali.....	March 1, 1983	Stockholm: March 1, 1983
Malta.....	October 20, 1967	Lisbon: October 20, 1967 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 12, 1977 ²
Mauritania.....	April 11, 1965	Stockholm: September 21, 1976
Mauritius.....	September 24, 1976	Stockholm: September 24, 1976
Mexico.....	September 7, 1903	Stockholm: July 26, 1976
Monaco.....	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Mongolia.....	April 21, 1985	Stockholm: April 21, 1985 ²
Morocco.....	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
Netherlands.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: January 10, 1975
New Zealand.....	July 29, 1931	London: July 14, 1946 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: June 20, 1984
Niger.....	July 5, 1964	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Nigeria.....	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
Norway.....	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
Paraguay.....	May 28, 1994	Stockholm: May 28, 1994
Peru.....	April 11, 1995	Stockholm: April 11, 1995
Philippines.....	September 27, 1965	Lisbon: September 27, 1965 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 16, 1980
Poland.....	November 10, 1919	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Portugal.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Republic of Korea.....	May 4, 1980	Stockholm: May 4, 1980
Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Romania.....	October 6, 1920	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
Russian Federation.....	July 1, 1965 ¹⁰	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ^{3,10} Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ^{2,10}
Rwanda.....	March 1, 1984	Stockholm: March 1, 1984
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	April 9, 1995	Stockholm: April 9, 1995
Saint Lucia.....	June 9, 1995	Stockholm: June 9, 1995 ²
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	August 29, 1995	Stockholm: August 29, 1995
San Marino.....	March 4, 1960	Stockholm: June 26, 1991
Senegal.....	December 21, 1963	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Singapore.....	February 23, 1995	Stockholm: February 23, 1995
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991	Stockholm: June 25, 1991
South Africa.....	December 1, 1947	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 ²

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Spain	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 14, 1972
Sri Lanka	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 23, 1978
Sudan	April 16, 1984	Stockholm: April 16, 1984
Suriname	November 25, 1975	Stockholm: November 25, 1975
Swaziland	May 12, 1991	Stockholm: May 12, 1991
Sweden	July 1, 1885	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 9, 1970
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Syria	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
Tajikistan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	Stockholm: September 8, 1991
Togo	September 10, 1967	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	August 1, 1964	Stockholm: August 16, 1988
Tunisia	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 12, 1976 ²
Turkey	October 10, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: February 1, 1995
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 16, 1976
Turkmenistan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Uganda	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 20, 1973
Ukraine	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
United Kingdom ¹¹	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
United Republic of Tanzania	June 16, 1963	Lisbon: June 16, 1963
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1983
United States of America ¹²	May 30, 1887	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: August 25, 1973
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 5, 1970
Uruguay	March 18, 1967	Stockholm: December 28, 1979
Uzbekistan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Venezuela	September 12, 1995	Stockholm: September 12, 1995
Viet Nam	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976 ²
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
Zaire	January 31, 1975	Stockholm: January 31, 1975
Zambia	April 6, 1965	Lisbon: April 6, 1965
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 14, 1977
Zimbabwe	April 18, 1980	Stockholm: December 30, 1981

(Total: 136 States)

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

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

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

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

⁵ Estonia acceded to the Paris Convention (Washington Act, 1911) with effect from February 12, 1924. It lost its independence on August 6, 1940, and regained it on August 20, 1991.

⁶ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁷ Latvia acceded to the Paris Convention (Washington Act, 1911) with effect from August 20, 1925. It lost its independence on July 21, 1940, and regained it on August 21, 1991.

⁸ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁹ The accession of New Zealand to the Stockholm Act, with the exception of Articles 1 to 12, extends to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

¹⁰ Date of adherence of the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

¹¹ The United Kingdom extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from November 16, 1977, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

¹² The United States of America extended the application of the Stockholm Act to all territories and possessions of the United States of America, including the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as from August 25, 1973.

3. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

Berne Convention (1886), completed at Paris (1896), revised at Berlin (1908),
completed at Berne (1914), revised at Rome (1928), at Brussels (1948),
at Stockholm (1967) and at Paris (1971), and amended in 1979

(Berne Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Albania.....	March 6, 1994	Paris: March 6, 1994
Argentina.....	June 10, 1967	Brussels: June 10, 1967
Australia.....	April 14, 1928	Paris: Articles 22 to 38: October 8, 1980
Austria.....	October 1, 1920	Paris: March 1, 1978
Bahamas.....	July 10, 1973	Paris: August 21, 1982
Barbados.....	July 30, 1983	Brussels: July 10, 1973
Belgium.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: Articles 22 to 38: January 8, 1977 ²
Benin.....	January 3, 1961 ³	Paris: July 30, 1983
Bolivia.....	November 4, 1993	Brussels: August 1, 1951
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 6, 1992	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: February 12, 1975
Brazil.....	February 9, 1922	Paris: March 12, 1975
Bulgaria.....	December 5, 1921	Paris: November 4, 1993
Burkina Faso.....	August 19, 1963 ⁵	Paris: March 6, 1992 ⁶
Cameroon.....	September 21, 1964 ³	Paris: April 20, 1975
Canada.....	April 10, 1928	Paris: December 4, 1974
Central African Republic.....	September 3, 1977	Paris: January 24, 1976
Chad.....	November 25, 1971	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
Chile.....	June 5, 1970	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: November 10, 1973
China.....	October 15, 1992	Rome: August 1, 1931
Colombia.....	March 7, 1988	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: July 7, 1970
Congo.....	May 8, 1962 ³	Paris: September 3, 1977
Costa Rica.....	June 10, 1978	Brussels: November 25, 1971 ^{6,7}
Côte d'Ivoire.....	January 1, 1962	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: November 25, 1971
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	Paris: July 10, 1975
Cyprus.....	February 24, 1964 ³	Paris: October 15, 1992
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Paris: March 7, 1988
Denmark.....	July 1, 1903	Paris: December 5, 1975
Ecuador.....	October 9, 1991	Paris: June 10, 1978
Egypt.....	June 7, 1977	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
El Salvador.....	February 19, 1994	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: May 4, 1974
Estonia.....	October 26, 1994 ⁸	Paris: October 8, 1991 ⁴
Fiji.....	December 1, 1971 ³	Paris: July 27, 1983 ⁴
Finland.....	April 1, 1928	Paris: January 1, 1993
France.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: June 30, 1979
Gabon.....	March 26, 1962	Paris: October 9, 1991
Gambia.....	March 7, 1993	Paris: June 7, 1977 ²
Georgia.....	May 16, 1995	Paris: February 19, 1994
Germany.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: October 26, 1994
Ghana.....	October 11, 1991	Brussels: December 1, 1971
Greece.....	November 9, 1920	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: March 15, 1972
Guinea.....	November 20, 1980	Paris: November 1, 1986
Guinea-Bissau.....	July 22, 1991	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
Guyana.....	October 25, 1994	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
Haiti.....	January 11, 1996	Paris: June 10, 1975
Holy See.....	September 12, 1935	Paris: March 7, 1993
Honduras.....	January 25, 1990	Paris: May 16, 1995
Hungary.....	February 14, 1922	Paris: Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 ⁹
		Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 22, 1974
		Paris: October 11, 1991
		Paris: March 8, 1976
		Paris: November 20, 1980
		Paris: July 22, 1991
		Paris: October 25, 1994
		Paris: January 11, 1996
		Paris: April 24, 1975
		Paris: January 25, 1990
		Paris: Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
		Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Iceland.....	September 7, 1947	Rome: September 7, 1947 ⁴
India.....	April 1, 1928	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 28, 1984
Ireland.....	October 5, 1927	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: May 6, 1984 ^{10,11}
Israel.....	March 24, 1950	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ²
Italy.....	December 5, 1887	Brussels: July 5, 1959
Jamaica.....	January 1, 1994	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: December 21, 1970
Japan.....	July 15, 1899	Brussels: August 1, 1951
Kenya.....	June 11, 1993	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ¹²
Latvia.....	August 11, 1995 ¹³	Paris: November 14, 1979
Lebanon.....	September 30, 1947	Paris: January 1, 1994
Lesotho.....	September 28, 1989	Paris: April 24, 1975
Liberia.....	March 8, 1989	Paris: June 11, 1993
Libya.....	September 28, 1976	Paris: August 11, 1995
Liechtenstein.....	July 30, 1931	Rome: September 30, 1947
Lithuania.....	December 14, 1994	Paris: September 28, 1989 ²
Luxembourg.....	June 20, 1888	Paris: March 8, 1989 ²
Madagascar.....	January 1, 1966	Paris: September 28, 1976 ²
Malawi.....	October 12, 1991	Brussels: August 1, 1951
Malaysia.....	October 1, 1990	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: May 25, 1972
Mali.....	March 19, 1962 ³	Paris: December 14, 1994 ²
Malta.....	September 21, 1964	Paris: April 20, 1975
Mauritania.....	February 6, 1973	Brussels: January 1, 1966
Mauritius.....	May 10, 1989	Paris: October 12, 1991
Mexico.....	June 11, 1967	Paris: October 1, 1990
Monaco.....	May 30, 1889	Paris: December 5, 1977
Morocco.....	June 16, 1917	Rome: September 21, 1964
Namibia.....	March 21, 1990	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 12, 1977 ²
Netherlands.....	November 1, 1912	Paris: September 21, 1976
New Zealand.....	April 24, 1928	Paris: May 10, 1989 ²
Niger.....	May 2, 1962 ⁷	Paris: December 17, 1974
Nigeria.....	September 14, 1993	Paris: November 23, 1974
Norway.....	April 13, 1896	Paris: May 17, 1987
Pakistan.....	July 5, 1948	Paris: December 24, 1993
Paraguay.....	January 2, 1992	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: January 30, 1986 ¹⁴
Peru.....	August 20, 1988	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ¹⁵
Philippines.....	August 1, 1951	Rome: December 4, 1947
Poland.....	January 28, 1920	Paris: May 21, 1975
Portugal.....	March 29, 1911	Paris: September 14, 1993
Republic of Moldova.....	November 2, 1995	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 11, 1995 ⁹
Romania.....	January 1, 1927	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: June 13, 1974
Russian Federation.....	March 13, 1995	Rome: July 5, 1948 ⁹
Rwanda.....	March 1, 1984	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ¹²
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	April 9, 1995	Paris: January 2, 1992
Saint Lucia.....	August 24, 1993	Paris: August 20, 1988
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	August 29, 1995	Brussels: August 1, 1951
Senegal.....	August 25, 1962	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: July 16, 1980
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 22, 1994
Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: August 4, 1990
South Africa.....	October 3, 1928	Paris: January 12, 1979 ¹⁶
Spain.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: November 2, 1995
Sri Lanka.....	July 20, 1959 ³	Rome: August 6, 1936 ⁶
Suriname.....	February 23, 1977	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ^{2,12}
Sweden.....	August 1, 1904	Paris: March 13, 1995
Switzerland.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: March 1, 1984
Thailand.....	July 17, 1931	Paris: April 9, 1995
		Paris: August 24, 1993 ²

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	Paris: September 8, 1991 ⁴
Togo	April 30, 1975	Paris: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	Paris: August 16, 1988
Tunisia	December 5, 1887	Paris: August 16, 1975 ²
Turkey	January 1, 1952	Paris: January 1, 1996
Ukraine	October 25, 1995	Paris: October 25, 1995
United Kingdom	December 5, 1887	Paris: January 2, 1990 ^{9,18}
United Republic of Tanzania...	July 25, 1994	Paris: July 25, 1994 ²
United States of America	March 1, 1989	Paris: March 1, 1989
Uruguay	July 10, 1967	Paris: December 28, 1979
Venezuela	December 30, 1982	Paris: December 30, 1982 ²
Yugoslavia	June 17, 1930	Paris: September 2, 1975 ⁴
Zaire	October 8, 1963 ³	Paris: January 31, 1975
Zambia	January 2, 1992	Paris: January 2, 1992
Zimbabwe	April 18, 1980	Rome: April 18, 1980
		Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 30, 1981
(Total: 117 States)		

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

² With the declaration provided for in Article 33(2) relating to the International Court of Justice.

³ Date on which the declaration of continued adherence was sent, after the accession of the State to independence.

⁴ Subject to the reservation concerning the right of translation.

⁵ Burkina Faso, which had acceded to the Berne Convention (Brussels Act) as from August 19, 1963, denounced the said Convention as from September 20, 1970. Later on, Burkina Faso acceded again to the Berne Convention (Paris Act); this accession took effect on January 24, 1976.

⁶ This State deposited its instrument of ratification of (or of accession to) the Stockholm Act in its entirety; however, Articles 1 to 21 (substantive clauses) of the said Act have not entered into force.

⁷ In accordance with the provision of Article 29 of the Stockholm Act applicable to the States outside the Union which accede to the said Act, this State is bound by Articles 1 to 20 of the Brussels Act.

⁸ Estonia acceded to the Berne Convention (Berlin Act, 1908) with effect from June 9, 1927. It lost its independence on August 6, 1940, and regained it on August 20, 1991.

⁹ This State has declared that it admits the application of the Appendix of the Paris Act to works of which it is the State of origin by States which have made a declaration under Article VI(1)(i) of the Appendix or a notification under Article I of the Appendix. The declarations took effect on October 18, 1973, for Germany, on March 8, 1974, for Norway and on September 27, 1971, for the United Kingdom.

¹⁰ This State declared that its ratification shall not apply to the provisions of Article 14bis(2)(b) of the Paris Act (presumption of legitimation for some authors who have brought contributions to the making of the cinematographic work).

¹¹ This State notified the designation of the competent authority provided by Article 15(4) of the Paris Act.

¹² These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

¹³ Latvia acceded to the Berne Convention (Rome Act, 1928) with effect from May 15, 1937. It lost its independence on July 21, 1940, and regained it on August 21, 1991.

¹⁴ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹⁵ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe. Articles 22 to 38 of the Paris Act apply also to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

¹⁶ Pursuant to the provisions of Article 14bis(2)(c) of the Paris Act, this State has made a declaration to the effect that the undertaking by authors to bring contributions to the making of a cinematographic work must be in a written agreement. This declaration was received on November 5, 1986.

¹⁷ Pursuant to Article I of the Appendix of the Paris Act, this State availed itself of the faculty provided for in Article II of the said Appendix. The relevant declaration is effective until October 10, 2004.

¹⁸ The United Kingdom extended the application of the Paris Act to the Isle of Man with effect from March 18, 1996.

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

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

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act (see, however, for some States, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Date on which State became party to the Additional Act of Stockholm
Algeria.....	July 5, 1972	Lisbon: July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972
Brazil.....	October 3, 1896	The Hague: October 26, 1929	—
Bulgaria.....	August 12, 1975	Lisbon: August 12, 1975	August 12, 1975
Cuba.....	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11, 1964	October 7, 1980
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Lisbon: January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Dominican Republic.....	April 6, 1951	The Hague: April 6, 1951	—
Egypt.....	July 1, 1952	Lisbon: March 6, 1975	March 6, 1975
France ¹	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	August 12, 1975
Germany.....	June 12, 1925	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	September 19, 1970
Hungary.....	June 5, 1934	Lisbon: March 23, 1967	April 26, 1970
Ireland.....	December 4, 1925	Lisbon: June 9, 1967	April 26, 1970
Israel.....	March 24, 1950	Lisbon: July 2, 1967	April 26, 1970
Italy.....	March 5, 1951	Lisbon: December 29, 1968	April 24, 1977
Japan.....	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	April 24, 1975
Lebanon.....	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	—
Liechtenstein.....	July 14, 1933	Lisbon: April 10, 1972	May 25, 1972
Monaco.....	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	October 4, 1975
Morocco.....	July 30, 1917	Lisbon: May 15, 1967	—
New Zealand.....	July 29, 1931	London: May 17, 1947	—
Poland.....	December 10, 1928	The Hague: December 10, 1928	—
Portugal.....	October 31, 1893	London: November 7, 1949	—
San Marino.....	September 25, 1960	Lisbon: June 26, 1991	June 26, 1991
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Lisbon: January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Spain.....	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: August 14, 1973	August 14, 1973
Sri Lanka.....	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952	—
Sweden.....	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland.....	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syria.....	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	—
Tunisia.....	July 15, 1892	London: October 4, 1942	—
Turkey.....	August 21, 1930	London: June 27, 1957	—
United Kingdom.....	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970

(Total: 31 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

5. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

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

and

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

Madrid Protocol (1989)

(Madrid Union)¹

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the Stockholm Act (1967) ²	Date on which State became party to the Madrid Protocol (1989)
Albania.....	October 4, 1995	October 4, 1995	—
Algeria.....	July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972	—
Armenia.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Austria.....	January 1, 1909	August 18, 1973	—
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995	December 25, 1995	—
Belarus.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Belgium.....	July 15, 1892	February 12, 1975 ³	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 6, 1992	March 6, 1992	—
Bulgaria.....	August 1, 1985	August 1, 1985	—
China.....	October 4, 1989	October 4, 1989 ⁴	December 1, 1995 ^{5,6}
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	October 8, 1991	—
Cuba.....	December 6, 1989	December 6, 1989	December 26, 1995
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993	—
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	June 10, 1980	June 10, 1980	—
Denmark.....	—	—	February 13, 1996 ^{5,7,8}
Egypt.....	July 1, 1952	March 6, 1975	—
Finland.....	—	—	April 1, 1996 ^{5,8}
France.....	July 15, 1892	August 12, 1975 ⁹	—
Germany.....	December 1, 1922	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ¹⁰	March 20, 1996
Hungary.....	January 1, 1909	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ¹⁰	—
Italy.....	October 15, 1894	April 24, 1977	—
Kazakhstan.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Kyrgyzstan.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Latvia.....	January 1, 1995	January 1, 1995	—
Liberia.....	December 25, 1995	December 25, 1995	—
Liechtenstein.....	July 14, 1933	May 25, 1972	—
Luxembourg.....	September 1, 1924	March 24, 1975 ³	—
Monaco.....	April 29, 1956	October 4, 1975	—
Mongolia.....	April 21, 1985	April 21, 1985	—
Morocco.....	July 30, 1917	January 24, 1976	—
Netherlands.....	March 1, 1893	March 6, 1975 ^{3,11}	—
Norway.....	—	—	March 29, 1996 ^{5,8}
Poland.....	March 18, 1991	March 18, 1991 ⁴	—
Portugal.....	October 31, 1893	November 22, 1988	—
Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Romania.....	October 6, 1920	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ¹⁰	—
Russian Federation.....	July 1, 1976 ¹²	July 1, 1976 ¹²	—
San Marino.....	September 25, 1960	June 26, 1991	—
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993	—
Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991	June 25, 1991	—
Spain.....	July 15, 1892	June 8, 1979	December 1, 1995
Sudan.....	May 16, 1984	May 16, 1984	—
Sweden.....	—	—	December 1, 1995 ^{5,8}
Switzerland.....	July 15, 1892	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹	—
Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the Stockholm Act (1967) ²	Date on which State became party to the Madrid Protocol (1989)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	September 8, 1991	—
Ukraine.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
United Kingdom.....	—	—	December 1, 1995 ^{5,8,13}
Uzbekistan.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Viet Nam	March 8, 1949	July 2, 1976	—
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921	October 16, 1973	—
(Total: 51 States)			

¹ The Madrid Union is composed of the States party to the Madrid Agreement and the Contracting Parties to the Madrid Protocol.

