

Published monthly
Annual subscription:
190 Swiss francs
Each monthly issue:
24 Swiss francs

Geneva
3rd Year – No. 1
January 1997

(Industrial Property
36th Year – No. 1)

(Copyright
33rd Year – No. 1)

Industrial Property and Copyright

Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

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CZECH REPUBLIC

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GREECE

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ITALY

Legislative Provisions on Industrial Model Patents, Royal Decree No. 1411 of August 25, 1940 (as last amended by Legislative Decree No. 198 of March 19, 1996) <i>(This text replaces the one previously published under the same code number.)</i>	Text 1-007
Provisions on the Legal Protection of Topographies of Semiconductor Products, Law No. 70 of February 21, 1989 (as amended by Legislative Decree No. 198 of March 19, 1996) <i>(This text replaces the one previously published under the same code number.)</i>	Text 1-009
Law on Patents for Inventions, Royal Decree No. 1127 of June 29, 1939 (as last amended by Legislative Decree No. 198 of March 19, 1996) <i>(This text replaces the one previously published under the same code number.)</i>	Text 2-001
Trademark Law, Royal Decree No. 929 of June 21, 1942 (as last amended by Legislative Decree No. 198 of March 19, 1996) <i>(This text replaces the one previously published under the same code number.)</i>	Text 3-001

PANAMA

Law No. 35 of May 10, 1996, Enacting Provisions on Industrial Property	Text 1-001
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**COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBORING RIGHTS LAWS AND TREATIES
(INSERT)**

Editor's Note**DENMARK**

Act on Copyright 1995 <i>(This text replaces the one previously published under the same code number.)</i>	Text 1-01
Ordinance on the Application of the Act on Copyright with Respect to Other Countries	Text 9-01

NIGERIA

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Treaties

(Status on January 1, 1997)

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, 1997

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	—	B
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	P	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	B
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
Eritrea.....	February 20, 1997.....	—	—
Estonia.....	February 5, 1994.....	P	B
Fiji.....	March 11, 1972	—	B
Finland.....	September 8, 1970.....	P	B
France.....	October 18, 1974.....	P	B
Gabon.....	June 6, 1975	P	B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
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	—
Kazakhstan.....	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
Mozambique.....	December 23, 1996.....	—	—
Namibia.....	December 23, 1991.....	—	B
Nepal.....	February 4, 1997.....	—	—
Netherlands.....	January 9, 1975.....	P	B
New Zealand.....	June 20, 1984.....	P	B
Nicaragua.....	May 5, 1985.....	P	—
Niger.....	May 18, 1975.....	P	B
Nigeria.....	April 9, 1995.....	P	B
Norway.....	June 8, 1974.....	P	B
Oman.....	February 19, 1997.....	—	—
Pakistan.....	January 6, 1977.....	—	B
Panama.....	September 17, 1983.....	P	B
Paraguay.....	June 20, 1987.....	P	B
Peru.....	September 4, 1980.....	P	B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
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	B
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	P	—
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: 161 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, 1997

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
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: October 8, 1980
Armenia.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Australia.....	October 10, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: September 27, 1975
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: August 25, 1972
Austria.....	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995	Stockholm: December 25, 1995
Bahamas.....	July 10, 1973	Lisbon: July 10, 1973
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 10, 1977
Bangladesh.....	March 3, 1991	Stockholm: March 3, 1991 ²
Barbados.....	March 12, 1985	Stockholm: March 12, 1985
Belarus.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Belgium.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Benin.....	January 10, 1967	Stockholm: March 12, 1975
Bolivia.....	November 4, 1993	Stockholm: November 4, 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 6, 1992	Stockholm: March 6, 1992
Brazil.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: November 24, 1992
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: March 24, 1975 ²
Bulgaria.....	June 13, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: May 19 or 27, 1970 ³
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 27, 1970
Burkina Faso.....	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Burundi.....	September 3, 1977	Stockholm: September 3, 1977
Cameroon.....	May 10, 1964	Stockholm: April 20, 1975
Canada.....	June 12, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: May 26, 1996
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 7, 1970
Central African Republic.....	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 5, 1978
Chad.....	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
Chile.....	June 14, 1991	Stockholm: June 14, 1991
China.....	March 19, 1985	Stockholm: March 19, 1985 ²
Colombia.....	September 3, 1996	Stockholm: September 3, 1996
Congo.....	September 2, 1963	Stockholm: December 5, 1975
Costa Rica.....	October 31, 1995	Stockholm: October 31, 1995
Côte d'Ivoire.....	October 23, 1963	Stockholm: May 4, 1974
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	Stockholm: October 8, 1991
Cuba.....	November 17, 1904	Stockholm: April 8, 1975 ²
Cyprus.....	January 17, 1966	Stockholm: April 3, 1984
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Denmark ⁴	October 1, 1894	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Dominican Republic.....	July 11, 1890	The Hague: April 6, 1951
Egypt.....	July 1, 1951	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 ²
El Salvador.....	February 19, 1994	Stockholm: February 19, 1994
Estonia.....	August 24, 1994 ⁵	Stockholm: August 24, 1994
Finland.....	September 20, 1921	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 21, 1975
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 15, 1970
France ⁶	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon.....	February 29, 1964	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
Gambia.....	January 21, 1992	Stockholm: January 21, 1992
Georgia.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Germany.....	May 1, 1903	Stockholm: September 19, 1970
Ghana.....	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976
Greece.....	October 2, 1924	Stockholm: July 15, 1976
Guinea.....	February 5, 1982	Stockholm: February 5, 1982
Guinea-Bissau.....	June 28, 1988	Stockholm: June 28, 1988
Guyana.....	October 25, 1994	Stockholm: October 25, 1994
Haiti.....	July 1, 1958	Stockholm: November 3, 1983
Holy See.....	September 29, 1960	Stockholm: April 24, 1975
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