² All the States party to the Madrid Agreement have declared, under Article 3bis of the Nice or Stockholm Act, that the protection arising from international registration shall not extend to them unless the proprietor of the mark so requests.

³ As from January 1, 1971, the territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Madrid Agreement, to be deemed a single country.

⁴ In accordance with Article 14(2) of the Madrid Agreement, this State declared that the application of the Stockholm Act was limited to marks registered from the date on which accession entered into force: China: October 4, 1989; Poland: March 18, 1991.

⁵ In accordance with Article 5(2)(b) and (c) of the Protocol, this Contracting Party has declared that the time limit to notify a refusal of protection shall be 18 months and that, where a refusal of protection results from an opposition to the granting of protection, such refusal may be notified after the expiry of the 18-month time limit.

⁶ In accordance with Article 14(5) of the Protocol, this Contracting Party has declared that the protection resulting from any international registration effected under the Protocol before the date of entry into force of the Protocol with respect to it cannot be extended to it.

⁷ Not applicable to the Faroe Islands and to Greenland.

⁸ In accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Protocol, this Contracting Party has declared that, in connection with each request for territorial extension to it of the protection of an international registration and the renewal of any such international registration, it wants to receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fee, an individual fee.

⁹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

¹⁰ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

¹¹ The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹² Date of accession by the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

¹³ Ratification in respect of the United Kingdom and Isle of Man.

6. Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

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

(Hague Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the London Act	Date on which State became party to the Hague Act ¹	Date on which State became party to the Complementary Act of Stockholm
Belgium ^{4,5}	April 1, 1979	—	August 1, 1984	May 28, 1979
Benin	November 2, 1986	November 2, 1986	November 2, 1986	January 2, 1987
Côte d'Ivoire	May 30, 1993	May 30, 1993	May 30, 1993	May 30, 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	May 27, 1992	—	May 27, 1992	May 27, 1992
Egypt	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	—	—
France ⁶	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Germany	June 1, 1928	June 13, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	—	—
Hungary	April 7, 1984	April 7, 1984	August 1, 1984	April 7, 1984
Indonesia	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	—	—
Italy	June 13, 1987	—	June 13, 1987	August 13, 1987
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Luxembourg	April 1, 1979	—	August 1, 1984	May 28, 1979
Monaco	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	—	—
Netherlands ^{4,5}	April 1, 1979	—	August 1, 1984 ⁸	May 28, 1979 ⁸
Republic of Moldova	March 14, 1994	—	March 14, 1994	March 14, 1994
Romania	July 18, 1992	—	July 18, 1992	July 18, 1992
Senegal	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1984	August 1, 1984	June 30, 1984
Slovenia	January 13, 1995	—	January 13, 1995	January 13, 1995
Spain	June 1, 1928	March 2, 1956	—	—
Suriname	November 25, 1975	November 25, 1975	August 1, 1984	February 23, 1977
Switzerland	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	—	—
Yugoslavia	December 30, 1993	—	December 30, 1993	December 30, 1993

(Total: 25 States)

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

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

⁸ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

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

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

(Nice Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to that Act
Algeria.....	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Australia.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Austria.....	November 30, 1969	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Barbados.....	March 12, 1985	Geneva: March 12, 1985
Belgium.....	June 6, 1962	Geneva: November 20, 1984
Benin.....	February 6, 1979	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 6, 1992	Geneva: March 23, 1994
China.....	August 9, 1994	Geneva: August 9, 1994
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	Geneva: October 29, 1992
Cuba.....	December 26, 1995	Geneva: December 26, 1995
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Geneva: January 1, 1993
Denmark.....	November 30, 1961	Geneva: June 3, 1981
Finland.....	August 18, 1973	Geneva: February 6, 1979
France.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: April 22, 1980
Germany.....	January 29, 1962	Geneva: January 12, 1982
Hungary.....	March 23, 1967	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Iceland.....	April 9, 1995	Geneva: April 9, 1995
Ireland.....	December 12, 1966	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Israel.....	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ³
Italy.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 19, 1983
Japan.....	February 20, 1990	Geneva: February 20, 1990
Latvia.....	January 1, 1995	Geneva: January 1, 1995
Lebanon.....	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein.....	May 29, 1967	Geneva: February 14, 1987
Luxembourg.....	March 24, 1975	Geneva: December 21, 1983
Malawi.....	October 24, 1995	Geneva: October 24, 1995
Monaco.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1981
Morocco.....	October 1, 1966	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands ⁴	August 20, 1962	Geneva: August 15, 1979
Norway.....	July 28, 1961	Geneva: July 7, 1981
Portugal.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: July 30, 1982
Russian Federation.....	July 26, 1971 ⁵	Geneva: December 30, 1987 ⁵
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Geneva: January 1, 1993
Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991	Geneva: September 30, 1992
Spain.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1979
Suriname.....	December 16, 1981	Geneva: December 16, 1981
Sweden.....	July 28, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Switzerland.....	August 20, 1962	Geneva: April 22, 1986
Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991	Geneva: December 25, 1991
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	September 8, 1991	Geneva: October 26, 1993
Trinidad and Tobago.....	March 20, 1996	Geneva: March 20, 1996
Tunisia.....	May 29, 1967	Nice: May 29, 1967
Turkey.....	January 1, 1996	Geneva: January 1, 1996
United Kingdom.....	April 15, 1963	Geneva: July 3, 1979
United States of America.....	May 25, 1972	Geneva: February 29, 1984
Yugoslavia.....	August 30, 1966	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 46 States)

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

² Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

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

⁴ The Netherlands had extended the application of the Geneva Act to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986, but on February 20, 1994, suspended that application retroactively as from that date for an indefinite period. The said suspension was terminated with effect on February 28, 1994.

⁵ Date of adherence of the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

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

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

(Lisbon Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to Act	
Algeria.....	July 5, 1972	Stockholm:	October 31, 1973
Bulgaria.....	August 12, 1975	Stockholm:	August 12, 1975
Burkina Faso.....	September 2, 1975	Stockholm:	September 2, 1975
Congo.....	November 16, 1977	Stockholm:	November 16, 1977
Cuba.....	September 25, 1966	Stockholm:	April 8, 1975
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm:	January 1, 1993
France.....	September 25, 1966	Stockholm:	August 12, 1975
Gabon.....	June 10, 1975	Stockholm:	June 10, 1975
Haiti.....	September 25, 1966	Lisbon:	September 25, 1966
Hungary.....	March 23, 1967	Stockholm:	October 31, 1973
Israel.....	September 25, 1966	Stockholm:	October 31, 1973
Italy.....	December 29, 1968	Stockholm:	April 24, 1977
Mexico.....	September 25, 1966	Lisbon:	September 25, 1966
Portugal.....	September 25, 1966	Stockholm:	April 17, 1991
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm:	January 1, 1993
Togo.....	April 30, 1975	Stockholm:	April 30, 1975
Tunisia.....	October 31, 1973	Stockholm:	October 31, 1973

(Total: 17 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

**9. International Convention for the Protection of Performers,
Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations***

Rome Convention (1961)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Argentina.....	March 2, 1992	Iceland ¹	June 15, 1994
Australia.....	September 30, 1992	Ireland.....	September 19, 1979
Austria.....	June 9, 1973	Italy ¹	April 8, 1975
Barbados.....	September 18, 1983	Jamaica.....	January 27, 1994
Bolivia.....	November 24, 1993	Japan.....	October 26, 1989
Brazil.....	September 29, 1965	Lesotho ¹	January 26, 1990
Bulgaria.....	August 31, 1995	Luxembourg ¹	February 25, 1976
Burkina Faso.....	January 14, 1988	Mexico.....	May 18, 1964
Chile.....	September 5, 1974	Monaco ¹	December 6, 1985
Colombia.....	September 17, 1976	Netherlands ^{1,2}	October 7, 1993
Congo ¹	May 18, 1964	Niger ¹	May 18, 1964
Costa Rica.....	September 9, 1971	Nigeria.....	October 29, 1993
Czech Republic ¹	January 1, 1993	Norway ¹	July 10, 1978
Denmark.....	September 23, 1965	Panama.....	September 2, 1983
Dominican Republic.....	January 27, 1987	Paraguay.....	February 26, 1970
Ecuador.....	May 18, 1964	Peru.....	August 7, 1985
El Salvador.....	June 29, 1979	Philippines.....	September 25, 1984
Fiji.....	April 11, 1972	Republic of Moldova ¹	December 5, 1995
Finland ¹	October 21, 1983	Slovakia ¹	January 1, 1993
France.....	July 3, 1987	Spain.....	November 14, 1991
Germany ¹	October 21, 1966	Sweden ¹	May 18, 1964
Greece.....	January 6, 1993	Switzerland ¹	September 24, 1993
Guatemala.....	January 14, 1977	United Kingdom ¹	May 18, 1964
Honduras.....	February 16, 1990	Uruguay.....	July 4, 1977
Hungary.....	February 10, 1995	Venezuela.....	January 30, 1996

(Total: 50 States)

* The secretarial tasks relating to this Convention are performed jointly with the International Labour Office and Unesco.

¹ The instruments of ratification or accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the following States contain declarations made under the articles mentioned hereafter (with reference to publication in *Le Droit d'auteur* (Copyright) for the years 1962 to 1964 in *Copyright* for the years 1965 to 1994 and in *Industrial Property and Copyright* since 1995):

Australia, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1992, p. 301];
Austria, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) and 1(b) [1973, p. 67];
Bulgaria, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1995, p. 262];
Czech Republic, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1964, p. 110];
Congo, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1964, p. 127];
Denmark, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) and 17 [1965, p. 214];
Fiji, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1972, pp. 88 and 178];
Finland, Articles 16(1)(a)(i), (ii) and (iv) and 17 [1983, p. 287 and 1994, p. 152];
France, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1987, p. 184];
Germany, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)) and 16(1)(a)(iv) [1966, p. 237];
Iceland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) [1994, p. 152];
Ireland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii) [1979, p. 218];
Italy, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [1975, p. 44];
Japan, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) [1989, p. 288];
Lesotho, Article 16(1)(a)(ii) and (1)(b) [1990, p. 95];
Luxembourg, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1976, p. 24];
Monaco, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1985, p. 422];
Netherlands, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1993, p. 253];
Niger, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1963, p. 155];
Nigeria, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1993, p. 253];
Norway, Articles 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1978, p. 133; in respect of 16(1)(a)(ii) modified: 1989, p. 288];
Republic of Moldova, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1996, p. 40];
Slovakia, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1964, p. 110];
Spain, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1991, p. 221];
Sweden, Article 16(1)(a)(iv) [1962, p. 138; 1986, p. 382];
Switzerland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1993, p. 254];
United Kingdom, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1963, p. 244]; the same declarations were made for Gibraltar and Bermuda [1967, p. 36; 1970, p. 108].

² Accession for the Kingdom in Europe.

10. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs

Locarno Agreement (1968), amended in 1979

(Locarno Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Austria.....	September 26, 1990	Netherlands ²	March 30, 1977
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 6, 1992	Norway.....	April 27, 1971
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	Russian Federation.....	December 15, 1972 ³
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993
Denmark.....	April 27, 1971	Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991
Finland.....	May 16, 1972	Spain.....	November 17, 1973
France ¹	September 13, 1975	Sweden.....	April 27, 1971
Germany.....	October 25, 1990	Switzerland.....	April 27, 1971
Hungary.....	January 1, 1974	Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991
Iceland.....	April 9, 1995	The former Yugoslav	
Ireland.....	April 27, 1971	Republic of Macedonia.....	September 8, 1991
Italy.....	August 12, 1975	Trinidad and Tobago.....	March 20, 1996
Malawi.....	October 24, 1995	Yugoslavia.....	October 16, 1973

(Total: 25 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

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

³ Date of ratification of the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

11. Patent Cooperation Treaty

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

(PCT Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Albania.....	October 4, 1995	Lithuania.....	July 5, 1994
Armenia.....	December 25, 1991	Luxembourg.....	April 30, 1978
Australia.....	March 31, 1980	Madagascar.....	January 24, 1978
Austria.....	April 23, 1979	Malawi.....	January 24, 1978
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995	Mali.....	October 19, 1984
Barbados.....	March 12, 1985	Mauritania.....	April 13, 1983
Belarus.....	December 25, 1991	Mexico.....	January 1, 1995
Belgium.....	December 14, 1981	Monaco.....	June 22, 1979
Benin.....	February 26, 1987	Mongolia.....	May 27, 1991
Brazil.....	April 9, 1978	Netherlands.....	July 10, 1979
Bulgaria.....	May 21, 1984	New Zealand.....	December 1, 1992
Burkina Faso.....	March 21, 1989	Niger.....	March 21, 1993
Cameroon.....	January 24, 1978	Norway ²	January 1, 1980
Canada.....	January 2, 1990	Poland ⁶	December 25, 1990
Central African Republic.....	January 24, 1978	Portugal.....	November 24, 1992
Chad.....	January 24, 1978	Republic of Korea.....	August 10, 1984
China.....	January 1, 1994	Republic of Moldova ¹	December 25, 1991
Congo.....	January 24, 1978	Romania.....	July 23, 1979
Côte d'Ivoire.....	April 30, 1991	Russian Federation ¹	March 29, 1978 ⁷
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Senegal.....	January 24, 1978
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	July 8, 1980	Singapore.....	February 23, 1995
Denmark.....	December 1, 1978	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993
Estonia.....	August 24, 1994	Slovenia.....	March 1, 1994
Finland ³	October 1, 1980	Spain.....	November 16, 1989
France.....	February 25, 1978	Sri Lanka.....	February 26, 1982
Gabon.....	January 24, 1978	Sudan.....	April 16, 1984
Georgia.....	December 25, 1991	Swaziland ⁴	September 20, 1994
Germany.....	January 24, 1978	Sweden.....	May 17, 1978
Greece.....	October 9, 1990	Switzerland.....	January 24, 1978
Guinea.....	May 27, 1991	Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991
Hungary.....	June 27, 1980	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	August 10, 1995
Iceland.....	March 23, 1995	Togo.....	January 24, 1978
Ireland.....	August 1, 1992	Trinidad and Tobago.....	March 10, 1994
Italy.....	March 28, 1985	Turkey.....	January 1, 1996
Japan.....	October 1, 1978	Turkmenistan ¹	December 25, 1991
Kazakhstan ¹	December 25, 1991	Uganda.....	February 9, 1995
Kenya.....	June 8, 1994	Ukraine.....	December 25, 1991
Kyrgyzstan.....	December 25, 1991	United Kingdom ⁸	January 24, 1978
Latvia.....	September 7, 1993	United States of America ^{9,10}	January 24, 1978
Lesotho.....	October 21, 1995	Uzbekistan ¹	December 25, 1991
Liberia.....	August 27, 1994	Viet Nam.....	March 10, 1993
Liechtenstein.....	March 19, 1980		

Total: 83 States)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 16 OF THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

The Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, China, Japan, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, and the European Patent Office.

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

The Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, China, Japan, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United States of America, and the European Patent Office.

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

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

³ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

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

⁵ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁶ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(i) and (ii). The declaration provided for in Article 64(2)(a)(i) was withdrawn with effect from March 1, 1994.

⁷ Date of ratification of the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

⁸ The United Kingdom extended the application of the PCT to the territory of Hong Kong with effect from April 15, 1981, and to the Isle of Man with effect from October 29, 1983.

⁹ With the declarations provided for in Articles 64(3)(a) and 64(4)(a).

¹⁰ Extends to all areas for which the United States of America has international responsibility.

12. Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification

Strasbourg Agreement (1971), amended in 1979

(IPC Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Australia ¹	November 12, 1975	Malawi	July 24, 1996
Austria ²	October 7, 1975	Monaco ²	June 13, 1976
Belgium ²	July 4, 1976	Netherlands ³	October 7, 1975
Brazil	October 7, 1975	Norway ¹	October 7, 1975
Canada	January 11, 1996	Portugal	May 1, 1979
Cuba	November 9, 1996	Russian Federation	October 3, 1976 ⁴
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Slovakia	January 1, 1993
Denmark	October 7, 1975	Spain ^{1,2}	November 29, 1975
Egypt	October 17, 1975	Suriname	November 25, 1975
Finland ¹	May 16, 1976	Sweden	October 7, 1975
France	October 7, 1975	Switzerland	October 7, 1975
Germany	October 7, 1975	Tajikistan	December 25, 1991
Ireland ¹	October 7, 1975	Trinidad and Tobago	December 20, 1996
Israel	October 7, 1975	Turkey	October 1, 1996
Italy ²	March 30, 1980	United Kingdom ¹	October 7, 1975
Japan	August 18, 1977	United States of America	October 7, 1975
Luxembourg ²	April 9, 1977		

(Total: 33 States)

¹ With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(i).² With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(ii).³ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.⁴ Date of accession by the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

13. Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms

Phonograms Convention (Geneva, 1971)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Argentina.....	June 30, 1973	Israel ¹	May 1, 1978
Australia.....	June 22, 1974	Italy ¹	March 24, 1977
Austria.....	August 21, 1982	Jamaica.....	January 11, 1994
Barbados.....	July 29, 1983	Japan.....	October 14, 1978
Brazil.....	November 28, 1975	Kenya.....	April 21, 1976
Bulgaria.....	September 6, 1995	Luxembourg.....	March 8, 1976
Burkina Faso.....	January 30, 1988	Mexico.....	December 21, 1973
Chile.....	March 24, 1977	Monaco..... ²	December 2, 1974
China.....	April 30, 1993	Netherlands ²	October 12, 1993
Colombia.....	May 16, 1994	New Zealand.....	August 13, 1976
Costa Rica.....	June 17, 1982	Norway.....	August 1, 1978
Cyprus.....	September 30, 1993	Panama.....	June 29, 1974
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Paraguay.....	February 13, 1979
Denmark.....	March 24, 1977	Peru.....	August 24, 1985
Ecuador.....	September 14, 1974	Republic of Korea.....	October 10, 1987
Egypt.....	April 23, 1978	Russian Federation.....	March 13, 1995
El Salvador.....	February 9, 1979	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993
Fiji.....	April 18, 1973	Spain.....	August 24, 1974
Finland ¹	April 18, 1973	Sweden.....	April 18, 1973
France.....	April 18, 1973	Switzerland.....	September 30, 1993
Germany.....	May 18, 1974	Trinidad and Tobago.....	October 1, 1988
Greece.....	February 9, 1994	United Kingdom.....	April 18, 1973
Guatemala.....	February 1, 1977	United States of America.....	March 10, 1974
Holy See.....	July 18, 1977	Uruguay.....	January 18, 1983
Honduras.....	March 6, 1990	Venezuela.....	November 18, 1982
Hungary.....	May 28, 1975	Zaire.....	November 29, 1977
India.....	February 12, 1975		

(Total: 53 States)

¹ This State has declared, in accordance with Article 7(4) of the Convention, that it will apply the criterion according to which it affords protection to producers of phonograms solely on the basis of the place of first fixation instead of the criterion of the nationality of the producer.

² Accession for the Kingdom in Europe.

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

Vienna Agreement (1973), amended in 1985

(Vienna Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
France ^{1,2}	August 9, 1985	Trinidad and Tobago	March 20, 1996
Luxembourg	August 9, 1985	Tunisia	August 9, 1985
Netherlands ³	August 9, 1985	Turkey	January 1, 1996
Sweden	August 9, 1985		

(Total: 7 States)

¹ With the declaration provided for in Article 16(2) relating to the International Court of Justice.

² Including certain Departments and Overseas Territories.

³ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

15. Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite

Satellites Convention (Brussels, 1974)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Armenia	December 13, 1993	Morocco	June 30, 1983
Australia	October 26, 1990	Nicaragua	August 25, 1979
Austria	August 6, 1982	Panama	September 25, 1985
Bosnia and Herzegovina	March 6, 1992	Peru	August 7, 1985
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Portugal	March 11, 1996
Germany ¹	August 25, 1979	Russian Federation	January 20, 1989 ²
Greece	October 22, 1991	Slovenia	June 25, 1991
Italy ¹	July 7, 1981	Switzerland	September 24, 1993
Kenya	August 25, 1979	United States of America	March 7, 1985
Mexico	August 25, 1979	Yugoslavia	August 25, 1979

(Total: 20 States)

¹ With a declaration, pursuant to Article 2(2) of the Convention, that the protection accorded under Article 2(1) is restricted in its territory to a period of 25 years after the expiry of the calendar year in which the transmission by satellite has occurred.

² Date of accession by the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

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

Budapest Treaty (1977), modified in 1980

(Budapest Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia.....	July 7, 1987	Netherlands ¹	July 2, 1987
Austria.....	April 26, 1984	Norway.....	January 1, 1986
Belgium.....	December 15, 1983	Philippines.....	October 21, 1981
Bulgaria.....	August 19, 1980	Poland.....	September 22, 1993
China.....	July 1, 1995	Republic of Korea.....	March 28, 1988
Cuba.....	February 19, 1994	Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Russian Federation.....	April 22, 1981 ²
Denmark.....	July 1, 1985	Singapore.....	February 23, 1995
Finland.....	September 1, 1985	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993
France.....	August 19, 1980	Spain.....	March 19, 1981
Germany.....	January 20, 1981	Sweden.....	October 1, 1983
Greece.....	October 30, 1993	Switzerland.....	August 19, 1981
Hungary.....	August 19, 1980	Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991
Iceland.....	March 23, 1995	Trinidad and Tobago.....	March 10, 1994
Italy.....	March 23, 1986	United Kingdom.....	December 29, 1980
Japan.....	August 19, 1980	United States of America.....	August 19, 1980
Latvia.....	December 29, 1994	Yugoslavia.....	February 25, 1994
Liechtenstein.....	August 19, 1981		

(Total: 35 States)

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

Organization	Effective Date
European Patent Organisation (EPO).....	November 26, 1980

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 7 OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY³

Institution	Country	Date status acquired
All-Union Scientific Centre of Antibiatics (VNIIA).....	Russian Federation	August 31, 1987
Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (NRRL).....	United States of America	January 31, 1981
American Type Culture Collection (ATCC).....	United States of America	January 31, 1981
Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL).....	Australia	September 30, 1988
Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganisms (BCCM).....	Belgium	March 1, 1992
Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS).....	Netherlands	October 1, 1981
China Center for Type Culture Collection (CCTCC).....	China	July 1, 1995
China General Microbiological Culture Center (CGMCC).....	China	July 1, 1995
Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT).....	Spain	May 31, 1992
Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes (CNCM).....	France	August 31, 1984
Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa (CCAP).....	United Kingdom	September 30, 1982
Culture Collection of Yeasts (CCY).....	Slovakia	August 31, 1992
Czech Collection of Microorganisms (CCM).....	Czech Republic	August 31, 1992
DSM - Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSM).....	Germany	October 1, 1981
European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC).....	United Kingdom	September 30, 1984
International Mycological Institute (IMI).....	United Kingdom	March 31, 1983
Korean Cell Line Research Foundation (KCLRF).....	Republic of Korea	August 31, 1993
Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (KCCM).....	Republic of Korea	June 30, 1990
Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology (KRIBB).....	Republic of Korea	June 30, 1990
National Bank for Industrial Microorganisms and Cell Cultures (NBIMCC).....	Bulgaria	October 31, 1987
National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM).....	Hungary	June 1, 1986
National Collection of Food Bacteria (NCFB).....	United Kingdom	February 28, 1990
National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC).....	United Kingdom	August 31, 1982
National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC).....	United Kingdom	January 31, 1982
National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited (NCIMB).....	United Kingdom	March 31, 1982
National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technology (NIBH).....	Japan	May 1, 1981
Russian Collection of Microorganisms (VKM).....	Russian Federation	August 31, 1987
Russian National Collection of Industrial Microorganisms (VKPM), GNII Genetika.....	Russian Federation	August 31, 1987

(Total: 28 Authorities)

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

² Date of ratification of the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

³ A list of the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the international depositary authorities appears under "Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO" in *Industrial Property and Copyright*, 1996, p. 43.

17. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

Nairobi Treaty (1981)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Algeria.....	August 16, 1984	Italy	October 25, 1985
Argentina.....	January 10, 1986	Jamaica.....	March 17, 1984
Barbados	February 28, 1986	Kenya	September 25, 1982
Belarus	December 25, 1991	Mexico	May 16, 1985
Bolivia.....	August 11, 1985	Morocco	November 11, 1993
Brazil.....	August 10, 1984	Oman	March 26, 1986
Bulgaria.....	May 6, 1984	Qatar	July 23, 1983
Chile.....	December 14, 1983	Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991
Congo.....	March 8, 1983	Russian Federation	April 17, 1986 ¹
Cuba	October 21, 1984	San Marino	March 18, 1986
Cyprus.....	August 11, 1985	Senegal.....	August 6, 1984
Egypt.....	October 1, 1982	Sri Lanka.....	February 19, 1984
El Salvador.....	October 14, 1984	Syria.....	April 13, 1984
Equatorial Guinea	September 25, 1982	Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991
Ethiopia.....	September 25, 1982	Togo	December 8, 1983
Greece	August 29, 1983	Tunisia.....	May 21, 1983
Guatemala	February 21, 1983	Uganda	October 21, 1983
India	October 19, 1983	Uruguay.....	April 16, 1984

(Total: 36 States)

¹ Date of ratification by the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.**18. Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works**

Film Register Treaty (Geneva, 1989)

(FRT Union)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Argentina.....	July 29, 1992	Czech Republic	January 1, 1993
Austria.....	February 27, 1991	France.....	February 27, 1991
Brazil.....	June 26, 1993	Mexico	February 27, 1991
Burkina Faso	February 27, 1991	Peru	July 27, 1994
Chile.....	December 29, 1993	Senegal.....	April 3, 1994
Colombia.....	May 9, 1994	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993

(Total: 12 States)

19. Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits¹

(Washington, 1989)

Status on January 1, 1996

Signatory States

Ratification

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

Egypt (1)

20. Trademark Law Treaty²

(Geneva, 1994)

Status on January 1, 1996

Signatories	Instruments of Accession, Ratification, Acceptance or Approval	
States and Organizations	State	Date of deposit
Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, the European Communities	Republic of Moldova	December 19, 1995
(Total: 51)	(Total: 1)	

21. Eurasian Patent Convention

(Moscow, 1994)

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Armenia.....	February 27, 1996	Republic of Moldova.....	February 16, 1996
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995	Russian Federation.....	September 27, 1995
Belarus.....	August 12, 1995	Tajikistan.....	August 12, 1995
Kazakstan.....	November 4, 1995	Turkmenistan.....	August 12, 1995
Kyrgyzstan.....	January 13, 1996		

(Total: 9 States)

¹ This instrument is not yet in force.

² This instrument, which was open for signature until October 27, 1995, is not yet in force.

II. STATES PARTY TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

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

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

Status on January 1, 1996

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	No. of contribution units	Date on which State became party to the Convention of 1961	Date on which State became party to the 1978 Act
Argentina.....	December 25, 1994	0.2	—	December 25, 1994
Australia.....	March 1, 1989	1.0	—	March 1, 1989
Austria..... ^{2,3}	July 14, 1994	1.5	—	July 14, 1994
Belgium.....	December 5, 1976	1.5	December 5, 1976	—
Canada.....	March 4, 1991	1.0	—	March 4, 1991
Chile.....	January 5, 1996	0.2	—	January 5, 1996
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	0.5	—	January 1, 1993
Denmark..... ^{2,4}	October 6, 1968	1.5	October 6, 1968	November 8, 1981
Finland..... ^{2,3}	April 16, 1993	1.0	—	April 16, 1993
France..... ^{2,3,5}	October 3, 1971	5.0	October 3, 1971	March 17, 1983
Germany..... ²	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	April 12, 1986
Hungary.....	April 16, 1983	0.5	—	April 16, 1983
Ireland.....	November 8, 1981	1.0	—	November 8, 1981
Israel..... ²	December 12, 1979	0.5	December 12, 1979	May 12, 1984
Italy..... ²	July 1, 1977	2.0	July 1, 1977	May 28, 1986
Japan.....	September 3, 1982	5.0	—	September 3, 1982
Netherlands..... ²	August 10, 1968	3.0	August 10, 1968	September 2, 1984 ⁶
New Zealand.....	November 8, 1981	1.0	—	November 8, 1981
Norway.....	September 13, 1993	1.0	—	September 13, 1993
Poland.....	November 11, 1989	0.5	—	November 11, 1989
Portugal.....	October 14, 1995	0.5	—	October 14, 1995
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	0.5	—	January 1, 1993
South Africa..... ²	November 6, 1977	1.0	November 6, 1977	November 8, 1981
Spain..... ^{2,7}	May 18, 1980	1.5	May 18, 1980	—
Sweden..... ²	December 17, 1971	1.5	December 17, 1971	January 1, 1983
Switzerland..... ²	July 10, 1977	1.5	July 10, 1977	November 8, 1981
Ukraine.....	November 3, 1995	0.5	—	November 3, 1995
United Kingdom..... ²	August 10, 1968	5.0	August 10, 1968	September 24, 1983
United States of America..... ⁸	November 8, 1981	5.0	—	November 8, 1981
Uruguay.....	November 13, 1994	0.2	—	November 13, 1994

(Total: 30 States)

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

¹ The 1991 Act is not yet in force. It was signed by the following States: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America (16).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. CONTRIBUTION CLASSES OF STATES MEMBERS OF WIPO AND/OR THE PARIS AND/OR BERNE UNIONS¹

Status on January 1, 1996

Albania	IX	Guinea	Ster	Portugal	IVbis
Algeria	VII	Guinea-Bissau	Ster		
Andorra	IX	Guyana	Sbis	Qatar	S
Angola	Ster				
Argentina	VIbis	Haiti	Ster	Republic of Korea	VII
Armenia	IX	Holy See	VIII	Republic of Moldova	IX
Australia	III	Honduras	Sbis	Romania	VIbis
Austria	IVbis	Hungary	VI	Russian Federation	IV
Azerbaijan	IX			Rwanda	Ster
		Iceland	VIII		
Bahamas	S	India	VIbis	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sbis
Bahrain	S	Indonesia	VII	Saint Lucia	Sbis
Bangladesh	Ster	Iran (Islamic		Saint Vincent and	
Barbados	Sbis	Republic of)	VII	the Grenadines	Sbis
Belarus	IX	Iraq	IX	San Marino	IX
Belgium	III	Ireland	IV	Saudi Arabia	VII
Benin	Ster	Israel	VIbis	Senegal	Sbis
Bhutan	Ster	Italy	III	Sierra Leone	Ster
Bolivia	Sbis			Singapore	IX
Bosnia and Herzegovina	VIII	Jamaica	Sbis	Slovakia	V
Brazil	VIbis	Japan	I	Slovenia	VII
Brunei Darussalam	S	Jordan	Sbis	Somalia	Ster
Bulgaria	VIbis			South Africa	IVbis
Burkina Faso	Ster	Kazakhstan	IX	Spain	IV
Burundi	Ster	Kenya	Sbis	Sri Lanka	Sbis
		Kyrgyzstan	IX	Sudan	Ster
Cambodia	Ster			Suriname	Sbis
Cameroon	Sbis	Laos	Ster	Swaziland	Sbis
Canada	IV	Latvia	IX	Sweden	III
Central African Republic	Ster	Lebanon	Sbis	Switzerland	III
Chad	Ster	Lesotho	Ster	Syria	S
Chile	S	Liberia	Ster		
China	IVbis	Libya	VIbis	Tajikistan	IX
Colombia	S	Liechtenstein	VIII	Thailand	IX
Congo	Sbis	Lithuania	IX	The former Yugoslav	
Costa Rica	Sbis	Luxembourg	VII	Republic of Macedonia	VIII
Côte d'Ivoire	Sbis			Togo	Ster
Croatia	VIII	Madagascar	Ster	Trinidad and Tobago	S
Cuba	S	Malawi	Ster	Tunisia	S
Cyprus	S	Malaysia	VIII	Turkey	VIbis
Czech Republic	V	Mali	Ster	Turkmenistan	IX
		Malta	Sbis		
Democratic People's		Mauritania	Ster	Uganda	Ster
Republic of Korea	S	Mauritius	Sbis	Ukraine	IX
Denmark	IV	Mexico	IVbis	United Arab Emirates	IX
Dominican Republic	Sbis	Monaco	VII	United Kingdom	I
		Mongolia	Sbis	United Republic	
Ecuador	S	Morocco	S	of Tanzania	Ster
Egypt	S			United States of America	I
El Salvador	Sbis	Namibia	Sbis	Uruguay	S
Estonia	IX	Netherlands	III	Uzbekistan	IX
		New Zealand	VI		
Fiji	Sbis	Nicaragua	Sbis	Venezuela	IX
Finland	IV	Niger	Ster	Viet Nam	Sbis
France	I	Nigeria	VII		
		Norway	IV	Yemen	Ster
Gabon	Sbis			Yugoslavia	VIbis
Gambia	Ster	Pakistan	S		
Georgia	IX	Panama	Sbis	Zaire	Ster
Germany	I	Paraguay	Sbis	Zambia	Ster
Ghana	Sbis	Peru	S	Zimbabwe	Sbis
Greece	VI	Philippines	S		
Guatemala	S	Poland	VI		

(Total: 160 States)

¹ The unitary contribution system established with effect from January 1, 1994, replaces the separate contribution systems of WIPO and the six Contribution-financed Unions, that is, each State pays one contribution, irrespective of whether it is a member of WIPO or of one or more of the Contribution-financed Unions. Under the unitary contribution system, there are the following classes corresponding to the units of contribution indicated between parentheses: I (25), II (20), III (15), IV (10), IVbis (7.5), V (5), VI (3), VIbis (2), VII (1), VIII (1/2), IX (1/4), S-(1/8), Sbis (1/16) and Ster (1/32).

IV. GOVERNING BODIES OF WIPO, OF THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO AND THEIR (PERMANENT) COMMITTEES, AND OF THE ROME CONVENTION

Status on January 1, 1996

WIPO

General Assembly: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (141).

Conference: The same States as above, with Andorra, Angola, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Guatemala, Laos, Nicaragua, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (157).

Coordination Committee: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia (68).

WIPO Budget Committee: Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Guinea, India, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Switzerland (*ex officio*), United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay (21).

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

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development

Cooperation Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (116).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development

Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (106).

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property

Information (PCIPI): Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon,

Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, African Intellectual Property Organization, African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Benelux Designs Office, Benelux Trademark Office, European Patent Organisation (112).

Paris Union

Assembly: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (132).

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

Executive Committee: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (associate member), Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine (35).

Berne Union

Assembly: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti (as from January 11, 1996), Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (114).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand (3).

Executive Committee: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Kenya, Madagascar (associate member), Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia (30).