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
Indonesia	December 24, 1950	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 28, 1984 London: December 24, 1950
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	December 16, 1959	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 20, 1979 ²
Iraq	January 24, 1976	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
Ireland	December 4, 1925	Stockholm: January 24, 1976 ²
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, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Japan	July 15, 1899	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Jordan	July 17, 1972	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 1, 1975 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 24, 1975
Kazakstan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
Kenya	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Kyrgyzstan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
Latvia	September 7, 1993 ⁷	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Lebanon	September 1, 1924	Stockholm: September 7, 1993
Lesotho	September 28, 1989	London: September 30, 1947
Liberia	August 27, 1994	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1986 ²
Libya	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1989 ²
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: August 27, 1994
Lithuania	May 22, 1994	Stockholm: September 28, 1976 ²
Luxembourg	June 30, 1922	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Madagascar	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: May 22, 1994
Malawi	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
Mali	March 1, 1983	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
Malta	October 20, 1967	Stockholm: January 1, 1989
Mauritania	April 11, 1965	Stockholm: March 1, 1983
Mauritius	September 24, 1976	Lisbon: October 20, 1967
Mexico	September 7, 1903	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 12, 1977 ²
Monaco	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: September 21, 1976
Mongolia	April 21, 1985	Stockholm: September 24, 1976
Morocco	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: July 26, 1976
Netherlands ⁸	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
New Zealand ⁹	July 29, 1931	Stockholm: April 21, 1985 ²
Nicaragua	July 3, 1996	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
Niger	July 5, 1964	Stockholm: January 10, 1975
Nigeria	September 2, 1963	London: July 14, 1946
Norway	July 1, 1885	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: June 20, 1984
Panama	October 19, 1996	Stockholm: July 3, 1996 ²
Paraguay	May 28, 1994	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Peru	April 11, 1995	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
Philippines	September 27, 1965	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
Poland	November 10, 1919	Stockholm: October 19, 1996
Portugal	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: May 28, 1994
Republic of Korea	May 4, 1980	Stockholm: April 11, 1995
Republic of Moldova	December 25, 1991	Lisbon: September 27, 1965
Romania	October 6, 1920	Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: July 16, 1980
Russian Federation	July 1, 1965 ¹⁰	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Rwanda	March 1, 1984	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Saint Kitts and Nevis	April 9, 1995	Stockholm: May 4, 1980
Saint Lucia	June 9, 1995	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	August 29, 1995	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
San Marino	March 4, 1960	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ^{3,10} Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ^{2,10}
Senegal	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: March 1, 1984
Singapore	February 23, 1995	Stockholm: April 9, 1995
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: June 9, 1995 ²
Slovenia	June 25, 1991	Stockholm: August 29, 1995
South Africa	December 1, 1947	Stockholm: June 26, 1991
Spain	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Sri Lanka	December 29, 1952	Stockholm: February 23, 1995
Sudan	April 16, 1984	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Suriname	November 25, 1975	Stockholm: June 25, 1991
Swaziland	May 12, 1991	Stockholm: March 24, 1975 ² Stockholm: April 14, 1972 London: December 29, 1952 Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 23, 1978 Stockholm: April 16, 1984 Stockholm: November 25, 1975 Stockholm: May 12, 1991

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	
Sweden	July 1, 1885	Stockholm,	Articles 1 to 12: October 9, 1970
Switzerland	July 7, 1884	Stockholm,	Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Syria	September 1, 1924	Stockholm,	Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³
Tajikistan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm,	Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	London:	September 30, 1947
Togo	September 10, 1967	Stockholm:	December 25, 1991 ²
Trinidad and Tobago	August 1, 1964	Stockholm:	September 8, 1991
Tunisia	July 7, 1884	Stockholm:	April 30, 1975
Turkey	October 10, 1925	Stockholm:	August 16, 1988
Turkmenistan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm:	April 12, 1976 ²
Uganda	June 14, 1965	Stockholm:	Articles 1 to 12: February 1, 1995
Ukraine	December 25, 1991	Stockholm:	Articles 13 to 30: May 16, 1976
United Arab Emirates	September 19, 1996	Stockholm:	December 25, 1991 ²
United Kingdom ¹¹	July 7, 1884	Stockholm:	October 20, 1973
United Republic of Tanzania	June 16, 1963	Stockholm:	December 25, 1991 ²
United States of America ¹²	May 30, 1887	Stockholm:	September 19, 1996
Uruguay	March 18, 1967	Stockholm,	Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³
Uzbekistan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm,	Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Venezuela	September 12, 1995	Lisbon:	June 16, 1963
Viet Nam	March 8, 1949	Stockholm,	Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1983
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921	Stockholm,	Articles 1 to 12: August 25, 1973
Zaire	January 31, 1975	Stockholm,	Articles 13 to 30: September 5, 1970
Zambia	April 6, 1965	Stockholm:	December 28, 1979
Zimbabwe	April 18, 1980	Stockholm:	December 25, 1991 ²
(Total: 140 States)		Stockholm:	September 12, 1995
		Stockholm:	July 2, 1976 ²
		Stockholm:	October 16, 1973
		Stockholm:	January 31, 1975
		Lisbon:	April 6, 1965
		Stockholm,	Articles 13 to 30: May 14, 1977
		Stockholm:	December 30, 1981

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, 1997

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
Bahrain.....	March 2, 1997	Brussels: July 10, 1973
Barbados.....	July 30, 1983	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 8, 1977 ²
Belgium.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: March 2, 1997
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 ⁴
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
Cuba.....	February 20, 1997	Paris: October 15, 1992
Cyprus.....	February 24, 1964 ³	Paris: March 7, 1988
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Paris: December 5, 1975
Denmark.....	July 1, 1903	Paris: June 10, 1978
Ecuador.....	October 9, 1991	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
Egypt.....	June 7, 1977	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: May 4, 1974
El Salvador.....	February 19, 1994	Paris: October 8, 1991 ⁴
Estonia.....	October 26, 1994 ⁸	Paris: February 20, 1997 ²
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
Iceland.....	September 7, 1947	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 22, 1974
India.....	April 1, 1928	Paris: October 11, 1991
Ireland.....	October 5, 1927	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
		Rome: September 7, 1947 ⁴
		Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 28, 1984
		Paris, Articles 1 to 21: May 6, 1984 ^{10,11}
		Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ²
		Brussels: July 5, 1959
		Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: December 21, 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
Israel.....	March 24, 1950	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ¹²
Italy.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: November 14, 1979
Jamaica.....	January 1, 1994	Paris: January 1, 1994
Japan.....	July 15, 1899	Paris: April 24, 1975
Kenya.....	June 11, 1993	Paris: June 11, 1993
Latvia.....	August 11, 1995 ¹³	Paris: August 11, 1995
Lebanon.....	September 30, 1947	Rome: September 30, 1947
Lesotho.....	September 28, 1989	Paris: September 28, 1989 ²
Liberia.....	March 8, 1989	Paris: March 8, 1989 ²
Libya.....	September 28, 1976	Paris: September 28, 1976 ²
Liechtenstein.....	July 30, 1931	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: May 25, 1972
Lithuania.....	December 14, 1994	Paris: December 14, 1994 ²
Luxembourg.....	June 20, 1888	Paris: April 20, 1975
Madagascar.....	January 1, 1966	Brussels: January 1, 1966
Malawi.....	October 12, 1991	Paris: October 12, 1991
Malaysia.....	October 1, 1990	Paris: October 1, 1990
Mali.....	March 19, 1962 ³	Paris: December 5, 1977
Malta.....	September 21, 1964	Rome: September 21, 1964 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 12, 1977 ²
Mauritania.....	February 6, 1973	Paris: September 21, 1976
Mauritius.....	May 10, 1989	Paris: May 10, 1989 ²
Mexico.....	June 11, 1967	Paris: December 17, 1974
Monaco.....	May 30, 1889	Paris: November 23, 1974
Morocco.....	June 16, 1917	Paris: May 17, 1987
Namibia.....	March 21, 1990	Paris: December 24, 1993
Netherlands.....	November 1, 1912	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: January 30, 1986 ¹⁴ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ¹⁵
New Zealand.....	April 24, 1928	Rome: December 4, 1947
Niger.....	May 2, 1962 ³	Paris: May 21, 1975
Nigeria.....	September 14, 1993	Paris: September 14, 1993
Norway.....	April 13, 1896	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 11, 1995 ⁹ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: June 13, 1974
Pakistan.....	July 5, 1948	Rome: July 5, 1948 ⁶ Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ¹²
Panama.....	June 8, 1996	Paris: June 8, 1996
Paraguay.....	January 2, 1992	Paris: January 2, 1992
Peru.....	August 20, 1988	Paris: August 20, 1988
Philippines.....	August 1, 1951	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: July 16, 1980
Poland.....	January 28, 1920	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 22, 1994 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: August 4, 1990
Portugal.....	March 29, 1911	Paris: January 12, 1979 ¹⁶
Republic of Korea.....	August 21, 1996	Paris: August 21, 1996
Republic of Moldova.....	November 2, 1995	Paris: November 2, 1995
Romania.....	January 1, 1927	Rome: August 6, 1936 ⁶ Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ^{2,12}
Russian Federation.....	March 13, 1995	Paris: March 13, 1995
Rwanda.....	March 1, 1984	Paris: March 1, 1984
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	April 9, 1995	Paris: April 9, 1995
Saint Lucia.....	August 24, 1993	Paris: August 24, 1993 ²
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	August 29, 1995	Paris: August 29, 1995
Senegal.....	August 25, 1962	Paris: August 12, 1975
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Paris: January 1, 1993
Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991	Paris: June 25, 1991 ⁴
South Africa.....	October 3, 1928	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: March 24, 1975 ²
Spain.....	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: February 19, 1974
Sri Lanka.....	July 20, 1959 ³	Rome: July 20, 1959 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: September 23, 1978
Suriname.....	February 23, 1977	Paris: February 23, 1977
Sweden.....	August 1, 1904	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: September 20, 1973
Switzerland.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: September 25, 1993
Thailand.....	July 17, 1931	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: September 2, 1995 ¹⁷ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 29, 1980 ²
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}

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	
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: 121 States)			

¹ "Paris" means the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971 (Paris Act); "Stockholm" means the said Convention as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Brussels" means the said Convention as revised at Brussels on June 26, 1948 (Brussels Act); "Rome" means the said Convention as revised at Rome on June 2, 1928 (Rome Act); "Berlin" means the said Convention as revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908 (Berlin 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 1 of the Appendix of the Paris Act, this State availed itself of the faculty provided for in Article 11 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, 1997

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

Madrid Protocol (1989)

(Madrid Union)¹

Status on January 1, 1997

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	September 25, 1996
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	June 10, 1980	June 10, 1980	October 3, 1996
Denmark.....	—	—	February 13, 1996 ^{5,6,7}
Egypt.....	July 1, 1952	March 6, 1975	—
Finland.....	—	—	April 1, 1996 ^{5,6}
France.....	July 15, 1892	August 12, 1975 ⁸	—
Germany.....	December 1, 1922	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹	March 20, 1996
Hungary.....	January 1, 1909	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹	—
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	September 27, 1996
Mongolia.....	April 21, 1985	April 21, 1985	—
Morocco.....	July 30, 1917	January 24, 1976	—
Netherlands.....	March 1, 1893	March 6, 1975 ^{3,10}	—
Norway.....	—	—	March 29, 1996 ^{5,6}
Poland.....	March 18, 1991	March 18, 1991	March 4, 1997 ¹¹
Portugal.....	October 31, 1893	November 22, 1988	March 20, 1997
Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Romania.....	October 6, 1920	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹	—
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 ^{5,6}
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 ^{5,6,13}
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)		(46)	(14)

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, namely, October 4, 1989.

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 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.

⁷ Not applicable to the Faroe Islands and to Greenland.

⁸ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁹ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

¹⁰ The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act was deposited for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹¹ In accordance with Article 5(2)(b) of the Protocol, this Contracting Party has declared that the time limit to notify a refusal of protection shall be 18 months.

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, 1997

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
Bulgaria	December 11, 1996	—	December 11, 1996	December 11, 1996
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 ⁷	April 7, 1984	April 7, 1984	August 1, 1984	April 7, 1984
Indonesia	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	—	—
Italy	June 13, 1987	—	June 13, 1987	August 13, 1987
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Luxembourg ⁵	April 1, 1979	—	August 1, 1984	May 28, 1979
Monaco	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	—	—
Netherlands ^{4,5}	April 1, 1979	—	August 1, 1984 ⁸	May 28, 1979 ⁸
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: 26 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 the 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, 1997

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 ¹	November 30, 1961	Geneva: June 3, 1981
Estonia.....	May 27, 1996	Geneva: May 27, 1996
Finland.....	August 18, 1973	Geneva: February 6, 1979
France ²	April 8, 1961	Geneva: April 22, 1980
Germany.....	January 29, 1962	Geneva: January 12, 1982
Guinea.....	November 5, 1996	Geneva: November 5, 1996
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
Lithuania.....	February 22, 1997	Geneva: February 22, 1997
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
Poland.....	March 4, 1997	Geneva: March 4, 1997
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: 50 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, 1997

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 ¹	September 25, 1966	Stockholm:	August 12, 1975
Gabon.....	June 10, 1975	Stockholm:	June 10, 1975
Haiti.....	September 25, 1966	Lisbon:	September 25, 1966
Hungary.....	March 23, 1967	Stockholm:	October 31, 1973
Israel.....	September 25, 1966	Stockholm:	October 31, 1973
Italy.....	December 29, 1968	Stockholm:	April 24, 1977
Mexico.....	September 25, 1966	Lisbon:	September 25, 1966
Portugal.....	September 25, 1966	Stockholm:	April 17, 1991
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, 1997

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

(Total: 52 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 (iv) [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];
Saint Lucia, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(iii);
Slovakia, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1964, p. 110];
Slovenia, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1996, p. 318];
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. 211; 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 to 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, 1997

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Austria.....	September 26, 1990	Malawi	October 24, 1995
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 6, 1992	Netherlands ²	March 30, 1977
China.....	September 19, 1996	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
Estonia	October 31, 1996	Spain	November 17, 1973
Finland	May 16, 1972	Sweden.....	April 27, 1971
France ¹	September 13, 1975	Switzerland	April 27, 1971
Germany.....	October 25, 1990	Tajikistan	December 25, 1991
Guinea.....	November 5, 1996	The former Yugoslav	
Hungary.....	January 1, 1974	Republic of Macedonia.....	September 8, 1991
Iceland.....	April 9, 1995	Trinidad and Tobago.....	March 20, 1996
Ireland	April 27, 1971	Yugoslavia	October 16, 1973
Italy	August 12, 1975		