Madrid Union (Marks)

Assembly: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (46).

Hague Union

Assembly: Belgium, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Suriname, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (19).

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

Nice Union

Assembly: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech

Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago (as from March 20, 1996), Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (44).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Tunisia (2).

Lisbon Union

Assembly: Algeria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Gabon, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Togo, Tunisia (15).

Council: Haiti, Mexico (2).

Locarno Union

Assembly: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago (as from March 20, 1996), Yugoslavia (25).

PCT Union

Assembly: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav

Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam (83).

IPC Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada (as from January 11, 1996), Cuba (as from November 9, 1996), Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi (as from July 24, 1996), Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago (as from December 20, 1996), Turkey (as from October 1, 1996), United Kingdom, United States of America (33).

Vienna Union

Assembly: France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago (as from March 20, 1996), Tunisia, Turkey (7).

Budapest Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (35).

Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention

Argentina, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay (12).

FRT Union

Assembly: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, France, Mexico, Peru, Senegal, Slovakia (12).

V. TREATIES IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY NOT ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (OAPI)

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

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

(Total: 14 States)

AFRICAN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (ARIPO)*

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

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

(Total: 14 States)

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

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

(Total: 11 States)

BENELUX TRADEMARK OFFICE (BBM) BENELUX DESIGNS OFFICE (BBDM)

Benelux Convention on Marks (1962)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Belgium	July 1, 1969
Luxembourg	July 1, 1969
Netherlands	July 1, 1969

(Total: 3 States)

Benelux Designs Convention (1966)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Belgium	January 1, 1974
Luxembourg	January 1, 1974
Netherlands	January 1, 1974

(Total: 3 States)

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

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

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

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
South Africa ¹	December 1, 1957
Spain	July 1, 1967
Turkey	November 1, 1956

(Total: 3 States)

¹ Not member of the Council of Europe.**Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of
Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (1963)**

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

(Total: 11 States)

EUROPEAN PATENT ORGANISATION (EPO)

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

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Austria	May 1, 1979
Belgium	October 7, 1977
Denmark	January 1, 1990
Finland	March 1, 1996
France	October 7, 1977
Germany	October 7, 1977
Greece	October 1, 1986
Ireland	August 1, 1992
Italy	December 1, 1978
Liechtenstein	April 1, 1980
Luxembourg	October 7, 1977
Monaco	December 1, 1991
Netherlands	October 7, 1977
Portugal	January 1, 1992
Spain	October 1, 1986
Sweden	May 1, 1978
Switzerland	October 7, 1977
United Kingdom	October 7, 1977

(Total: 18 States)

**Agreements on Extending the Protection
Conferred by European Patents****(Extension Agreements)**

State	Date on which Extension Agreement entered into force
Latvia	May 1, 1995
Lithuania	July 5, 1994
Slovenia	March 1, 1994

(Total: 3 States)

VI. TREATIES IN THE FIELD OF COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBORING RIGHTS NOT ADMINISTERED BY WIPO¹

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

Universal Copyright Convention (1952), revised at Paris (1971)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention		State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	
	Text of 1952	Text of 1971		Text of 1952	Text of 1971
Algeria ²	August 28, 1973	July 10, 1974	Monaco	September 16, 1955	December 13, 1974
Andorra	September 16, 1955	—	Morocco	May 8, 1972	January 28, 1976
Argentina	February 13, 1958	—	Netherlands	June 22, 1967	November 30, 1985
Australia	May 1, 1969	February 28, 1978	New Zealand	September 11, 1964	—
Austria	July 2, 1957	August 14, 1982	Nicaragua	August 16, 1961	—
Bahamas	October 13, 1976	December 27, 1976	Niger	May 15, 1989	May 15, 1989
Bangladesh ²	August 5, 1975	August 5, 1975	Nigeria	February 14, 1962	—
Barbados	June 18, 1983	June 18, 1983	Norway	January 23, 1963	August 7, 1974
Belarus	May 27, 1973	—	Pakistan	September 16, 1955	—
Belgium	August 31, 1960	—	Panama	October 17, 1962	September 3, 1980
Belize	March 1, 1982	—	Paraguay	March 11, 1962	—
Bolivia	March 22, 1990	March 22, 1990	Peru	October 16, 1963	July 22, 1985
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974	Philippines	November 19, 1955	—
Brazil	January 13, 1960	December 11, 1975	Poland	March 9, 1977	March 9, 1977
Bulgaria	June 7, 1975	June 7, 1975	Portugal	December 25, 1956	July 30, 1981
Cambodia	September 16, 1955	—	Republic of Korea ²	October 1, 1987	October 1, 1987
Cameroon	May 1, 1973	July 10, 1974	Russian Federation	May 27, 1973	March 9, 1995
Canada	August 10, 1962	—	Rwanda	November 10, 1989	November 10, 1989
Chile	September 16, 1955	—	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	April 22, 1985	April 22, 1985
China ²	October 30, 1992	October 30, 1992	Saudi Arabia	July 13, 1994	July 13, 1994
Colombia	June 18, 1976	June 18, 1976	Senegal	July 9, 1974	July 10, 1974
Costa Rica	September 16, 1955	March 7, 1980	Slovakia	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980
Croatia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974	Slovenia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Cuba	June 18, 1957	—	Spain	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Cyprus	December 19, 1990	December 19, 1990	Sri Lanka	January 25, 1984	January 25, 1984
Czech Republic	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980	Sweden	July 1, 1961	July 10, 1974
Denmark	February 9, 1962	July 11, 1979	Switzerland	March 30, 1956	September 21, 1993
Dominican Republic	May 8, 1983	May 8, 1983	Tajikistan	May 27, 1973	—
Ecuador	June 5, 1957	September 6, 1991	Trinidad and Tobago	August 19, 1988	August 19, 1988
El Salvador	March 29, 1979	March 29, 1979	Tunisia ²	June 19, 1988	June 10, 1975
Fiji	March 13, 1972	—	Ukraine	May 27, 1973	—
Finland	April 16, 1963	November 1, 1986	United Kingdom	September 27, 1957	July 10, 1974
France	January 14, 1956	July 10, 1974	United States of America	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Germany	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974	Uruguay	April 12, 1993	April 12, 1993
Ghana	August 22, 1962	—	Venezuela	September 30, 1966	—
Greece	August 24, 1963	—	Yugoslavia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Guatemala	October 28, 1964	—	Zambia	June 1, 1965	—
Guinea	November 13, 1981	November 13, 1981			
Haiti	September 16, 1955	—			
Holy See	October 5, 1955	May 6, 1980			
Hungary	January 23, 1971	July 10, 1974			
Iceland	December 18, 1956	—			
India	January 21, 1958	April 7, 1988			
Ireland	January 20, 1959	—			
Israel	September 16, 1955	—			
Italy	January 24, 1957	January 25, 1980			
Japan	April 28, 1956	October 21, 1977			
Kazakhstan	May 27, 1973	—			
Kenya	September 7, 1966	July 10, 1974			
Laos	September 16, 1955	—			
Lebanon	October 17, 1959	—			
Liberia	July 27, 1956	—			
Liechtenstein	January 22, 1959	—			
Luxembourg	October 15, 1955	—			
Malawi	October 26, 1965	—			
Malta	November 19, 1968	—			
Mauritius	March 12, 1968	—			
Mexico ²	May 12, 1957	October 31, 1975			

¹ According to the information received by the International Bureau.

² Pursuant to Article Vbis of the Convention as revised in 1971, this State has availed itself of the exceptions provided for in Articles Vier and Vquater in favor of developing countries.

Editor's Note: The three Protocols annexed to the Convention were ratified, accepted or acceded to separately; they concern: (1) the application of the Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees, (2) the application of the Convention to the works of certain international organizations, and (3) the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of or accession to the Convention. For detailed information in this respect, and as to notifications made by governments of certain Contracting States concerning the territorial application of the Convention and the Protocols, see *Copyright Bulletin*, quarterly review published by Unesco.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

**European Agreement
Concerning Programme Exchanges by Means
of Television Films (1958)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium.....	April 8, 1962
Cyprus.....	February 20, 1970
Denmark.....	November 25, 1961
France.....	July 1, 1961
Greece.....	February 9, 1962
Ireland.....	April 4, 1965
Israel.....	February 15, 1978
Luxembourg.....	October 31, 1963
Netherlands.....	March 5, 1967
Norway.....	March 15, 1963
Spain.....	January 4, 1974
Sweden.....	July 1, 1961
Tunisia.....	February 22, 1969
Turkey.....	March 28, 1964
United Kingdom.....	July 1, 1961

(Total: 15 States)

**European Agreement for the Prevention
of Broadcasts Transmitted from Stations
Outside National Territories (1965)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium.....	October 19, 1967
Cyprus.....	October 2, 1971
Denmark.....	October 19, 1967
France.....	April 6, 1968
Germany.....	February 28, 1970
Greece.....	August 14, 1979
Ireland.....	February 23, 1969
Italy.....	March 19, 1983
Liechtenstein.....	February 14, 1977
Netherlands.....	September 27, 1974
Norway.....	October 17, 1971
Poland.....	November 11, 1994
Portugal.....	September 7, 1969
Spain.....	March 11, 1988
Sweden.....	October 19, 1967
Switzerland.....	September 19, 1976
Turkey.....	February 17, 1975
United Kingdom.....	December 3, 1967

(Total: 18 States)

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts

Agreement (1960)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Denmark [*]	November 27, 1961
France.....	July 1, 1961
Germany [*]	October 9, 1967
Norway.....	August 10, 1968
Sweden.....	July 1, 1961
United Kingdom [*]	July 1, 1961

(Total: 6 States)

Protocol (1965)

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Denmark.....	March 24, 1965
France.....	March 24, 1965
Germany.....	October 9, 1967
Norway.....	August 10, 1968
Sweden.....	March 24, 1965
United Kingdom.....	March 24, 1965

(Total: 6 States)

^{*} The instruments of ratification were accompanied by reservations in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. As to Denmark, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1961, p. 360; as to Germany, see *Copyright*, 1967, p. 217; as to Norway, see *ibid.*, 1968, p. 191; as to the United Kingdom, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1961, p. 152.

^{**} Sweden has availed itself of the reservations contained in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (f) of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Agreement.

Additional Protocol (1983)

The additional Protocol entered into force on January 1, 1985, with respect to all States party to the European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts and the Protocol to the said Agreement.

High Officials of WIPO (Status on January 1, 1996)

Director General:	Arpad Bogsch
Deputy Directors General:	François Curchod Kamil Idris
Assistant Directors General:	Carlos Fernández Ballesteros Mihály Ficsor Gust Ledakis

High Officials of UPOV (Status on January 1, 1996)

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

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO

Berne Convention

Application to the Isle of Man

The Government of the United Kingdom has informed the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in a notification dated December 13, 1995, that the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, and amended on September 28, 1979,

“shall, in accordance with Article 31 thereof, extend to the Isle of Man, being a territory for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible.”

The application of the said Convention to the Isle of Man will take effect on March 18, 1996.

Berne Notification No. 173, of December 18, 1995.

Madrid Agreement (Marks)

Madrid Protocol (1989)

I. Acceptance

FINLAND

The Government of Finland deposited, on December 29, 1995, its instrument of acceptance of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted at Madrid on June 27, 1989 ("Madrid Protocol (1989)").

The Madrid Protocol (1989) will enter into force, with respect to Finland, on April 1, 1996.

The date on which the said Protocol will become operational will be notified in due course.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 78, of January 1, 1996.

II. Accession

NORWAY

The Government of Norway deposited, on December 29, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted at Madrid on June 27, 1989 ("Madrid Protocol (1989)").

The Madrid Protocol (1989) will enter into force, with respect to Norway, on March 29, 1996.

The date on which the said Protocol will become operational will be notified in due course.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 77, of December 29, 1995.

III. Ratification

GERMANY

The Government of Germany deposited, on December 20, 1995, its instrument of ratification of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted at Madrid on June 27, 1989 ("Madrid Protocol (1989)").

The Madrid Protocol (1989) will enter into force, with respect to Germany, on March 20, 1996.

The date on which the said Protocol will become operational will be notified in due course.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 76, of December 20, 1995.

Nice Agreement

Accession

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago deposited, on December 20, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks of June 15, 1957, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and at Geneva on May 13, 1977, and as amended on September 28, 1979.

The Nice Agreement as revised and amended, will enter into force, with respect to Trinidad and Tobago, on March 20, 1996.

Nice Notification No. 86, of December 20, 1995.

Rome Convention

Accession

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Government of the Republic of Moldova deposited, on September 5, 1995, its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention) done at Rome on October 26, 1961.

The instrument contains the following reservations:

"(1) In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 3, the Republic of Moldova declares that it will not apply the criterion of fixation referred to in Article 5, paragraph 1(b).

(2) In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 2, the Republic of Moldova declares that it will protect broadcasts only if the headquarters of the broadcasting organization is situated in another Contracting State and the broadcast was transmit-

ted from a transmitter situated in the same Contracting State.

(3) With reference to Article 16, paragraph 1(a), the Republic of Moldova declares that:

(a) it will not apply the provisions of Article 12 in the case of communications to the public of phonograms as part of the activities or for the benefit of a club, society or other organization which has been established or is being administered on a non-commercial basis, the purpose of which, generally speaking, is charitable or concerned with the advancement of education, the promotion of the public good and the dissemination of religion, unless a charge is made for admission to the part of the premises where the phonogram is to be heard and any profit thus obtained is used for purposes which differ from those of the organization;

(b) it will not apply the provisions of Article 12 as regards phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State;

(c) it will not limit the protection stipulated in Article 12 for phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State to the extent to which and as long as that Contracting State grants protection to phonograms which were originally fixed by nationals of the Republic of Moldova." (*Translation*)

In accordance with its Article 25.2, the Convention entered into force for the Republic of Moldova on December 5, 1995.

Locarno Agreement

Accession

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago deposited, on December 20, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, signed at Locarno on October 8, 1968, as amended on September 28, 1979.

The said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to Trinidad and Tobago, on March 20, 1996.

Locarno Notification No. 36, of December 20, 1995.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Amended Schedule of Fees Annexed to the Regulations

The Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) adopted, on October 3, 1995, at its twenty-third session (tenth ordinary) an amended Schedule of Fees Annexed to the Regulations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

The said amended Schedule of Fees is applicable as from January 1, 1996.¹

PCT Notification No. 109, of December 5, 1995.

Strasbourg Agreement

Accession

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago deposited, on December 20, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification of March 24, 1971, as amended on September 28, 1979.

The said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to Trinidad and Tobago, on December 20, 1996.

Strasbourg Notification No. 44, of December 20, 1995.

Vienna Agreement (International Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks)

Accession

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago deposited, on December 20, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Vienna Agreement Establishing an

¹ See *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, MULTILATERAL TREATIES—Text 2-007.

International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, done at Vienna on June 12, 1973, as amended on October 1, 1985.

The said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to Trinidad and Tobago, on March 20, 1996.

Vienna (Classification) Notification No. 9, of December 20, 1995.

Satellites Convention

Accession

PORTUGAL

The Government of Portugal deposited, on December 11, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, adopted at Brussels on May 21, 1974.

The said Convention will enter into force with respect to Portugal on March 11, 1996.

Trademark Law Treaty

Ratification

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Government of the Republic of Moldova deposited, on December 19, 1995, its instrument of ratification of the Trademark Law Treaty, done at Geneva on October 27, 1994.

The date of entry into force of the said Treaty will be notified when the required number of ratifications, acceptances, approvals, or accessions is reached in accordance with Article 20(2) of the said Treaty.

TLT Notification No. 2, of December 19, 1995.

Budapest Treaty

I. Extension of the List of Kinds of Microorganisms

COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CULTURES DE MICRO-ORGANISMES (CNCM)

(France)

The following communication from the Government of France dated December 7, 1995, was received on December 15, 1995, by the Director General of WIPO under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure:

The Permanent Mission of France presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization and has the honor to inform it that, pursuant to Rule 3.3 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty, the assurances of the Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes (CNCM), set out in item 7 of Budapest Notification No. 39, are extended to animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas.

CNCM reserves its right to refuse acceptance for deposit of any cell culture which, according to the conservator, involves an unacceptable risk or is not suitable, for technical reasons, for handling.

Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b) of the Budapest Treaty, the extension of the list of kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit by CNCM will apply as from the date of publication of this communication.

[End of the text of the notification of the Government of France]

The extended list of kinds of microorganisms accepted for deposit by CNCM will take effect as from January 31, 1996, the date of publication of the said communication in the present issue of *Industrial Property and Copyright*.

Budapest Communication No. 100 (this communication is the subject of Budapest Notification No. 142, of December 16, 1995).

II. Depositary Institutions Having Acquired the Status of International Depositary Authority (Status on January 1, 1996)

Pursuant to Rule 13.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the following is a list of international depositary authorities as on January 1, 1996, indicating the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the said authorities.