(Total: 28 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, 1997

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Albania.....	October 4, 1995	Liechtenstein.....	March 19, 1980
Armenia ¹	December 25, 1991	Lithuania.....	July 5, 1994
Australia.....	March 31, 1980	Luxembourg.....	April 30, 1978
Austria.....	April 23, 1979	Madagascar.....	January 24, 1978
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995	Malawi.....	January 24, 1978
Barbados.....	March 12, 1985	Mali.....	October 19, 1984
Belarus ¹	December 25, 1991	Mauritania.....	April 13, 1983
Belgium.....	December 14, 1981	Mexico.....	January 1, 1995
Benin.....	February 26, 1987	Monaco.....	June 22, 1979
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	September 7, 1996	Mongolia.....	May 27, 1991
Brazil.....	April 9, 1978	Netherlands ⁴	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 ²	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 ¹	July 23, 1979
Cote d'Ivoire.....	April 30, 1991	Russian Federation ¹	March 29, 1978 ⁵
Cuba ¹	July 16, 1996	Saint Lucia ¹	August 30, 1996
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 ²	October 1, 1980	Spain ⁶	November 16, 1989
France ^{1,3}	February 25, 1978	Sri Lanka.....	February 26, 1982
Gabon.....	January 24, 1978	Sudan.....	April 16, 1984
Georgia ¹	December 25, 1991	Swaziland.....	September 20, 1994
Germany.....	January 24, 1978	Sweden ²	May 17, 1978
Ghana.....	February 26, 1997	Switzerland.....	January 24, 1978
Greece.....	October 9, 1990	Tajikistan ¹	December 25, 1991
Guinea.....	May 27, 1991	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	August 10, 1995
Hungary ¹	June 27, 1980	Togo.....	January 24, 1978
Iceland.....	March 23, 1995	Trinidad and Tobago.....	March 10, 1994
Ireland.....	August 1, 1992	Turkey.....	January 1, 1996
Israel.....	June 1, 1996	Turkmenistan ¹	December 25, 1991
Italy.....	March 28, 1985	Uganda.....	February 9, 1995
Japan.....	October 1, 1978	Ukraine ¹	December 25, 1991
Kazakhstan ¹	December 25, 1991	United Kingdom ⁷	January 24, 1978
Kenya.....	June 8, 1994	United States of America ^{8,9}	January 24, 1978
Kirgizstan ¹	December 25, 1991	Uzbekistan ¹	December 25, 1991
Latvia.....	September 7, 1993	Viet Nam.....	March 10, 1993
Lesotho.....	October 21, 1995	Yugoslavia.....	February 1, 1997
Liberia.....	August 27, 1994		

(Total: 89 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.

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

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

³Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁴Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

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

⁶With the declaration provided for in Article 64(1)(a).

⁷The 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.

⁸With the declarations provided for in Articles 64(3)(a) and 64(4)(a).

⁹Extends 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, 1997

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Australia ¹	November 12, 1975	Japan	August 18, 1977
Austria	October 7, 1975	Luxembourg ²	April 9, 1977
Belgium ²	July 4, 1976	Malawi	July 24, 1996
Brazil	October 7, 1975	Monaco ²	June 13, 1976
Canada	January 11, 1996	Netherlands ³	October 7, 1975
China ^{1,2}	June 19, 1997	Norway ¹	October 7, 1975
Cuba	November 9, 1996	Poland	December 4, 1997
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Portugal	May 1, 1979
Denmark	October 7, 1975	Russian Federation	October 3, 1976 ⁴
Egypt	October 17, 1975	Slovakia	January 1, 1993
Estonia	February 27, 1997	Spain ^{1,2}	November 29, 1975
Finland ¹	May 16, 1976	Suriname	November 25, 1975
France ²	October 7, 1975	Sweden	October 7, 1975
Germany	October 7, 1975	Switzerland	October 7, 1975
Greece	October 21, 1997	Tajikistan	December 25, 1991
Guinea ^{1,2}	August 5, 1997	Trinidad and Tobago	December 20, 1996
Ireland ¹	October 7, 1975	Turkey	October 1, 1996
Israel	October 7, 1975	United Kingdom ¹	October 7, 1975
Italy ²	March 30, 1980	United States of America	October 7, 1975

(Total: 38 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, 1997

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.....	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.....	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	Slovenia.....	October 15, 1996
Finland ¹	April 18, 1973	Spain.....	August 24, 1974
France.....	April 18, 1973	Sweden.....	April 18, 1973
Germany.....	May 18, 1974	Switzerland.....	September 30, 1993
Greece.....	February 9, 1994	Trinidad and Tobago.....	October 1, 1988
Guatemala.....	February 1, 1977	United Kingdom.....	April 18, 1973
Holy See.....	July 18, 1977	United States of America.....	March 10, 1974
Honduras.....	March 6, 1990	Uruguay.....	January 18, 1983
Hungary.....	May 28, 1975	Venezuela.....	November 18, 1982
India.....	February 12, 1975	Zaire.....	November 29, 1977

(Total: 54 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, 1997

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	Sweden	August 9, 1985
Guinea	November 5, 1996	Trinidad and Tobago	March 20, 1996
Luxembourg	August 9, 1985	Tunisia	August 9, 1985
Netherlands ³	August 9, 1985	Turkey	January 1, 1996
Poland ⁴	March 4, 1997		

(Total: 9 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.

⁴ With the reservation provided for in Article 4(5).

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

Satellites Convention (Brussels, 1974)

Status on January 1, 1997

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Armenia	December 13, 1993	Panama	September 25, 1985
Australia	October 26, 1990	Peru	August 7, 1985
Austria	August 6, 1982	Portugal	March 11, 1996
Bosnia and Herzegovina	March 6, 1992	Russian Federation	January 20, 1989 ²
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Slovenia	June 25, 1991
Germany ¹	August 25, 1979	Switzerland	September 24, 1993
Greece	October 22, 1991	Trinidad and Tobago ³	November 1, 1996
Italy ¹	July 7, 1981	United States of America	March 7, 1985
Kenya	August 25, 1979	Yugoslavia	August 25, 1979
Mexico	August 25, 1979		
Morocco	June 30, 1983		
Nicaragua	August 25, 1979		

(Total: 21 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.

³ 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 20 years after the expiry of the calendar year in which the transmission by satellite has occurred.

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, 1997

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia.....	July 7, 1987	Latvia.....	December 29, 1994
Austria.....	April 26, 1984	Liechtenstein.....	August 19, 1981
Belgium.....	December 15, 1983	Netherlands ¹	July 2, 1987
Bulgaria.....	August 19, 1980	Norway.....	January 1, 1986
Canada.....	September 21, 1996	Philippines.....	October 21, 1981
China.....	July 1, 1995	Poland.....	September 22, 1993
Cuba.....	February 19, 1994	Republic of Korea.....	March 28, 1988
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991
Denmark.....	July 1, 1985	Russian Federation.....	April 22, 1981 ²
Estonia.....	September 14, 1996	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
Israel.....	April 26, 1996	United Kingdom.....	December 29, 1980
Italy.....	March 23, 1986	United States of America.....	August 19, 1980
Japan.....	August 19, 1980	Yugoslavia.....	February 25, 1994

(Total: 38 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
Advanced Biotechnology Center (ABC).....	Italy	February 29, 1996
All-Union Scientific Centre of Antibiotics (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 Schimmecultures (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
DSMZ – Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ).....	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: 29 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*, 1997, p. 48.

17. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

Nairobi Treaty (1981)

Status on January 1, 1997

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Algeria.....	August 16, 1984	Jamaica.....	March 17, 1984
Argentina.....	January 10, 1986	Kenya.....	September 25, 1982
Barbados.....	February 28, 1986	Mexico.....	May 16, 1985
Belarus.....	December 25, 1991	Morocco.....	November 11, 1993
Bolivia.....	August 11, 1985	Oman.....	March 26, 1986
Brazil.....	August 10, 1984	Poland.....	November 22, 1996
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
Italy.....	October 25, 1985		

(Total: 37 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, 1997

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, 1997**Signatory States**

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

Ratification

Egypt (1)

20. Trademark Law Treaty

(Geneva, 1994)

Status on January 1, 1997

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Czech Republic	August 1, 1996	Republic of Moldova	August 1, 1996
Japan ²	April 1, 1997	Sri Lanka ⁶	August 1, 1996
Guinea	Not yet in force ³	Ukraine	August 1, 1996
Monaco	September 27, 1996	United Kingdom ⁷	August 1, 1996
Netherlands ⁴	Not yet in force ⁵		

(Total: 7 States)

This instrument is not yet in force.

With the declarations provided for in Article 21(1), in respect of defensive marks, and in Article 22(6).

Guinea will become bound by the Treaty three months after the deposit of the instrument of accession of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

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

The Netherlands will become bound by the Treaty three months after the deposit of the instruments of ratification of Belgium and Luxembourg.

With the declarations provided for in Article 22(1)(a) and (c), (2) and (4).

In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man.

21. Eurasian Patent Convention

(Moscow, 1994)

Status on January 1, 1997

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)

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, 1997

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.....	July 14, 1994	1.5	—	July 14, 1994
Belgium ^{2,3}	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
Colombia.....	September 13, 1996	0.2	—	September 13, 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.....	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: 31 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 to 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). The 1991 Act has been ratified, accepted or approved by Denmark, Israel and the Netherlands (for the Kingdom in Europe).

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, the 1978 Act and the 1991 Act are not applicable to Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

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

⁶ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

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, 1997

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

(Total: 164 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, 1997

WIPO

General Assembly: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain (as from March 2, 1997), 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, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, 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 Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (145).

Conference: The same States as above, with Andorra, Angola, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Eritrea (as from February 20, 1997), Guatemala, Laos, Mozambique, Nepal (as from February 4, 1997), Oman (as from February 19, 1997), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Yemen (161).

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, Bhutan, Bolivia, 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, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 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 (121).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation

Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, 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, South Africa, 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 (108).

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property

Information (PCIPI): Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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, Kazakhstan, 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, Saint Lucia, 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, 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 (115).

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, Colombia, 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, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, 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, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (136).

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, Kazakhstan, 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, Bahrain (as from March 2, 1997), 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, Cuba (as from February 20, 1997), Cyprus, Czech Republic, 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, 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, Panama, 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, 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 (118).

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, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (51).

Hague Union

Assembly: Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, 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 (20).

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, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania (as from February 22, 1997), Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (as from March 4, 1997), Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (48).

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, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia (28).

PCT Union

Assembly: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana (as from February 26, 1997), Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, 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, Saint Lucia, 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, Yugoslavia (as from February 1, 1997) (89).

IPC Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China (as from June 19, 1997), Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia (as from February 27, 1997), Finland, France, Germany, Greece (as from October 21, 1997), Guinea (as from August 5, 1997), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland (as from December 4, 1997), Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America (38).

Vienna Union

Assembly: France, Guinea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland (as from March 4, 1997), Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey (9).

Budapest Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, 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 (38).

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 WIPO¹UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

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

Status on October 21, 1996

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	Morocco	May 8, 1972	January 28, 1976
Andorra	September 16, 1955	—	Netherlands	June 22, 1967	November 30, 1985
Argentina	February 13, 1958	—	New Zealand	September 11, 1964	—
Australia	May 1, 1969	February 28, 1978	Nicaragua	August 16, 1961	—
Austria	July 2, 1957	August 14, 1982	Niger	May 15, 1989	May 15, 1989
Bahamas	October 13, 1976	December 27, 1976	Nigeria	February 14, 1962	—
Bangladesh ²	August 5, 1975	August 5, 1975	Norway	January 23, 1963	August 7, 1974
Barbados	June 18, 1983	June 18, 1983	Pakistan	September 16, 1955	—
Belarus	May 27, 1973	—	Panama	October 17, 1962	September 3, 1980
Belgium	August 31, 1960	—	Paraguay	March 11, 1962	—
Belize	March 1, 1982	—	Peru	October 16, 1963	July 22, 1985
Bolivia	March 22, 1990	March 22, 1990	Philippines	November 19, 1955	—
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974	Poland	March 9, 1977	March 9, 1977
Brazil	January 13, 1960	December 11, 1975	Portugal	December 25, 1956	July 30, 1981
Bulgaria	June 7, 1975	June 7, 1975	Republic of Korea ²	October 1, 1987	October 1, 1987
Cambodia	September 16, 1955	—	Russian Federation	May 27, 1973	March 9, 1995
Cameroon	May 1, 1973	July 10, 1974	Rwanda	November 10, 1989	November 10, 1989
Canada	August 10, 1962	—	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	April 22, 1985	April 22, 1985
Chile	September 16, 1955	—	Saudi Arabia	July 13, 1994	July 13, 1994
China ²	October 30, 1992	October 30, 1992	Senegal	July 9, 1974	July 10, 1974
Colombia	June 18, 1976	June 18, 1976	Slovakia	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980
Costa Rica	September 16, 1955	March 7, 1980	Slovenia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Croatia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974	Spain	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Cuba	June 18, 1957	—	Sri Lanka	January 25, 1984	January 25, 1984
Cyprus	December 19, 1990	December 19, 1990	Sweden	July 1, 1961	July 10, 1974
Czech Republic	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980	Switzerland	March 30, 1956	September 21, 1993
Denmark	February 9, 1962	July 11, 1979	Tajikistan	May 27, 1973	—
Dominican Republic	May 8, 1983	May 8, 1983	Trinidad and Tobago	August 19, 1988	August 19, 1988
Ecuador	June 5, 1957	September 6, 1991	Tunisia ²	June 19, 1988	June 10, 1975
El Salvador	March 29, 1979	March 29, 1979	Ukraine	May 27, 1973	—
Fiji	March 13, 1972	—	United Kingdom	September 27, 1957	July 10, 1974
Finland	April 16, 1963	November 1, 1986	United States of America	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
France	January 14, 1956	July 10, 1974	Uruguay	April 12, 1993	April 12, 1993
Germany	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974	Venezuela	September 30, 1966	April 11, 1996
Ghana	August 22, 1962	—	Yugoslavia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Greece	August 24, 1963	—	Zambia	June 1, 1965	—
Guatemala	October 28, 1964	—			
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			
Monaco	September 16, 1955	December 13, 1974			

(Total: 95 States)

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 Vter 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, 1997)

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

High Officials of UPOV (Status on January 1, 1997)

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

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO

Berne Convention

Accession

BAHRAIN

The Government of Bahrain deposited, on November 29, 1996, its instrument of accession to

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, with the declaration that Bahrain avails itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the Appendix to the said Convention.