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

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE CULTURE COLLECTION (NRRL) (Continued)	d. Agents which may introduce or disseminate any contagious or infectious disease of animals, humans or poultry and which require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America. e. Agents which are classified as plant pests and which require a permit for entry and/or distribution within the United States of America. f. Mixtures of microorganisms. g. Fastidious microorganisms which require (in the view of the Curator) more than reasonable attention in handling and preparation of lyophilized material. h. Phages not inserted in microorganisms. i. Monoclonal antibodies. j. All cell lines. k. Plasmids not inserted in microorganisms. 2. Recombinant strains of microorganisms, strains containing recombinant DNA molecules, strains containing their own naturally occurring plasmid(s), strains containing inserted naturally occurring plasmid(s) from another host, strains containing inserted constructed plasmid(s), and strains containing viruses of any kind, excluding those already listed as nonacceptable, only if the deposit document accompanying the microbial preparation(s) includes a clear statement that progeny of the strain(s) can be processed at a Physical Containment Level of P1 or less and Biological Containment requirements meet all other criteria specified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules</i>, December 1978 (<i>Federal Register</i>, Vol. 43, No. 247-Friday, December 22, 1978) and any subsequent revisions.	
ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC CENTRE OF ANTIBIOTICS (VNIIA) Nagatinskaya Street 3-a 113105 Moscow Russian Federation (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1987, p. 250; 1992, pp. 276.)	Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and microscopic fungi (including yeasts) for essentially medical purposes are accepted for deposit, to the exclusion of microorganisms that cause disease in man and animals and microorganisms that are toxicogenic for plants or require them to be quarantined.	(a) For the deposit of a microorganism and its storage for 30 years RUR 800 (b) For each additional five-year period of storage 100 (c) For the furnishing of a sample of a deposited microorganism 50 The above amounts do not include mailing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost. Additional information concerning fees is contained in the "Regulations on the Collection of Payments"; see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 250.
AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION (ATCC) 12301 Parklawn Drive Rockville, Maryland 20852 United States of America (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1981, pp. 20 and 121; 1982, pp. 147 and 220; 1985, pp. 163; 1986, pp. 295 and 372; 1989, pp. 119; 1991, pp. 107; 1992, pp. 54; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i> , 1995, p. 204.)	Algae, embryos, animal viruses, bacteria, fungi, human, animal and plant cell cultures, hybridomas, molds, oncogenes, phages, plant viruses, plasmids, plant tissue cultures, protozoa, seeds, yeasts. For deposits consisting of or containing recombinant DNA molecules, the highest acceptable containment level is P3 as described in the 1980 National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules</i> (US Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, Maryland). The ATCC must be informed, in advance of accepting such deposits, of the containment level required.	(a) Storage - Thirty years USD 600 - Thirty years of notification of requesting parties 360 (b) Issuance of a viability statement - Microorganisms, cells hybridomas and seeds 100 - Fungi and yeasts 100 - Plant tissue cultures 100 - Plasmid and phage DNA 150 - Animal embryos and algae 200 - Protozoa (standard) 200 (cultivation in animals) Quoted price²

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION (ATCC) (Continued)	Certain animal viruses may require viability testing in an animal host, which the ATCC may be unable to provide. In such case, the deposit cannot be accepted. Plant viruses which cannot be mechanically inoculated also cannot be accepted.	– Animal viruses (depositor supplies test cells) 300 (ATCC supplies test cells) 400 (animals or special equipment needed) Quoted price² – Plant viruses (depositor supplies anti-bodies) Quoted price² (ATCC supplies anti-bodies) Quoted price² (c) Furnishing of a sample under Rules 11.2 and 11.3 (per sample) <i>ATCC Algae, Seeds, Protozoa, and Plant Tissues</i> – U.S. non-profit institutions 76 – Foreign non-profit institutions 76³ – Other U.S. and foreign institutions 120 <i>ATCC Bacteria, Bacteriophage, Fungi and Yeasts</i>⁴ – U.S. non-profit institutions 76 97 – Foreign non-profit institutions 76³ 97⁵ – Other U.S. and foreign institutions 120 132 <i>ATCC Cell Lines and Biomedical Material</i> – U.S. non-profit institutions 92 – Foreign non-profit institutions 92⁶ – Other U.S. and foreign institutions 145 <i>ATCC Plasmid, Vector and All Other rDNA Material</i>⁴ – U.S. non-profit institutions 76 92 – Foreign non-profit institutions 76³ 92⁶ – Other U.S. and foreign institutions 120 145 Cell lines ordered as flasks, protozoa sent as test tubes and others special-ordered as test tubes carry an additional lab fee of USD 35. The minimum invoice is USD 45. Orders received for lesser amounts are invoiced at the minimum. ¹ In some cases the cost to perform a viability test may be higher than the stated price due to the need for special equipment or other additional expenses. In such cases, the depositor will be requested to authorize the performance of the viability test at a quoted price. ² Due to the unpredictability of the costs involved to conduct viability tests in these cases, no standard price can be established. The depositor will be quoted a price and requested to authorize the performance of the viability test. ³ There is an additional USD 34 handling and processing charge per culture. ⁴ The two price levels indicated reflect the difference in difficulty of producing certain cultures due to complicated media and growth requirements. ⁵ There is an additional USD 35 handling and processing charge per culture. ⁶ There is an additional USD 53 handling and processing charge per culture.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES (AGAL) The New South Wales Regional Laboratory 1, Suakin Street Pymble, NSW 2073 Australia (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1988, p. 329; 1990, p. 99.)	Bacteria (including actinomycetes), yeasts and fungi other than known human and animal pathogens, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by the methods of preservation in use (freezing and freeze-drying). Nucleic acid preparations and phages may be accepted if the depositor certifies that they pose no hazard when handled by normal laboratory procedures and the depositor supplies suitable material for preservation. At present, AGAL does not accept for deposit animal, plant, algal and protozoal cultures, cultures of viral, rickettsial and chlamydial agents, microorganisms which may require, in the view of the curator, special attention to handling and preparation for storage.	(a) Storage AUD 750 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 90 (c) Furnishing of samples 60
BELGIAN COORDINATED COLLECTIONS OF MICROORGANISMS (BCCM) Prime Minister's Services Science Policy Office Rue de la Science 8 B-1040 Brussels Belgium <i>Collections</i> Institut d'Hygiène et d'Epidémiologie-Mycologie (IHEM) Rue J. Wytsman 14 B-1050 Brussels Belgium Laboratorium voor Moleculaire Biologie-Plasmidencollectie (LMBP) Universiteit Gent K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35 B-9000 Ghent Belgium Laboratorium voor Microbiologie-Bacteriënverzameling (LMG) Universiteit Gent K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35 B-9000 Ghent Belgium Mycothèque de l'Université Catholique de Louvain (MUCL) Place Croix du Sud 3 B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, pp. 49; 1993, pp. 214.)	IHEM: filamentous fungi and yeasts, including pathogenic fungi and yeasts that cause mycosis in man and animals, and actinomycetes; LMBP: plasmids as an isolated DNA preparation or plasmids in an <i>Escherichia coli</i> (host)/plasmid combination; genetic material, whether recombinant or not—as plasmids, oncogenes and RNA, for example—in the form of an isolated material preparation or in a host; animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas, which can be stored without particular deterioration nor loss of their properties, by controlled freezing, followed by long-term storage in liquid nitrogen; cell cultures contaminated by microplasmas can only be accepted for deposit in exceptional cases; LMG: all bacterial strains, including actinomycetes, but excepting pathogens belonging to a hazard group higher than Group 2 of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens; MUCL: filamentous fungi and yeasts, including phytopathogens, but excepting pathogenic fungi causing mycosis in man and animals belonging to a hazard group higher than Group 2 of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens. As a general rule, the BCCM collections accept only strains that can be placed in a culture under conditions technically feasible for the collection concerned and conserved, other than in continuous vegetative activity, without inducing significant changes in their characteristics. Exceptionally, the various BCCM collections may accept deposits that cannot be conserved other than by active culture, but acceptance of such a deposit will have to be decided, and the relevant fee determined, on a case-by-case basis after prior negotiation with the potential depositor. They may also exceptionally accept a deposit of mixtures of microorganisms, whereby non-defined or non-identifiable mixtures will be automatically excluded. The BCCM collections also reserve their right to refuse a deposit of biological material whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive. In the case of human and animal cell cultures and hybridomas,	<i>All kinds of microorganisms except human and animal cells and hybridomas</i> (a) Storage (Rule 9.1) BEF 20,000 (b) Issue of a viability statement (Rule 10.2): – if the viability test is to be carried out 2,000 – based on the last viability test 800 (c) Furnishing of a sample (Rules 11.2 and 11.3) 2,000 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 800 (e) Issue of an attestation of amendment of the scientific description and/or taxonomic designation of the microorganism in accordance with Rule 8.2 800 <i>For human and animal cells and hybridomas, the same schedule of fees will apply, except:</i> (a) Storage (Rule 9.1) 45,000 (b) Issue of a viability statement (Rule 10.2): – if the viability test is to be carried out on a case-by-case basis (minimum) 3,000 – based on the last viability test 800 (c) Furnishing of a sample (Rules 11.2 and 11.3) 4,000 These prices do not include the cost of dispatch.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
BELGIAN COORDINATED COLLECTIONS OF MICROORGANISMS (BCCM) (Continued)	LMBP: – does not normally accept any deposit requiring a containment level beyond category 3 of the United Kingdom Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM); – must be informed of the required containment level together with any other data (e.g., presence of oncogenes) required to assess the inherent hazards of the biological material to be deposited; – maintains its right to refuse acceptance for deposit of any material which, according to the curator, represents an unacceptable hazard or which is not suitable, for technical reasons, for manipulation. All deposits concerning the two categories of biological material referred to should be addressed directly to the LMBP Collection.	
CENTRAALBUREAU VOOR SCHIMMELCULTURES (CBS) Oosterstraat 1 Postbus 273 NL-3740 AG Baarn Netherlands (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1981, pp. 219 and 221; 1984, pp. 148; 1985, pp. 235; 1991, pp. 423.)	Fungi; yeasts; bacteria; plasmids in pure form or in a host of the kinds accepted by CBS and phages that can be maintained without significant modification during appropriate storage at low temperature, in liquid nitrogen or during storage in the lyophilized state. Strains requiring special cultural conditions can be accepted under special conditions and are subject to additional fees (on request). The following bacteria of pathogenic group I (PG I: World Health Organization (WHO)) are accepted only when they can be maintained by the Rijks Instituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiëne (RIVM), Centraal Diergeneeskundig Instituut (CDI) or the Royal Institute for Tropical Research: <i>Bordetella</i> (all species), <i>Brucella</i> (all species), <i>Erysipelothrix</i> (all species), <i>Leptospira</i> (all species), <i>Listeria</i> (all species), <i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i> , <i>Pasteurella</i> (all species), <i>Treponema</i> (all species). The following bacteria of pathogenic group II (PG II (WHO)) are accepted only when they can be maintained by RIVM or CDI: <i>Bartonella</i> (all species), <i>Francisella</i> (all species), <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> , <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , <i>Pseudomonas mallei</i> , <i>Pseudomonas pseudomallei</i> . The following bacteria are not accepted: <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> and <i>Yersinia pestis</i> .	(a) Storage NLG 2,000 – if the depositor waives the right under Rule 11.4(g) to be notified of the furnishing of samples 1,500 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 150 (c) Furnishing of a sample 175 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 40 (e) Delivering of attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2 40
CHINA CENTER FOR TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION (CCTCC) Wuhan University Wuhan, 430072 China (See <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i> , 1995, p. 235 <i>et seq.</i>)	Algae, animal viruses, bacteria, cell lines, fungi, hybridomas, plant cell cultures, plant viruses, plasmids, phages, plant seeds and yeasts. If the microorganism is a dangerous pathogen, the depositor should consult CCTCC in advance, which will decide whether or not the CCTCC can accept the strain for deposit. For the time being, the CCTCC does not accept the following microorganisms for deposit: – deposit of biological material which is restricted from import according to Chinese law; – deposit of biological material whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive; – applications which ask the CCTCC to supply biological material that is restricted from export according to Chinese law. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CCTCC reserves the right to reject or accept for deposit any material which, in the opinion of the Director, represents a risk that is either unacceptable or is too difficult to handle.	(a) Storage USD 500 – algae, bacteria, fungi, yeasts – cell lines, hybridomas, plant cell cultures, animal and plant viruses, plasmids, phages, seeds 700 (b) Issuance of viability statement – bacteria (without plasmids), fungi, yeasts, algae 50 – animal cell lines (including hybridomas), animal and plant viruses, bacteria with plasmids fees are decided on a case-by-case basis (c) Furnishing of samples (per sample of microorganism) – algae, bacteria, fungi, yeasts 40 – animal viruses, cell lines, hybridomas, plant cell cultures, plant viruses, plasmids, phages, seeds 70 (d) Communication of information (Rule 7.6) 40

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
CHINA GENERAL MICROBIOLOGICAL CULTURE COLLECTION CENTER (CGMCC) China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms P.O. Box 2714 Beijing, 100080 China (See <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 233 <i>et seq.</i>)	With the exception of pathogenic micro-organisms of Risk Group 1 (Chinese classification): – Bacteria – Actinomycetes – Yeasts – Filamentous fungi – Anaerobic microorganisms – Single cell algae – Mycoplasma – Viruses – Bacteriophages – Plasmids At present, the CGMCC does not accept temporarily the following biological material for deposit: – Protozoa – Animal cell lines – Plant cell lines – Plant seed. As a general rule, the CGMCC will accept only strains that can be placed in a culture under conditions technically feasible for the collection concerned and conserved, other than in continuous vegetative activity, without inducing significant changes in the characteristics. Exceptionally, the CGMCC may accept deposits that cannot be conserved other than by active culture, but acceptance of such a deposit will have to be decided, and the relevant fee determined, on a case-by-case basis, after prior negotiation with the potential depositor. The CGMCC reserves the right to refuse a deposit of biological material under Article 5 of the Budapest Treaty: – which is restricted from import according to Chinese law; – whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive; The CGMCC also reserves the right to refuse an application which asks the CGMCC to supply biological material that is restricted from export according to Chinese law.	(a) Storage (Rule 9.1) USD 500 (b) Issue of a viability statement (Rule 10.2) 50 (c) Furnishing of a sample (Rules 11.2 and 11.3) 50 (d) Communication of information (Rule 7.6) 20 Other currencies will be converted into US dollars according to the exchange rate of the Bank of China.
COLECCIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE CULTIVOS TIPO (CECT) Microbiology Department Biological Science Faculty University of Valencia 46100 Burjasot (Valencia) Spain (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, pp. 163.)	Bacteria, including actinomycetes, which may be preserved, without any significant alteration of their properties, by freezing or freeze-drying, and which belong to a Risk Group lower than 2 according to the definition of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) 1984, <i>Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment</i> (HMSO, London, ISBN 0-11-883761-3). Filamentous fungi, including yeasts, with the exception of strains known to be human, plant and animal pathogens, which may be preserved by freezing or freeze-drying without any significant alteration of their properties. For the time being, the CECT does not accept the following biological material for deposit: anaerobic microorganisms (except <i>Clostridium</i>); algae and cyanobacteria; plasmids; embryos; protozoa; animal cell lines; plant cell lines; mycoplasma; plant seed; viruses; bacteriophages. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CECT reserves the right to reject or accept for deposit any material which, in the opinion of the Director, represents a risk that is either unacceptable or too difficult to handle.	(a) Storage of: – original deposits ESP 70,000 – new deposits 10,000 (b) Issue of viability statement 10,000 (c) Furnishing of samples 6,000 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 6,000

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CULTURES DE MICRO-ORGANISMES (CNCM) Institut Pasteur 28, rue du Dr Roux 75724 Paris Cedex 15 France (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1984, p. 240; 1989, p. 25; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1996, p. 42.)	Animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas; bacteria (including actinomycetes), bacteria containing plasmids; filamentous fungi and yeasts, and viruses, EXCEPT: - plant cells; - microorganisms whose manipulation calls for physical insulation standards of P3 or P4 level, according to the information provided by the National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules and Laboratory Safety Monograph</i>; - microorganisms liable to require viability testing that the CNCM is technically not able to carry out; - mixtures of undefined and/or unidentifiable microorganisms. The CNCM reserves the possibility of refusing any microorganism for security reasons: specific risks to human beings, animals, plants and the environment. In the eventuality of the deposit of cultures that are not or cannot be lyophilized, the CNCM must be consulted, prior to the transmittal of the microorganism, regarding the possibilities and conditions for acceptance of the samples; however, it is advisable to make this prior consultation in all cases.	(a) Storage - bacteria, fungi and yeasts, lyophilized or lyophilizable FRF 4,000 - all other acceptable cultures case-by-case fee (b) Furnishing of samples (except in specific cases) (plus cost of transport) 700 (c) Issuance of a viability statement: - requiring a viability test (except in specific cases) 700 - in other cases 120 (d) Communication of information or issue of an attestation 250 Fees are subject to Value Added Tax according to French provisions currently in force.
CULTURE COLLECTION OF ALGAE AND PROTOZOA (CCAP) INSTITUTE OF FRESHWATER ECOLOGY Windermere Laboratory Far Sawrey Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 0LP United Kingdom and DUNSTAFFNAGE MARINE LABORATORY P.O. Box 3 Oban, Argyll PA34 4AD United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, p. 239; 1986, p. 431; 1987, p. 175; 1990, p. 251.)	(i) Freshwater and terrestrial algae and free-living protozoa (Institute of Freshwater Ecology); and (ii) marine algae, other than large seaweeds (Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory).	(a) Storage in accordance with the Treaty: - cryopreserved strains GBP 600 - other methods of maintenance fee to be decided on an individual basis (b) Issuance of a viability statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged 50 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus actual cost of carriage) 40 (d) Delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 20 The fees are subject to Value Added Tax where applicable; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.
CULTURE COLLECTION OF YEASTS (CCY) Slovak Academy of Sciences Dúbravská cesta 9 842 38 Bratislava Slovakia (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, pp. 211; 1993, p. 214.)	Yeasts which can be stored in liquid nitrogen or as active cultures without any substantial change in their properties. Yeasts whose storage can be accomplished by standard laboratory techniques without appreciable adapting during storage in liquid nitrogen or during storage on agar slant.	(a) Storage SKK 20,000 (b) Viability statement 1,000 (c) Furnishing of samples 1,200
CZECH COLLECTION OF MICROORGANISMS (CCM) Masaryk University ul. Tvrdeho č. 14 602 00 Brno Czech Republic (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, pp. 211; 1993, p. 214.; 1994, pp. 167 and 393.)	Bacteria (including actinomycetes), filamentous fungi, yeast-like microorganisms, yeasts, accepted are those capable of long-term preservation without any substantial change of their initial properties, plasmids in a host. The CCM accepts for deposit only those bacteria, filamentous fungi, yeast-like microorganisms and yeasts which, pursuant to <i>Laboratory Biosafety Manual</i> (World Health Organization, Geneva, 1983), belong to hazard group I or II. Microorganisms having special requirements for cultivation which the CCM is not techni-	(a) Storage CZE 14,000 (b) Viability statement 400 (c) Furnishing of samples 1,000