The Berne Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Bahrain, on March 2,

1997. On that date, Bahrain will also become a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works ("Berne Union"), founded by the Berne Convention.

Berne Notification No. 177, of December 2, 1996.

Madrid Agreement (Marks)

Withdrawal of Declaration Concerning Article 14(2)(d) and (f)

POLAND

The Government of Poland notified, in its notification received on December 4, 1996, the withdrawal of the declaration that it made under Article 14(2)(d) and (f) of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of April 14, 1891, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979, according to which declaration the application of that Agreement was limited to marks registered from the date on which the accession of Poland entered into force (see Madrid Notification No. 45, of December 18, 1990).¹

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 84, of December 4, 1996.

Madrid Protocol (1989)

I. Accession

POLAND

The Government of Poland deposited, on December 4, 1996, 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 said instrument of accession was accompanied by a declaration, in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), that, under Article 5(2)(b) of the said Protocol, the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof is replaced by 18 months.

The Madrid Protocol (1989) will enter into force, with respect to Poland, on March 4, 1997.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 85, of December 4, 1996.

II. Ratification

PORTUGAL

The Government of Portugal deposited, on December 20, 1996, 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 Portugal, on March 20, 1997.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 86, of December 20, 1996.

Nice Agreement

Accessions

LITHUANIA

The Government of Lithuania deposited, on November 22, 1996, 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 Lithuania, on February 22, 1997.

Nice Notification No. 89, of November 22, 1996.

¹ See *Industrial Property* 1991, p. 25.

POLAND

The Government of Poland deposited, on December 4, 1996, 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 Poland, on March 4, 1997.

Nice Notification No. 90, of December 4, 1996.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Accession

GHANA

The Government of Ghana deposited, on November 26, 1996, its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), done at Washington on June 19, 1970.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Ghana, on February 26, 1997.

PCT Notification No. 116, of November 26, 1996.

Strasbourg Agreement

Accession

POLAND

The Government of Poland deposited, on December 4, 1996, 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 Poland, on December 4, 1997.

Strasbourg Notification No. 49, of December 4, 1996.

Vienna Agreement (International Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks)

Accession

POLAND

The Government of Poland deposited, on December 4, 1996, its instrument of accession to the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, done at Vienna on June 12, 1973, as amended on October 1, 1985.

The said instrument of accession contains a declaration that the Government of Poland intends to avail itself of the reservation provided for in Article 4(5) of the Agreement.

The said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to Poland, on March 4, 1997.

Vienna (Classification) Notification No. 11, of December 4, 1996.

Satellites Convention

Accession

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago deposited, on August 1, 1996, its instrument of

accession to the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite, concluded at Brussels on May 21, 1974.

The instrument contained the following declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has decided that the

duration of time referred to in Article 2 of the said Convention shall be twenty (20) years."

In accordance with its Article 10(1), the Convention will enter into force for Trinidad and Tobago three months after the date of deposit of the instrument, that is on November 1, 1996.

Budapest Treaty

I. Acquisition of the Status of International Depositary Authority

COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL YEASTS (DBVPG)

(Italy)

The following written communication, addressed to the Director General of WIPO by the Government of Italy under Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty, was received on November 19, 1996, and is published by the International Bureau of WIPO pursuant to Article 7(2)(a) of the said Treaty:

The Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization and has the honor to transmit to it the request of the Collection of Industrial Yeasts, Plant Biology Institute of the University of Perugia (Faculty of Agriculture), to acquire the status of international depositary authority (IDA) under Articles 6 and 7 of the Budapest Treaty (April 28, 1977) on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

The request, accompanied by the relevant documents, was forwarded to us by the Ministry of Industry – Patent and Trademark Office. That Ministry, which has carried out the verifications required by the applicable provisions, considers that the Collection concerned complies with and will continue to comply with the

required functional criteria and the objective conditions of competence, that is to say impartiality and structural and professional capability laid down by the Budapest Treaty for the acquisition of the status of international depositary authority (IDA).

INFORMATION ON THE COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL YEASTS (DBVPG)

I. Characteristics of the Depositary Institution

A. General Information

1(a) The Collection of Industrial Yeasts DBVPG forms part of the Applied Microbiology Section of the Department of Plant Biology of the University of Perugia, Faculty of Agriculture, Borgo 20 Giugno, 74, 06122 Perugia, Italy.

1(b) The Collection DBVPG was created in 1935, but only acquired the status of a service collection in 1980.

1(c) The Collection DBVPG accepts deposits of yeast strains.

The National Research Council is planning in the short term the establishment of an Italian national collection of microbial strains within which the Collection DBVPG will act as the scientific, technical and organizational reference collection.

1(d) The Collection DBVPG uses the following languages: Italian, English, French and German.

B. Legal Status and Funding

2(a) The Department of Plant Biology of the University of Perugia is a public establishment, directly under the supervision of the Ministry for Universities and Scientific Research.

2(b) The management of the Department of Plant Biology is carried out by a Council comprising all members of the teaching staff and elected members of the technical staff.

2(c) The funding of the Department of Plant Biology is provided by:

- public and private research contributions
- revenue from applied research and consulting activities
- revenue from the specific service activities provided by DBVPG to the national and international scientific community.

C. Staff

3. The Department of Plant Biology employs 45 persons. The Applied Microbiology Section itself employs 10 persons.

4. Six persons hold university degrees.

5. The organigram of the Collection DBVPG is as follows:

- one responsible curator,
- one graduate, one part-time graduate,
- two part-time technicians.

Secretarial services are provided by the staff of the Department.

D. Facilities of the Depository Institution

6(a) The Department of Plant Biology occupies a surface of 4,000 square meters of which about 2,500 square meters are devoted to research laboratories. The Applied Microbiology Section is located on the second floor,

with 900 square meters of surface, of which the Collection DBVPG occupies 100 square meters.

6(b) The structures, main facilities and research support services are available in four laboratories specialized in applied microbiology, ecology/biodiversity, molecular biology, and taxonomy/collection, and in the preparation/sterilization room for culture media.