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
CZECH COLLECTION OF MICROORGANISMS (CCM) <i>(Continued)</i>	cally capable of carrying out, shall not be accepted. Cultures without scientific description as well as cultures which cannot be identified shall not be accepted. When depositing strains containing a plasmid, the CCM shall require information on the plasmid and its host strain in respect of their properties and classification (i.e., group P1, P2, P3 or P4). The CCM shall accept only plasmids belonging to group P1.	
DSM – DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH (DSM) Mascheroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig Germany <i>(See Industrial Property, 1981, pp. 220 and 222; 1988, p. 139; 1990, pp. 71 and 249; 1991, pp. 108; 1994, pp. 68.)</i>	Bacteria, fungi, including yeasts, bacteriophages, plasmids, plant viruses, plant cell cultures, human and animal cell cultures, murine embryos. The DSM accepts for deposit only those bacteria, fungi and cell cultures which, pursuant to the notices of the "Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie" (German trade association of the chemical industry) on "<i>Sichere Biotechnologie, Eingruppierung biologischer Agenzien</i>" ("Safe technology, classification of biological agents") (bacteria B006, fungi B007, viruses B004, cell cultures B009), belong to hazard group 1 or 2. An English translation of the texts is also available. Similar restrictions likewise apply to murine embryos. If the relevant group is not known, information can be obtained from the DSM. It must be possible to process genetically manipulated bacteria, fungi, bacteriophages, isolated DNA, plant viruses and plant, human and animal cell cultures as well as murine embryos in accordance with safety levels 1 or 2 of the "<i>Gesetz zur Regelung von Fragen der Gentechnik</i>" [genetic engineering act], 1990, <i>BGBI</i> Part I, No. 28, Z 5702 A, 20 June 1990. Plant viruses which cannot multiply through mechanical infection of plants cannot be accepted for deposit. Plant cell cultures can only be deposited in the form of callus or suspension cultures with non-differentiated growth. The material for deposit must be free from contamination by foreign organisms. Animal and human cell cultures cannot be accepted for deposit if they are contaminated with viruses of other foreign organisms (particularly mycoplasma). Please note that the DSM requires about two weeks for carrying out the necessary check for mycoplasma contamination. Before preservation of the embryos by the depositor and subsequent dispatch to the DSM information concerning the method to be used must be obtained from the DSM. The DSM reserves the right to refuse to accept for deposit material which in its view represents an unacceptable hazard or which it is not in a position to process. In all instances, it must be possible to preserve the deposited material by lyophilization or storage in liquid nitrogen or by some other method of long-term preservation without significant change. Plant viruses which cannot multiply through mechanical infection of plants cannot be accepted for deposit. Before being dispatched to DSM, depositor must ensure that animal and human cell cultures are free of viruses. DSM reserves the right to refuse to accept for deposit material which in its view represents an unacceptable hazard. In all instances, it must be possible to preserve the deposited	<i>I. Bacteria, fungi, bacteriophages, plasmids, plant viruses</i> (a) Storage DEM 1,150 – conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 1,150 – prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 40 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – where a viability test is also requested 130 – on the basis of the last viability test 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample 130 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 60 (e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 60 <i>II. Plant cell cultures</i> (a) Storage 2,500 – conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 2,500 – prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 80 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – where a viability test is also requested 200 – on the basis of the last validity test 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus current freight costs) 200 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 60 (e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 60

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
DSM – DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH (DSM) (Continued)	material by lyophilization or storage in liquid nitrogen without significant change.	<i>III. Human and animal cell cultures, murine embryos</i> (a) Storage 2,400 – conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 2,400 – prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 80 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – where a viability test is also requested 200 – on the basis of the last validity test 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus current freight costs) 200 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 60 (e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 60 As a general rule, the fees under points (a), (b), (d) and (e) (service provided within Germany) are subject to VAT, currently at the rate of 7%, which is also payable where samples are furnished to requesting parties in Germany. Turnover tax, again currently at the rate of 7%, must also be charged on EC orders not quoting a VAT registration number. A processing fee of DEM 40 to cover bank charges is payable on all foreign invoices.
EUROPEAN COLLECTION OF CELL STRUCTURES (ECACC) Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory Public Health Laboratory Service Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research Porton Down Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1984, p. 271; 1985, pp. 163 and 299; 1987, p. 147; 1990, p. 373; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 425.)	Bacteria, pathogenic yeasts and fungi, pathogenic protozoa, animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas that can be preserved without significant change to or loss of their properties by freezing and long-term storage; viruses capable of assay in tissue culture; plant cell suspension cultures; eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA as naked DNA or cloned in a host organism. The ECACC reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which in the opinion of the Curator presents an unac- ceptable risk or is technically unsuitable to handle. The ECACC will accept organisms which do not significantly change after long-term liquid nitrogen freezing or freeze drying. A state- ment regarding potential pathogenicity and storage conditions is required when a deposit is made. Up to and including ACDP Category 4* can be accepted for deposit. * Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens: <i>Cate- gorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Cate- gories of Containment</i>, ISBN 0-11-883761-3, HMSO, London.	<i>I. Cell lines, pathogenic yeasts and fungi, pathogenic protozoa, plant cell suspension cultures</i> (a) Storage GBP 750 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 80 <i>II. Viruses</i> (a) Storage 850 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 150 (c) Furnishing of a sample 100 <i>III. Eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA as naked DNA or cloned into a host organism</i> (a) Storage 400 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 80 <i>IV. Bacteria</i> (a) Storage 500 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 80 The fees, plus Value Added Tax where applicable, are payable to the Public Health Laboratory Service Board. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
INTERNATIONAL MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (IMI) Bakeham Lane Englefield Green Egham, Surrey TW20 9TY United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1983, p. 83; 1989, pp. 51 and 171; 1992, p. 53.)	Fungal isolates (including yeasts) and bacteria (including actinomycetes), other than known human and animal pathogens that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by methods of preservation in use. Organisms up to and including ACDP Category 2* deposits are accepted by the Collection. Notwithstanding the foregoing, IMI reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which in the opinion of the Curator presents an unacceptable risk or is technically unsuitable to handle. IMI will accept organisms which do not significantly change after long-term nitrogen freezing or freeze-drying. A statement regarding potential pathogenicity and storage conditions is required when a deposit is made. * Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens: <i>Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment</i>, ISBN 0-11-883761-3, HMSO, London.	(a) Storage of each isolate of microorganism GBP 575 (b) Issuance of a viability statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged 75 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 45 (d) Delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 15 Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.
KOREAN CELL LINE RESEARCH FOUNDATION (KCLRF) Cancer Research Institute Seoul National University College of Medicine 28 Yungong-dong, Chongno-gu Seoul 110-799 Republic of Korea (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1993, pp. 212.)	Cell lines (animal, plant and hybridomas), with the exception of: (a) cell lines having properties which are or may be hazardous to the health or natural environment; (b) cell lines which need special requirements for experiment.	(a) Storage – original deposit KRW 600,000 – new deposit 50,000 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – if the depositor requiring a viability statement has also requested a viability test 20,000 – in other cases 10,000 (c) Furnishing of a sample 50,000 (d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2 10,000 (e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 10,000
KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF BIOSCIENCE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY (KRIBB) 52, Oun-dong Yusong-Ku Taejeon 305-333 Republic of Korea (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1990, p. 135; 1991, p. 219; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 298.)	Algae, bacteria (including actinomycetes), bacteria containing plasmids, bacteriophages, cell cultures (including hybridoma lines), fungi (including yeasts), protozoa and animal and plant viruses, EXCEPT: (a) microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to health or the environment; (b) microorganisms which need the special containment required for experiments.	(a) Storage: – original deposit KRW 600,000 – new deposit 50,000 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – if the depositor requiring a viability statement has also requested a viability test 20,000 – in other cases 10,000 (c) Furnishing of a sample 50,000 (d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2 10,000 (e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 10,000
KOREAN CULTURE CENTER OF MICROORGANISMS (KCCM) College of Engineering Yonsei University Sodaemun gu Seoul 120-749 Republic of Korea (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1990, p. 135.)	Bacteria, actinomycetes, fungi, yeasts, plasmids, bacteria containing plasmids, viruses, bacteriophages, EXCEPT: – hybridomas, plant tissue cultures, rickettsiae; – microorganisms liable to require viability testing that the KCCM is technically not able to carry out; – mixtures of undefined and/or unidentifiable microorganisms. The KCCM reserves the right to refuse any microorganism for security reasons: specific risks to human beings, animals, plants and the environment. In cases where a microorganism cannot be lyophilized, the KCCM must be consulted in advance about the conditions for acceptance.	(a) Storage: – original deposit KRW 600,000 – new deposit 50,000 (b) Issuance of a viability statement – if the depositor requiring a viability statement has also requested a viability test 20,000 – in other cases 10,000 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of transport) 50,000 (d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2 10,000 (e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 10,000

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
NATIONAL BANK FOR INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS AND CELL CULTURES (NBIMCC) 125, Tsarigradskochaussee Blvd. Block 2 1113 Sofia Bulgaria (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 363; 1993, p. 167; 1995, p. 43)	Bacteria, actinomycetes, microscopic fungi, yeasts, animal cell lines, animal and plant viruses, microorganisms containing plasmids.	The deposit of a microorganism in connection with the filing of an application for an authorship certificate is free of charge. The deposit of a microorganism in connection with the filing of a patent application is subject to the following fees: (a) For the initial deposit and 30 years' storage BGL 1,000 (b) Upon prolongation of the deposit for each additional five-year period 150 (c) For the furnishing of a sample of a deposited strain of microorganism 100
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS (NCAIM) Department of Microbiology and Biotechnology University of Horticulture and the Food Industry Somló út 14-16 H-1118 Budapest Hungary (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1986, pp. 203 and 432; 1993, p. 83.)	Bacteria (including <i>Streptomyces</i>) except obligate human pathogenic species (e.g., <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>, <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>, <i>Yersinia pestis</i>, etc.). Fungi, including yeasts and molds, except some pathogens (<i>Blastomyces</i>, <i>Coccidioides</i>, <i>Histoplasma</i>, etc.), as well as certain basidiomycetous and plant pathogenic fungi which cannot be preserved reliably. Apart from the above-mentioned, the following may not, at present, be accepted for deposit: – viruses, phages, rickettsiae, – algae, protozoa, – cell lines, hybridomas.	(a) Storage of the microorganisms in accordance with Rule 9.1 HUF 24,000 (b) Issuance of an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 1,000 (c) Issuance of a viability statement, except in the cases provided for under Rule 10.2(e) 3,000 (d) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus cost of transport) 4,000
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FOOD BACTERIA (NCFB) AFRC Institute of Food Research Reading Laboratory Earley Gate Whiteknights Road Reading, Berkshire RG6 2EF United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1990, p. 55; 1994, p. 203.)	Bacteria, including actinomycetes, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by lyophilization, and which are allocated to a hazard group no higher than Group 2 as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) (1984). Plasmids, including recombinants, either (i) cloned into a bacterial or actinomycete host, or (ii) as naked DNA preparations. As regards (i), above, the hazard category of the host with or without its plasmid must be no higher than ACDP Group 2. As regards (ii), above, the phenotypic markers of the plasmid must be capable of expression in a bacterial or actinomycete host and must be readily detectable. In all cases, the physical containment requirements must not be higher than level II as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM), Guidance Note 15, and the deposited material must be capable of being preserved without significant change to its properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or lyophilization. Bacteriophages that have a hazard rating and containment requirements no greater than those cited above and which can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or lyophilization. Bacteria of milk and milk products. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the NCFB reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which, in the opinion of the Curator, presents an unacceptable hazard or is technically too difficult to handle.	(a) Storage GBP 350 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 50 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 30 Where applicable, charges are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF TYPE CULTURES (NCTC) Central Public Health Laboratory 61 Colindale Avenue London NW9 5HT United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 219 and 220.)	Bacteria that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying and which are pathogenic to man and/or animals.	(a) Storage GBP 250 (b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 25 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 40 Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.
NATIONAL COLLECTION OF YEAST CULTURES (NCYC) AFRC Institute of Food Research Norwich Laboratory Colney Lane Norwich NR4 7UA United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 24 and 26; 1988, p. 265; 1990, p. 25.)	Yeasts other than known pathogens that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying or, exceptionally, in active culture.	(a) Storage GBP 350 (b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 50 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus cost for postage and packing for destinations outside the United Kingdom) 30 Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate; for details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.
NATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL AND MARINE BACTERIA LIMITED (NCIMB) 23 St. Machar Drive Aberdeen AB2 1RY Scotland United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 121, 122 and 275; 1985, p. 25; 1986, p. 371; 1988, pp. 39 and 293; 1989, p. 24; 1990, p. 25; 1991, p. 108; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 204.)	(a) Bacteria, including actinomycetes, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by freeze-drying (lyophilization), and which are allocated to a hazard group no higher than Group 2 as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP). (b) Plasmids, including recombinants, either (i) cloned into a bacterial or actinomycete host, or (ii) as naked DNA preparations. As regards (i), above, the hazard category of the host with or without its plasmid must be no higher than ACDP Group 2. As regards (ii), above, the phenotypic markers of the plasmid must be capable of expression in a bacterial or actinomycete host and must be readily detectable. In all cases, the physical containment requirements must not be higher than level III as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM) and the properties of the deposited material must not be changed significantly by liquid nitrogen freezing or freeze-drying. (c) Bacteriophages that have a hazard rating and containment requirements no greater than those cited in (a) or (b), above, and which can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by lyophilization. (d) Yeasts (including those containing plasmids) that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by freeze-drying, that are allocated to a hazard group no higher than ACDP Group 2, and which require physical containment no higher than level II ACGM. (e) Seeds that can be dried to a low moisture content and/or stored at low temperatures without excessive impairment of germination potential. The right is reserved to refuse the deposit of seeds where dormancy is exceptionally difficult to break. The acceptance of seeds by NCIMB and the furnishing of samples thereof are subject at all times to the provisions of the Plant Health (Great	(a) Storage GBP 450 (b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus actual cost of carriage) 45 Where statutory provisions require NCIMB to obtain a license or certificate prior to accepting a deposit of seeds, the actual cost of obtaining any such license or certificate will be charged to the depositor. The fees are payable to the National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited. Charges paid by individuals or organizations within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate for carriage charges only. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
NATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL AND MARINE BACTERIA LIMITED (NCIMB) <i>(Continued)</i>	Britain) Order 1987, including any future amendments or revisions of that Order. NCIMB must be notified in advance of all intended deposits of seeds so that it may ensure that all relevant regulations are complied with. Any seeds received without prior notification may be destroyed immediately. Notwithstanding the foregoing, NCIMB reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which, in the opinion of the Curator, presents an unacceptable hazard or is technically too difficult to handle. In exceptional circumstances, NCIMB may accept deposits which can only be maintained in active culture, but acceptance of such deposits, and relevant fees, must be decided on an individual basis by prior negotiation with the prospective depositor.	
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOSCIENCE AND HUMAN-TECHNOLOGY (NIBH) Agency of Industrial Science and Technology Ministry of International Trade and Industry 1-3, Higashi 1-chome Tsukuba-shi Ibaraki-ken 305 Japan <i>(See Industrial Property, 1981, pp. 120 and 122; 1984, p. 114; 1987, p. 331; 1988, p. 139; 1989, pp. 51 and 172; 1993, pp. 27 and 83; 1994, p. 67.)</i>	Fungi, yeasts, bacteria, actinomycetes, animal cell cultures and plant cell cultures, EXCEPT: – microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to human health or the environment; – microorganisms which require the physical containment level P3 or P4 for experiments, as described in the <i>Prime Minister's Guidelines for Recombinant DNA Experiments of 1986</i>.	(a) Storage: – original deposit JPY 220,000 – new deposit 16,000 (b) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 2,000 (c) Issuance of a viability statement: – if the depositor, when requesting the issuance of a viability statement, also requests a viability test 10,000 – other cases 2,000 (d) Furnishing of a sample 11,000¹ (e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 2,000 Fees are expressed net of Value Added Tax according to Japanese provisions currently in force. ¹ When furnishing a sample to a foreign institution: – an additional 39,000 yen per package corresponding to the cost of a special container are payable for animal cell cultures; – an additional 800 yen per package corresponding to the cost of a special container are payable for other microorganisms.
RUSSIAN COLLECTION OF MICROORGANISMS (VKM) Prospekt Naouki No. 5 142292 Puchino (Moscow Region) Russian Federation <i>(See Industrial Property, 1987, p. 249; 1992, pp. 276; 1994, p. 317.)</i>	Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and microscopic fungi (including yeasts), also if they are carriers of recombinant DNA, are accepted for deposit, to the exclusion of microorganisms that cause disease in man and animals and microorganisms that have a toxicogenic effect on plants or require them to be quarantined.	(a) Storage USD 300 (b) Issuance of viability statements 50 (c) Furnishing of a samples 50 The above amounts do not include mailing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost.
RUSSIAN NATIONAL COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS (VKPM) GNII GENETIKA Dorozhny proezd, 1 Moscow 113545 Russian Federation <i>(See Industrial Property, 1987, p. 248; 1992, pp. 276; 1994, pp. 276.)</i>	Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and microscopic fungi (including yeasts) for essentially industrial and non-medical purposes are accepted for deposit, to the exclusion of microorganisms that cause disease in man and animals and microorganisms that have a toxicogenic effect on plants or require them to be quarantined.	(a) Storage USD 300 (b) Issuance of viability statements 50 (c) Furnishing of samples 50 The above amounts do not include mailing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost.

Eurasian Patent Convention

I. Ratification

ARMENIA

The Government of Armenia deposited, on November 27, 1995, its instrument of ratification of the Eurasian Patent Convention.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Armenia, on February 27, 1996.

As indicated in EAPC Notification No. 5,² the starting date of operations under the said Convention will be notified in due course.

EAPC Notification No. 11, of December 4, 1995.

² See *Industrial Property and Copyright*, 1995, p. 238.