6(c) List of principal facilities available for the deposit of conserved yeast strains:

Preparation/Sterilization Room

Two automatically controlled autoclaves, one chemical dome.

Conventional Taxonomy Laboratory/Collection

One laminar flow dome, one research microscope, one Macintosh computer, one apparatus for freeze-drying cultures, one refrigerator with freezer.

Biology Laboratory/Molecular Classification

One automatic spectrophotometer with thermostatic bath, three pulsed electrophoresis apparatus for separating yeast chromosomes; one capillary electrophoresis apparatus, full equipment for PCR, two refrigerators with freezer, one ultracentrifuge, full equipment for automatic analysis of gels and microscopic images, equipment for specific hybridization of DNA (Southern Blot, Dot Blot, Chromo Blots).

Applied Microbiology Laboratory

Five research fermenters, one gas chromatograph, one gel electrophoresis apparatus, one research spectrophotometer, one laminar flow dome, two fermenters of 100 and 500 liters, respectively, one centrifuge for separating microbial biomass.

6(d) The Applied Microbiology Section is also equipped, outside the laboratories, with two freezers, at -30°C and at -80°C, for freeze conservation, three incubators, at 20°, 25° and 37°C, respectively, a cabinet for the conservation of freeze-dried cultures and a refrigerated chamber at 4 to 5°C, for the conservation of gelose.

6(e) The Section also has three Macintosh computers with specific software for the cata-

logging and researching of data relating to all conserved strains. Access to the database is strictly limited to authorized staff. A detailed description of the database is contained in the monograph entitled *Proposals for a National Collection of Microbial Cultures in Italy*.

6(f) The full equipment for automatic analysis of gels and microscopic images comprises a Macintosh Quadra 950 computer, two telecameras, two transilluminators, two printers, of which one in color, and programs for image capture and analysis.

6(g) The chamber for conserving deposited samples for the purposes of a patent also includes a safe accessible only to the curator of the Collection DBVPG or to staff authorized by the curator on a case by case basis.

II. Activities of the Collection DBVPG

7(a) The activities of the Collection DBVPG may be summarized as follows:

- (i) isolation, identification and cataloguing of cultures;
- (ii) conservation, conventional and molecular classification for third parties;
- (iii) conservation of strains by the following methods:
 - in 10 x 160 mm glass tubes on malt gelose at 4°C
 - lyophilization in glass ampoules at room temperature
 - cryoconservation at -80°C;
- (iv) distribution of conserved strains;
- (v) publication of a catalogue of conserved cultures.

7(b) The database contains the particulars of each of the 4,000 strains that are conserved, in particular the taxonomic identification, origin, place and isolation substrate, isolator and classifier, special properties, industrial and technological applications, special genetic characteristics (between 40 and 55 fields for each strain).

7(c) The database has been established on Macintosh Quadra using FileMaker Pro and is currently being transferred to the Internet. The on-line interrogation service will be available next year. The forthcoming edition of the catalogue is under preparation.

7(d) The Collection DBVPG currently accepts deposits of yeast strains, pending the extension of its activities planned to occur on the setting up of the Italian national microbial culture collection.

7(e) The Collection DBVPG is currently able to conserve 4,000 strains of yeast, with an annual average distribution of approximately 100 strains and deposits of 100 to 150 new strains.

7(f) None of the deposits made so far concern patents.

7(g) The Collection DBVPG currently publishes a paper catalogue in which most of the information on the conserved strains is given. A catalogue on a magnetic support drawn up as part of the MINE (Microbial Information Network Europe) activities supported by the Commission of the European Community, is also available in the German database DIMDI in Cologne. The complete catalogue is currently being transferred to the Internet, with a page devoted to DBVPG. The on-line interrogation service will be available next year.

7(h) The Collection DBVPG undertakes to provide an information service for matters of customs, quarantine and postal regulations in Italy.

III. Procedures for the Deposit of Microorganisms

A. Acceptance of Cultures for Deposit

8. The Collection DBVPG requires, for acceptance as a deposit, compliance with the following conditions:

(i) Samples must be sent in test tubes in liquid or gel form or in freeze-dried ampoules in rigid-sided containers. In the event of consignment in a frozen or deep frozen form, containers of expanded polystyrene must be used containing a quantity of dry ice sufficient to guarantee 48 hours autonomy at room temperature.

(ii) The cells of the strains dispatched must be in pure culture and provide a high level of viability.

9(a) The depositor must supply:

A written declaration signed by the depositor and containing:

- a statement that the deposit has been made under the Budapest Treaty and an undertaking that it will not be withdrawn during the period provided in Rule 9.1 of the Regulations;
- the name and address of the depositor;
- a detailed description of the conditions that must be complied with for growing the deposited yeast culture, for conserving it and for verifying its viability;
- the dual appellation (genus and species), if it already exists and any identification code (number, symbol, acronym) allocated by the depositor;
- a statement of the properties of the strain that involve or may involve hazards for health or the environment or a statement that the depositor is not aware of any such properties. The depositor undertakes to inform the Collection DBVPG without delay should he acquire new information on the properties of the deposited strain that modify the statements previously made.

9(b) A scientific description and the origin of the strain deposited.

9(c) The form drawn up by the Collection DBVPG containing the information the depositor must provide when making his deposit.

B. Conservation

10(a) Methods of conservation and quality control for the deposited strains to guarantee viability and absence of contamination:

10(b) Contamination by bacteria, fungi or acarina can be identified by microscope inspection. In the presence of acarina, the dispatched culture is immediately sterilized.

10(c) The viability of strains is automatically tested since each culture received at DBVPG is immediately isolated on a gel medium to check whether a culture is dual or mixed. In the presence of colonies of differing macroscopic appearance and differing cell form, the depositor is informed.

10(d) The correctness of the taxonomic designation supplied by the depositor is checked at DBVPG by re-identification with conventional methods and by molecular taxonomy. In the cases of diverging identification, the depositor is informed of the difference.

10(e) Method of conservation on malt gelose: the strains are transferred on a fresh medium with an average frequency of two years and conserved under sterile mineral oil at 4°C.

10(f) Method of conservation in freeze-dried form: the cell powder is conserved at room temperature in at least 12 different ampoules for each strain. Viability checks are carried out every three to four years.

10(g) Method of conservation in deep-frozen form: a 24-hour cell suspension on malt gelose is deep-frozen at -80°C in the presence of 20 small pierced sterile beads. The container with the beads is conserved at -80°C and the culture may be recovered from a bead which is easily retrieved.

10(h) The Collection DBVPG cultivates strains according to three different methods: the three conservation lines are kept physically separate in different premises at a distance from the laboratory in order to minimize the danger of loss by fire or other hazard. Periodical controls of the -80°C alarm systems of the refrigerator and careful checks of the sterility of the culture media and viability of the conserved strains are foreseen.

C. Fees

11(a) The amount of the fee due on deposit under the Budapest Treaty (Rule 11.(4)(g)) is 1,000,000 lire for storage of a yeast strain.