II. Starting Date of Operations

The Administrative Council of the Eurasian Patent Organization, at its second (first ordinary) session that took place at Moscow from November 30 to December 1, 1995, decided that the Eurasian Patent Office would receive Eurasian patent applications as from January 1, 1996.

The address of the Eurasian Patent Office is M. Cherkassky per. 2/6, EAPV, Moscow, Centre, GSP, 103621, Russian Federation; tel.: (70-95) 206 63 21; fax: (70-95) 921 24 23.

EAPC Notification No. 12, of December 20, 1995.

Notifications Concerning the UPOV Convention

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

Accession

CHILE

The Government of Chile deposited, on December 5, 1995, its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as revised

at Geneva on November 10, 1972, and on October 23, 1978.

Chile has not heretofore been a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, founded by the said International Convention.

The said International Convention will enter into force, with respect to Chile, on January 5, 1996. On that date, Chile will become a member of UPOV.

For the purpose of determining its share in the total amount of the annual contributions to the budget of UPOV, one-fifth (0.2) of one contribution unit is applicable to Chile.

UPOV Notification No. 49, of December 5, 1995.

Normative Activities of WIPO

Committee of Experts on Well-Known Marks

First Session
(Geneva, November 13 to 16, 1995)

The Committee of Experts on Well-Known Marks (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee of Experts") held its first session in Geneva from November 13 to 16, 1995.

The following States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (65). The European Communities were also represented.

Representatives of the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) took part in the session in an observer capacity.

Representatives of 18 non-governmental organizations took part in the session in an observer capacity.

The Committee of Experts unanimously elected Mr. Alan M. Troicuk (Canada) as Chairman and Messrs. Mzondi H. Chirambo (Malawi) and Bojan Pretnar (Slovenia) as Vice-Chairmen. Mr. P. Maugué (WIPO) acted as Secretary to the Committee of Experts.

Discussions were based on the following document drawn up by the International Bureau of WIPO: "Protection of Well-Known Marks: Results of the Study by the International Bureau and Prospects for Improvement of the Existing Situation" (document WKM/CE/I/2) (hereinafter referred to as "memorandum of the International Bureau").¹

The Committee of Experts considered the following questions.

Definition of Well-Known Marks. It was generally agreed that, instead of a definition, a list of criteria should be established, which could comprise the following: the market share of the goods or services for which the mark was used, the distinctive character of the mark (bearing in mind that distinctiveness can also be acquired through use), the nature of the goods or services, the channels of distribution, the duration and extent of the use of the mark, the duration and the extent of advertising, the duration of use of identical or similar marks by third parties, the geographical extent of the use and the good or bad faith of the defendant.

More Effective Protection of Well-Known Marks. A large number of delegations and representatives of observer organizations were of the opinion that use of the well-known mark in the country in which protection was sought should not constitute a condition for the application of Article 6bis of the Paris Convention. In that connection, reference was made to Article 16.2 of the TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement, which provides that knowledge of the trademark can be established on the basis of promotion of the trademark. It was also pointed out that the fact that a mark was well known did not necessarily have to result from actively promoting the mark, but could be established on the basis of other factors, such as spill-over from foreign television or magazines, or through travel.

The majority of the delegations and representatives of observer organizations that took the floor indicated that the protection of well-known marks with respect to goods or services dissimilar to those for which the mark was used was available under their law, for a special category of well-known marks, namely marks of high renown or famous marks. This protection could also be extended to marks which are not well known but which have a reputation, provided that certain conditions are met. Attention was drawn to the fact that Article 16.3 of

¹ See *Industrial Property and Copyright*, 1995, p. 356.

the TRIPS Agreement, according to which a well-known mark has to be protected in respect of dissimilar goods or services if its use for such goods or services would indicate a connection between those goods or services and the owner of the well-known mark and if the interests of that owner are likely to be damaged by such use, only established a minimum of protection and that countries were free to grant more extensive protection.

Concerning the question of whether a harmonized approach compatible with Article 16.3 of the TRIPS Agreement would be desirable, several delegations declared that the variety of existing notions and concepts, such as well-known marks, famous marks or marks having a reputation, created confusion and that it was therefore desirable to establish a harmonized approach, sufficiently flexible to take particular circumstances into account for the extended protection. Such circumstances could include the aspects of confusion in the sense of association or sponsorship, dilution of the distinctive character and taking unfair advantage of the reputation, a special case of unjust enrichment.

Lists of Well-Known Marks. The possible establishment of an international register for well-known marks was discussed extensively. While diverging opinions were expressed with respect to the idea of an international register, it was agreed that the question of an information system on well-known marks, based on the establishment and exchange of lists with such marks, should be further studied.

Future Work. As regards future work, the Secretariat pointed out that the memorandum of the International Bureau would be revised and expanded in the light of the discussions of the first session of the Committee of Experts, for consideration at its second session, which would take place in the second half of 1996. The question of whether the conclusions of the study could be adopted in the form of a recommendation of the WIPO General Assembly or the Assembly of the Paris Union or in the form of a Protocol to the Trademark Law Treaty would be considered once sufficient agreement had been reached on such conclusions.

Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIP)

PCIP Working Group on General Information (PCIP/GI)

Fifteenth Session²
(Geneva, October 16 to 20, 1995)

The following 24 members of the PCIP/GI were represented at the session: Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Patent Office (EPO). The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) was represented by observers.

The PCIP/GI completed the revision of WIPO Standard ST.80 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Industrial Designs). The revised Standard provides improved coding possibilities meeting the requirements of the International Industrial Design Registry in publishing the bibliographic data of international deposits under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

The PCIP/GI approved the new WIPO Standard ST.13 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Applications for Patents, Including Utility Models,

and Industrial Designs). The new Standard recommends to industrial property offices wishing to change their present numbering systems or intending to introduce numbering systems for patent, utility model or industrial design applications, to apply a format comprised of a year designation of four digits according to the Gregorian calendar to indicate the year of filing, and a serial number of up to seven digits to identify an individual application. Furthermore, industrial property offices wishing to indicate the type of industrial property right as part of the application number are recommended to use letter codes as provided in the Standard.

The PCIP/GI also approved a recommendation that all search reports accompanying published patent applications should use relevance indicators to identify the claim or claims of the patent application to which the cited document is considered to be relevant. With this recommendation, the generally recognized practice of the International Searching Authorities under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) has been transformed into a WIPO Standard for use by all industrial property offices.

Finally, the PCIP/GI agreed on some procedural matters for the completion of the revision of WIPO Standard ST.32 (Recommendation for the Markup of Patent Documents Using Standard Generalized Markup Language), which provides a format for the electronic exchange of patent documents by using generic identifiers (tags) for marking the logical elements of a patent document.

² For a note on the previous session, see *Industrial Property and Copyright*, 1995, p. 240.

Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Training and Promotion Meetings With PCT Users

Belgium. In October 1995, two WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT seminar organized in Antwerp by a private law firm. The seminar was attended by 17 participants, mostly patent attorneys and trainee patent attorneys from industry and law firms and from the Belgian Industrial Property Office.

Bosnia and Herzegovina. In October 1995, two officials from the Institute for Standardization, Metrology and Patents had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's forthcoming accession to the PCT.

France. In October 1995, a WIPO official participated in a meeting with representatives of the Compagnie nationale des conseils en propriété industrielle (CNPI) in Paris to discuss future cooperation between WIPO and the CNPI in various PCT-related activities.

Germany. In October 1995, two WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT seminar, organized in Munich by a private enterprise, for 27 patent administrators from industry and private practice and also from the European Patent Office (EPO).

Japan. In October 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Japan to discuss the further promotion of the use of the PCT in that country with government officials from the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) and managers of the patent departments of 13 large corporations in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya. The WIPO official also gave presentations on the PCT at three PCT seminars organized by the JPO in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya and attended by some 350, 200 and 100 participants, respectively, mostly from enterprises.

Also in October 1995, seven JPO officials at present studying in the United Kingdom intellectual property-related issues in Europe were briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in the field of industrial property, particularly with regard to the use and promotion of the PCT in Japan.

United States of America. In October 1995, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to the United

States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C., to discuss with USPTO officials various legal and procedural PCT questions. One of the WIPO officials gave training to the staff of the USPTO in the processing of international applications under the PCT.

Also in October 1995, two WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT seminar organized by the Orange County Patent Law Association (OCPLA) in Irvine (California). The seminar was attended by some 55 participants, who were mostly patent attorneys.

Also in October 1995, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America made a presentation on the PCT at a meeting organized by a private enterprise in Fairfax (Virginia) and attended by 15 patent attorneys.

European Patent Office (EPO). In October 1995, two WIPO officials had discussions with EPO officials in Munich on certain administrative procedures under the PCT.

American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In October 1995, on the occasion of the annual meeting of AIPLA, held in Washington, D.C., two WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from the United States of America participated in a meeting of the PCT Committee of AIPLA and in subsequent discussions on various PCT-related matters, including cooperation with the USPTO in PCT training and the organizing of a PCT seminar for patent attorneys in Washington, D.C., in early 1996. One of the WIPO officials and the two WIPO consultants also attended a "How To" session on PCT practice before some 500 participants.

Japanese Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII). In October 1995, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of JIII in Tokyo on the use of the PCT by Japanese applicants and on cooperation between WIPO and JIII in the holding of PCT seminars in Japan.

Also in October 1995, two representatives of JIII had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the above-mentioned subjects.

Patent Documentation Group (PDG). In October 1995, two representatives of the PDG had discus-

sions with WIPO officials in Geneva on various PCT-related issues.

Computerization Activities

United States of America. In October 1995, two WIPO officials participated as observers, in Washington, D.C., in several meetings of a Trilateral Conference between the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) and the

United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), namely a preparatory meeting of trilateral experts, a plenary meeting with the Trilateral Heads of Office and an Electronic Records Symposium. Among the subjects related to the PCT, the discussions at the meetings dealt in particular with the development of the EASY (*Electronic Application SYstem*) project, automation and the exchange of priority documents and data, and highlighted the need for further cooperation between WIPO and the three Offices.

WIPO Arbitration Center

United States of America. In October 1995, a WIPO official participated in the following meetings: a Conference on Public Policy and the Global Technological Integration organized by the Library of International Relations, Chicago-Kent College of Law, Illinois Institute of Technology, in Chicago, where he made a presentation on developments in international intellectual property; a program entitled "Arbitrating and Mediating Intellectual Property Issues at Home and Abroad: A Comparison of Alternative Dispute Resolution Practices in the USA, Europe and Asia," organized in Ithaca by Cornell University, where he spoke on various mediation and arbitration issues; a meeting organized

in New York by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, on the same theme as in Ithaca, above, where he spoke on arbitrability and interim relief. At the three meetings mentioned above, he also made presentations on the WIPO Arbitration Center and its services.

Licensing Executives Society (LES)—United States of America and Canada. In October 1995, a WIPO official spoke on various arbitration issues at a workshop on mediation and arbitration in international licensing transactions, organized during the annual meeting of LES in Orlando.

Activities of WIPO Specially Designed for Developing Countries

Africa

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO African Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents (Cameroon). From October 25 to 27, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Yaoundé in cooperation with the Government of Cameroon. The Seminar was attended by five industrial property agents and government officials from Chad, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon, nine Cameroonian senior magistrates and 25 provincial delegates, other government officials and patent and trademark agents from Cameroon. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Cameroon and France, an official from the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and two WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Swaziland). On October 12 and 13, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Mbabane in cooperation with the Government of Swaziland. The Seminar was the first in the field of copyright organized by WIPO and the Government of Swaziland. It was attended by 30 participants who were government officials, writers and musicians and representatives of national broadcasting organizations. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Malawi and Switzerland and a WIPO official.

WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Mauritania). On October 25 and 26, 1995, WIPO organized this Seminar in Nouakchott in cooperation with the Government of Mauritania. The Seminar was attended by 30 government officials. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso, Egypt and Switzerland, a WIPO official and a speaker from the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO).

WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Togo). On October 30 and 31, 1995, WIPO organized this Seminar in Lomé in cooperation with the Government of Togo. The Seminar was attended by some 300 participants from government circles, the copyright administration of Ghana, the judiciary, police, customs and artists' associations. Papers were presented by two WIPO

consultants from Burkina Faso and Switzerland, two government officials from Togo and a WIPO official.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Botswana. In October 1995, WIPO organized a study visit for two government officials to WIPO in Geneva, where they had discussions with WIPO officials on the revised draft industrial property bill, and were briefed on the advantages of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Burkina Faso. In October 1995, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to study the standard COSIS (Copyright Societies Information System) software at the headquarters of the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) in Zurich.

Eritrea. In October 1995, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to WIPO in Geneva, where he discussed cooperation activities between Eritrea and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights. He was provided with a model copyright law to serve as a basis for preparation of national copyright legislation.

Kenya. In October 1995, the Director General and two other WIPO officials had discussions in Nairobi with Mr. Francis Kagwima, Assistant Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology, and other government officials on future cooperation between Kenya and WIPO.

Mauritius. In October 1995, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government authorities, at their request, an updated draft industrial property law, with a commentary on its main provisions, a draft law on the protection of layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits, with a commentary, and a draft law on the protection of geographical indications, also with a commentary.

Niger. In October 1995, Mr. Amadou Kaka, Minister of Communications, Culture, Youth and Sports, visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions

with WIPO officials on cooperation activities between Niger and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

United Republic of Tanzania. In October 1995, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, visited Dar es Salaam. At a ceremony at the State House, the Director General was decorated by the President of the United Republic of

Tanzania, Mr. Hassa Ali Mwinyi, with the "Order of the United Republic."

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In late October and early November 1995, WIPO organized a study visit for an OAPI official to WIPO in Geneva, where she was briefed on examination procedures in the international registration work of WIPO in respect of patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

Arab Countries

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Morocco. In October 1995, Mr. Aziz Bouazzaoui, Director, Moroccan Industrial Property Office, had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation and informed him that his country was actively considering accession to the PCT.

Qatar. In October 1995, the President of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on his forthcoming mission as a WIPO consultant to Doha to provide advice on the creation of an inventors' association and on the promotion of inventive and innovative activity in Qatar.

Sudan. In October and November 1995, WIPO organized a study visit for the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Khartoum and another pro-

fessor from the same University to the Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord (New Hampshire), United States of America, on the teaching of intellectual property law.

United Arab Emirates. In October 1995, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the strengthening of cooperation between his country and WIPO.

Yemen. In October 1995, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the advantages for Yemen of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. They also discussed their needs in the field of training and modernizing the country's intellectual property administration.

Asia and the Pacific

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO-ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) Regional Symposium on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (Philippines). From October 23 to 25, 1995, WIPO organized the above Symposium in Manila under the EC (European Commission)-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, in cooperation with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer of the Philippines (BPTTT). The Symposium was attended by 30 judges from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam and 48 intellectual property judges from 24 courts in the Philippines. There were in addition several officials from national government circles and the University of the Philippines. Presentations were made by three

WIPO consultants from Singapore, Thailand and the United States of America, eight EPO consultants, three participant speakers from Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, and a WIPO official.

WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property (Laos). From October 25 to 27, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Vientiane, in cooperation with the Government of Laos. The Seminar was attended by 45 participants from government, industry and the private sector. Three WIPO consultants from Australia, France and Thailand, two Laotian speakers and two WIPO officials made presentations.

WIPO National Seminar on the Industrial Property System and Its Role in Promotion of Innovative and Inventive Activities (India). From October 26

to 28, 1995, WIPO organized this Seminar in Bangalore, in cooperation with the Government of India. There were some 150 participants from government, industry and research laboratories. Four WIPO consultants from Denmark, Germany, India and Malaysia and two WIPO officials made presentations.

WIPO National Seminar on the Industrial Property System and Its Role in Promotion of Innovative and Inventive Activities (Bangladesh). From October 31 to November 2, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Dhaka, in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh. The Seminar was attended by about 70 participants from government, industry and research laboratories. Four WIPO consultants from Denmark, Germany, India and Malaysia, three Bangladeshi experts and two WIPO officials made presentations.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Brunei Darussalam. In October 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the country's existing legislation on inventions, including its compatibility with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In October 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Pyongyang to participate in a Government/WIPO/UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) tripartite review meeting on the UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system.

In late October and early November 1995, a WIPO consultant from China undertook a mission to Pyongyang to assist the Invention Office, under the same project, in developing its patent documentation, management and information services.

India. In October 1995, two WIPO officials had discussions in Bombay with government officials from the Office of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and local subcontractors on various aspects of the development of the two UNDP-financed country projects, in the field of patent information and trademarks, respectively.

Indonesia. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission, under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, to the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks in Jakarta to assist in the implementation of its automation plan.

Also in October 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the UNDP-financed country project and activities concerning Indonesia under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). In October 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Registration Organization of Deeds, Intellectual and Industrial Property in Tehran to train five officials from the Organization in the use of the international classifications in the field of marks.

Also in October 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property legal issues, including issues related to the TRIPS Agreement.

Laos. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Australia and two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Vientiane on the strengthening of the intellectual property system in the country and Laos's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

Malaysia. In October 1995, a WIPO official participated, in Kuala Lumpur, in the National Program Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Government, the EPO, the Licensing Executives Society (LES), the Malaysia Inventions and Designs Society (MINDS), the Malaysian Intellectual Property Association (MIPA) and the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM). WIPO and the EPO presented the activities undertaken by each of them in the last 12 months, and proposed work plans for the next 12-month period up to September 1996, which were approved.

Also in October 1995, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government authorities, at their request, further comments on the country's draft industrial designs bill.

Philippines. In October 1995, two WIPO officials participated in Manila in the Second Coordination Meeting on Automation, organized by the BPTTT to review the developments that had taken place since the first coordination meeting. Officials from the BPTTT, the EPO, the European Commission, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) participated. The meeting discussed the development of the patent information services of the BPTTT, the continuing development of the image database for figurative marks (which was entering its Phase II), the proposed development of a search system for word marks and the production of a prototype CD-ROM containing trademark information from the ASEAN countries.

Also in October 1995, two WIPO officials participated in the National Program Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. Representatives from the EPO, the European Commission, the BPTTT, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Intellectual Property Association of the Philippines also participated. WIPO and the EPO presented the activities undertaken by each of them in the last 12 months, and proposed work plans for the next 12-month period up to September 1996, which were approved.

Also in October 1995, a WIPO official had discussions with UNDP officials in Manila on intellectual property aspects of the proposed UNDP-financed project for achieving competitiveness through technology development and transfer.

Sri Lanka. In October 1995, Dr. D.M. Karunaratne, Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible project for the modernization of the intellectual property system in Sri Lanka.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO XVth Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries (Brazil). From October 16 to 27, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Rio de Janeiro in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil (INPI). Twelve government officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by 12 Brazilian officials and a WIPO official.

WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean (Peru). From October 25 to 27, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Lima in cooperation with PLACIEX (Commercial Information and Foreign Trade Support Program in Latin America and the Caribbean). The aim of the Seminar was to provide information on the role of trademark assets in the management strategies of enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean. It was attended by 15 government officials dealing with trade and industry matters from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela, and by 50 participants from Peru. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Mexico, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and by two experts from Peru and two WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminar on the Management of Industrial Property at University, Entrepreneurial, Scientific and Technological Levels (Uruguay). On October 19 and 20, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Montevideo in cooperation with the National Directorate of Industrial Property. It was attended by about 80 local participants from university, industrial, scientific and technological

sectors. Presentations were made by nine WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uruguay and by a WIPO official.

WIPO National Seminar on International Norms in Industrial Property (Peru). On October 23 and 24, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in cooperation with the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI). It was attended by some 220 participants from industry, private legal practice and government agencies. Papers were presented by eight Peruvian experts and a WIPO official.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Joint Project of WIPO, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) and the EPO on the Production of a CD-ROM Product Containing the First Pages of Latin American Patents and Patent Applications (DOPALES PRIMERAS). A first one-year disk containing first-page information on patents granted and patent documents published in 18 Latin American countries in 1991 was issued in 1995. In view of the interest expressed by the Governments of the Latin American countries in this matter, two WIPO officials participated in a coordination meeting in Madrid with OEPM and EPO officials in October 1995 to discuss the continuation of the DOPALES PRIMERAS CD-ROM project.

Argentina. In October 1995, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook a mission to Buenos Aires to give advice to the staff of the Directorate of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property on the examination of patents in the fields of biotechnology and microelectronics.

Chile. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Cuba undertook a mission to Santiago under the

UNDP-financed regional project to assist the Industrial Property Department in the organization of its industrial property information services.

Also in October 1995, a government official undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) and the French National Research Development Agency (ANVAR) in Paris. This visit was financed with funds made available by the Government of France.

Colombia. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogotá under the UNDP-financed regional project to provide the staff of the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce with training in the classification of figurative marks according to the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification).

Costa Rica. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to San José under the UNDP-financed regional project to provide the staff of the Intellectual Property Registry with training in the classification of figurative marks according to the Vienna Classification.

Also in October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Cuba undertook a mission to San José under the UNDP-financed regional project to assist the above-mentioned Registry in the organization of its patent information services.

In late October and early November 1995, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to San José under the country project to assist the Registry in the further development of its computerized systems for patents and trademarks registration and information.

In late October and early November 1995, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to San José under the UNDP-financed inter-regional project to assist the Intellectual Property Registry in adapting its automated trademark administration system to the provisions of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Marks and other Distinctive Signs).

Dominican Republic. In October 1995, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of the Dominican Republic to the WIPO Convention and the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention.

Ecuador. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Quito under the UNDP-financed regional project to provide the staff of the National Directorate of Industrial Property with training in the classification of figurative marks according to the Vienna Classification.

Honduras. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa under the UNDP-financed regional project to provide the staff of the Directorate General of Intellectual Property with training in the classification of figurative marks according to the Vienna Classification.

Mexico. In October 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Mexico City, under the country project aimed at modernizing the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI), to train some 10 IMPI officials in the use of international classifications in the field of marks.

Also in October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a mission to Mexico City under the same project to assist IMPI officials in the examination of applications for trademark registration.

Also in October 1995, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Mexico City under the same project to assist IMPI officials in the use of the International Patent Classification (IPC) in the field of electricity.

Paraguay. In October 1995, a WIPO official visited Asunción to discuss with government authorities the implementation of the project for the modernization of the intellectual property system in Paraguay.

Peru. In October 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation to some 50 government officials of the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI) in Lima on the WIPO Arbitration Center and the Madrid Agreement.

Uruguay. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Montevideo under the country project in the field of industrial property to assist the National Directorate of Industrial Property in the further development of its automated systems for patent and trademark administration.

Also in October 1995, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Montevideo under the country project in the field of copyright to discuss with government officials a draft of a new copyright law for Uruguay.

Also in October 1995, Dr. Rosario Lagarmilla, Technical Director, National Directorate of Industrial Property, undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to INPI (France) and ANVAR in Paris. This visit was financed with funds made available by the Government of France.

Venezuela. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Caracas to assist the staff of the Industrial Property Registry in the examination of patent applications in the field of chemistry.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). In October 1995, the International Bureau sent to the

Secretary General of SIECA, at the latter's request, a draft Central American Agreement on Industrial Property (Inventions and Industrial Designs).

Development Cooperation (in General)

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Geneva). From October 16 to 18, 1995, WIPO organized the above Introductory Seminar at its headquarters. Forty-eight government officials and representatives of authors' rights societies from the following 40 countries attended the Seminar: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, India, Jamaica, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe. In addition, 24 officials from 19 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by seven WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by seven practical training courses, mainly in the field of collective management of copyright, given by the authors' societies and government authorities of each of the following seven countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Brussels). From October 19 to 27, 1995, WIPO organized the above Training Course in Brussels in cooperation with the Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers (SABAM) and with the assistance of the Ministry of Justice of Belgium. Three officials from Burkina Faso, China and Togo attended the Course, which took place at the headquarters of SABAM in Brussels. Training was provided by government officials from Belgium, staff members of SABAM and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Copenhagen). From October 19 to 27, 1995, WIPO organized the above Training Course in Copenhagen in cooperation with the Danish Composers' Society (KODA). Two government officials from China and Ghana attended the Course. Training was provided by staff members of KODA.

WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Helsinki). From October 19 to 27,

1995, WIPO organized the above Training Course in Helsinki with the assistance of the Ministry of Education of Finland and the Joint Copyright Organization (KOPIOSTO). Four government officials from Ghana, India, Nigeria and the Republic of Korea attended the Course. Training was provided by staff members of the Finnish copyright institutions and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Madrid). From October 19 to 27, 1995, WIPO organized the above Course in Madrid with the assistance of the Government of Spain and in cooperation with the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). Eleven government officials from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela attended the Course. Presentations were made by staff members of the SGAE and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Zurich). From October 19 to 27, 1995, WIPO organized the above Training Course in Zurich in cooperation with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA). Thirteen government officials from the following countries attended the course: Bhutan, Egypt, Eritrea, Jamaica, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Training and presentations were made by officials from SUISA, BMV Consulting (Berne), professors from the University of Fribourg (Switzerland) and two WIPO officials.

WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Lisbon). From October 19 to 31, 1995, WIPO organized the above Course in Lisbon in cooperation with the Portuguese Authors' Society (SPA) and with the assistance of the State Secretariat of Culture of Portugal. Five government officials from Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau attended the Course. Presentations were made by staff members of the SPA and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Paris). From October 19 to November 3, 1995, WIPO organized the above Course in Paris in cooperation with the Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM), the Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (SACD), the Society for the Administration

of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI) and the Collection and Distribution Society for the Rights of Music Performers and Dancers (SPEDIDAM), and with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture of France. Ten government officials from the following countries attended the course: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Togo. Presentations were made by a government official from France and by staff members of ADAMI, the SACD, SACEM and SPEDIDAM and two WIPO officials.

WIPO/EPO Training Seminar on "Introduction to Search and Examination in the Field of Biotechnology: The Experience of the EPO" (Geneva, Munich and The Hague). In September and October 1995, WIPO and EPO organized the above Seminar in The Hague, Munich and Geneva. The Seminar was attended by 20 government officials from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Thailand. Training and presentations were made by EPO and WIPO officials.

WIPO Medals

In October 1995, a WIPO medal was awarded to an inventor during the National Excellent Invention Exhibition, held in Seoul.

Also in October 1995, three WIPO medals were presented to the winners of the best invention, best

woman inventor and best young inventor awards, respectively, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Association of Inventions and the National Exhibition of Inventions, held in Beijing.

Activities of WIPO Specially Designed for Countries in Transition to Market Economy

Regional Activities

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In October 1995, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the Russian Federation participated in the third session of the CIS Scientific, Consultative and Drafting Team, held in Leiden (Netherlands) as part of a series of meetings organized under the Rule of Law Program, one of the main objectives of which is the promotion of the adoption of new market-oriented civil codes in the CIS countries. The meeting was attended by representatives of 11 CIS countries. One of the WIPO officials presented WIPO's comments on the second part of the draft CIS Model Civil Code on the civil-law aspects of

intellectual property, which was discussed at the meeting. The other WIPO official spoke, among other subjects, on the status of the industrial property legislation of the CIS member countries and of their adherence to WIPO-administered treaties.

Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO). On October 2, 1995, the first (extraordinary) session of the EAPO's Administrative Council was held at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva. The session was convened and opened by the Director General as the depositary of the Eurasian Patent Convention (under which the EAPO was established). Belarus, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan were represented at the session as member

States by plenipotentiary representatives. Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine and Viet Nam were represented by observers. Two WIPO officials also attended the meeting in an advisory capacity. The meeting adopted the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Administrative Council, appointed Mr. Viktor Blinnikov (a national of the Russian Federation) President of the Eurasian Patent Office for a term of six years, and decided, among other things, that January 1, 1996, would be the date from which PCT Contracting States that were also party to the Eurasian Patent Convention could be designated for a Eurasian patent under the PCT.

National Activities

WIPO/Slovenia National Seminar on the International Registration of Marks and of Industrial Designs (Slovenia). On October 12, 1995, a WIPO official participated in the above Seminar, which was organized in Ljubljana by the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), in cooperation with WIPO. The Seminar was attended by some 70 participants, who were government officials, trademark agents and attorneys and representatives of local companies. The WIPO official made a presentation on the registration systems under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of

Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

Republic of Moldova. In October 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kishinev, where he had a number of discussions with the President of the Parliament, government leaders and officials and representatives of the Academy of Sciences. The WIPO official also made a presentation on industrial property at the Parliament before some 110 government officials and members of Parliament, and the title of *Doctor Honoris Causa* of the International Independent University of Moldova was conferred on him.

Slovenia. In October 1995, three WIPO officials visited the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) in Ljubljana and had discussions with government officials concerning WIPO's assistance to Slovenia and Slovenia's envisaged accession to the Protocol under the Madrid Agreement. Two of the WIPO officials conducted a practical course on administrative procedures under the Madrid and Hague Agreements for SIPO officials and industrial property agents.

Uzbekistan. In October 1995, a WIPO official attended a conference entitled "Privatization in Uzbekistan—Opportunities for Partnership," organized in Geneva by, *inter alia*, the Government of Uzbekistan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Contacts of the International Bureau of WIPO

With Other Governments and With International Organizations

National Contacts

France. In October 1995, a WIPO official spoke on current international developments in the field of trademarks at a meeting organized by a private company in Nice for some 50 participants, mostly intellectual property experts.

Germany. In October 1995, two WIPO officials participated in a seminar on patent office policy and patent law harmonization, organized by a private law firm and industrial property attorneys in Munich.

Sweden. In October 1995, a WIPO official gave demonstrations of the MS-DOS and Windows versions of the second edition of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM to some 110 government officials at the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm.

United Nations

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). In October 1995, the Director General accompanied by two other WIPO officials attended the second regular session of the ACC, held in New York.

United Nations. In October 1995, two WIPO officials attended the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York.

Also in October 1995, a WIPO official attended the Information Systems Co-ordination Committee on Inter-Library Cooperation, Standards and Management, held in New York.

United Nations 50th Anniversary. On October 15, 1995, WIPO participated, with an information stand, in the United Nations Open Day, organized at the Palais des Nations in Geneva by the United Nations to mark its 50th anniversary. One WIPO official gave a presentation on WIPO's activities and another gave demonstrations of WIPO's CD-ROM products.

United Nations Information Fair. In October 1995, WIPO participated, with an information stand, at the above annual Fair, organized in New York by the United Nations.

Intergovernmental Organizations

Council of Europe. In October 1995, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Group of Specialists on Sound and Audiovisual Piracy held in Strasbourg.

European Patent Office (EPO). In October 1995, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the EPO's Committee on Patent Law, held in Lisbon. The Committee considered, among other matters, questions concerning the preparatory documents for the meeting of the WIPO Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty, which was to take place in Geneva in December 1995.

Also in October 1995, a WIPO official attended an ordinary session of the Administrative Council of the EPO, held in Munich.

Also in October 1995, two WIPO officials attended the 39th meeting of EPO's Working Party on Technical Information, held in Lisbon.

Also in October 1995, four WIPO officials participated in the EPO's EPIDOS User Meeting, held in Stockholm, where they gave demonstrations of some of WIPO's CD-ROM products.

World Customs Organization (WCO). In October 1995, two WIPO officials attended the Fourth Session of the Joint Customs/Business Working Group on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights, held in Brussels.

World Trade Organization (WTO). In October 1995, Ambassador Stuart Harbinson, Chairman of the Council for TRIPS, and three WTO officials participated in a meeting in Geneva with Ambassador Eladio Loizaga, Chairman of the WIPO Coordination Committee, and three WIPO officials, in order to discuss a draft agreement for cooperation between the two Organizations.

Also in October 1995, 25 government officials from 25 developing countries and one developing territory enrolled in WTO's Trade Policy Course visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general.

Other Organizations

American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In October 1995, four WIPO officials and

two WIPO consultants from the United States of America participated in the annual meeting of AIPLA, held in Washington, D.C.

European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM). In October 1995, a WIPO official attended a meeting of AIM's Trademark Committee, held in Brussels.

German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright (DVGR). In October 1995, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO's current activities in the field of industrial property at a meeting of the Central and Eastern Group of the DVGR, held in Leipzig.

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In October 1995, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the ICC's Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property, held in Paris.

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In October 1995, a WIPO official attended a CISAC Symposium on Common Information Systems, held in Paris.

International Development Law Institute. In October 1995, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom spoke on international agreements in the field of patents at a Symposium on Licensing, Know-How and Franchising Agreements, organized by the above Institute in Rome.

International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). In October 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Trademark Law Treaty at the second FICPI Forum, held in Cascais (Portugal).

Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (FLAPF). In October 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation at the XIXth Congress of FLAPF, held in Rio de Janeiro.

World Patent Information (WPI). In October 1995, a WIPO official participated in the WPI Management Committee Meeting 1995, held in Luxembourg.

Miscellaneous News

National Laws

Italy. Decree No. 342 of May 30, 1995, Regulating the Profession of Industrial Property Attorney and the Establishment of the Relevant Register, entered into force on August 19, 1995.

Republic of Moldova. Law No. 601 of May 18, 1995, on Patents for Inventions, entered into force on December 28, 1995.

Sweden. Decree 1995:733 of June 8, 1995, amending the Decree (1993:1434) on the Application of the Act (1992:1685) on the Protection of the Layout-Design of Circuitry in Semiconductor Products, entered into force on July 1, 1995.

United Kingdom. The Olympic Symbol etc. (Protection) Act 1995 of July 19, 1995, entered into force on September 21, 1995.

Selected WIPO Publications

The following new publication¹ was issued by WIPO in October 1995:

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, and Protocol (in Chinese), No. 204(C), 15 Swiss francs.

¹ 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) 735 5428; telephone: (41-22) 730 9111).

Orders should specify: (a) the number or letter code of the publication desired, the language (C for Chinese), 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.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1996

February 1 to 9 (Geneva)

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

Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Fifth Session)

The first Committee will continue to examine questions concerning the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The second Committee will continue to examine questions concerning the preparation of a possible new instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms. The sessions of the two Committees will be held jointly.

Invitations: For the first Committee, States members of the Berne Union, the European Commission and, as observers, other States members of WIPO and certain organizations; and, for the second Committee, States members of WIPO, the European Commission and, as observers, certain organizations.

March 29 (Geneva)

Conference on Mediation

The Conference will examine mediation as a dispute-settlement procedure for intellectual property disputes, and the advantages of such a procedure. The Conference will be divided into three parts. In the first part, the procedure of mediation and its suitability for intellectual property disputes will be discussed; in the second part, the role of the mediator will be examined; in the final part, the role of counsel and client will be explained.

Invitations: Any interested person, against payment of a registration fee.

May 21 to 24 (Geneva)**WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Twelfth Session)**

The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights since the Committee's last session (May 1994) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.

Invitations: States members of the Committee and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.

June 24 to 27 (Geneva)**WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Seventeenth Session)**

The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the Committee's last session (June 1994) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.

Invitations: States members of the Committee and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.

July 1 to 5 (Geneva)**Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States**

The Committee will continue the preparations for a possible treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. In particular, the Committee will consider the question of the relationship between the dispute-settlement system to be established by the proposed Treaty and other dispute-settlement systems, including the dispute-settlement system established within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The WIPO Governing Bodies, at their 1996 sessions, will decide whether a Diplomatic Conference for the conclusion of a Treaty should be convened and, if so, when.

Invitations: States members of WIPO and States party to treaties administered by WIPO not members of WIPO and, as observers, certain organizations.

UPOV Meetings

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

1996**April 15 and 16 (Geneva)****Administrative and Legal Committee**

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

April 17 (Geneva)**Consultative Committee (Fifty-First Session)**

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 16 to 18 (Geneva)**Technical Committee**

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

October 21 and 22 (Geneva)**Administrative and Legal Committee**

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

October 23 (Geneva)**Consultative Committee (Fifty-Second Session)**

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 24 (Geneva)**Council (Thirtieth Ordinary Session)**

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