Issue of a viability statement	100,000 lire
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Cost of despatch for the furnishing of a sample	150,000 lire
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Any notification to competent authorities or authorized persons concerning scientific data or the taxonomic description under Rules 6.1(b), 6.2(a)(iii), 7.6 and 8.1(b)(iii)	40,000 lire
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11(b) The amount of the fees does not depend on the nationality or the domicile of the

depositor, nor on the authority or the natural or legal person requesting issue of a viability statement or the furnishing of a sample.
(Translation)

[End of text of the communication
of the Government of Italy]

Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b) of the Budapest Treaty, the Collection of Industrial Yeasts DBVPG acquires the status of international depositary authority as from January 31, 1997.

Budapest Communication No. 105 (this communication is the subject of Budapest Notification No. 150, of December 20, 1996).

II. Depositary Institutions Having Acquired the Status of International Depositary Authority (Status on January 1, 1997)

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, 1997, 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
ADVANCED BIOTECHNOLOGY CENTER (ABC) Interlab Cell Line Collection Largo Rossana Benzi, 10 16132 Genoa Italy (See <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i> , 1996, p. 80.)	Human and animal cell lines, hybridomas, provided that they can be stored in liquid nitrogen vapors, without any significant loss of viability. The genetically modified cell lines are also accepted if they belong to group 1 of genetically modified microorganisms. No deposits are accepted of cell lines and hybridomas beyond Category of Containment 2. The ABC reserves the right to refuse any material whose manipulation represents an unacceptable risk or is technically difficult.	<i>Cells lines and hybridomas</i> (a) Storage ITL 2,000,000 (b) Issue of viability statement 100,000 (c) Furnishing of samples 250,000 (d) Requesting authorizations from competent authorities 200,000
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>Actinomycetales</i> , EXCEPT: a. <i>Actinobacillus</i> (all species); <i>Actinomyces</i> (anaerobic/microaerophilic, all species); <i>Afrizona</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);	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 DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE CULTURE COLLECTION (NRRL) (Continued)	<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. 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 Moscow 113105 Russian Federation (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 250; 1992, p. 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 micro-organism 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 micro-organism 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.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
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, p. 163; 1986, pp. 295 and 372; 1989, p. 119; 1991, p. 107; 1992, p. 54; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i> , 1995, p. 204; 1996, p. 147.)	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. Certain animal viruses may require viability testing in an animal host, which the ATCC may be unable to provide. In such case, the deposit cannot be accepted. Plant viruses which cannot be mechanically inoculated also cannot be accepted.	(a) Storage – 30 years USD 600 – 30 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 100¹ – Plasmid and phage DNA 150¹ – Animal embryos and algae 200 – Protozoa (standard) 200 – (cultivation in animals) Quoted price² – Animal viruses (depositor supplies test cells) 300 – (ATCC supplies test cells) 400 – (animals or special equipment needed) Quoted price² – Plant viruses (depositor supplies antibodies) Quoted price² – (ATCC supplies antibodies) Quoted price² (c) Furnishing of a sample under Rules 11.2 and 11.3 (per sample) All ATCC Cultures (Per Item) USD – U.S. Non-Profit Institutions 74 to 150 – Foreign Non-Profit Institutions 74³ to 150⁴ – Other U.S. and Foreign Institutions 109 to 225 Because of the diversity of ATCC holdings, and the requirements for complicated and varied culture media and growth conditions, the fees for ATCC cultures vary. Therefore, the current fees are listed as a range representing all currently available ATCC cultures. 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 Additional handling and processing – USD 37 per item. ⁴ Additional handling and processing – USD 75 per item.

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 Federal Office for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs (OSTC) Rue de la Science 8 B-1000 Brussels Belgium <i>Collections</i> Institut d'Hygiène et d'Epidémiologie- Mycologie (BCCM/IHEM) Rue J. Wytman 14 B-1050 Brussels Belgium Laboratorium voor Moleculaire Biologie-Plasmidencollectie (BCCM/LMBP) Universiteit Gent K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35 B-9000 Ghent Belgium Laboratorium voor Microbiologie- Bacteriënverzameling (BCCM/LMG) Universiteit Gent K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35 B-9000 Ghent Belgium Mycothèque de l'Université Catholique de Louvain (BCCM/MUCL) Place Croix du Sud 3 B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, p. 49; 1993, p. 214.)	BCCM/IHEM: filamentous fungi and yeasts, including pathogenic fungi and yeasts that cause mycosis in man and animals, and actinomycetes; BCCM/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; BCCM/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; BCCM/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	<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 3,000 (minimum) – 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)	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, BCCM/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 BCCM/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, p. 148; 1985, p. 235; 1991, p. 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 Milieuhygiene (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	(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

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
CENTRAALBUREAU VOOR SCHIMMELCULTURES (CBS) (Continued)	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 pseudo-mallei</i>. The following bacteria are not accepted: <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> and <i>Yersinia pestis</i>.	
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 – algae, bacteria, fungi, yeasts USD 500 – 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
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 microorganisms 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	(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.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
CHINA GENERAL MICROBIOLOGICAL CULTURE COLLECTION CENTER (CGMCC) <i>(Continued)</i>	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.	
COLECCIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE CULTIVOS TIPO (CECT) Microbiology Department Biological Science Faculty University of Valencia 46100 Burjasot (Valencia) Spain <i>(See Industrial Property, 1992, p. 163.)</i>	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
COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CULTURES DE MICRO-ORGANISMES (CNCM) Institut Pasteur 28, rue du Dr Roux 75724 Paris Cedex 15 France <i>(See Industrial Property, 1984, p. 240; 1989, p. 25; Industrial Property and Copyright, 1996, p. 42.)</i>	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.	(a) Storage - bacteria, fungi and yeasts, lyophilized or lyophilizable FRF 4,000 - all other acceptable case-by-case fee (b) Furnishing of samples (except in specific cases) (plus cost of transport) 700 (c) Issuance of a viability statement: - requiring a viability test (except in specific cases) 700 - in other cases 120 (d) Communication of information or issue of an attestation 250 Fees are subject to Value Added Tax according to French provisions currently in force.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CULTURES DE MICRO-ORGANISMES (CNCM) <i>(Continued)</i>	The CNCM reserves the possibility of refusing any cell culture which, according to the curator, involves an unacceptable risk or is not suitable, for technical reasons, for handling and 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.	
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 <i>(See Industrial Property, 1982, p. 239; 1986, p. 431; 1987, p. 175; 1990, p. 251.)</i>	(i) Freshwater and terrestrial algae and freeliving 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 fee to be - maintenance 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) Institute of Chemistry Slovak Academy of Sciences Dúbravská cesta 9 842 38 Bratislava Slovakia <i>(See Industrial Property, 1992, p. 211; 1993, p. 214.)</i>	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. Tvrdého č. 14 602 00 Brno Czech Republic <i>(See Industrial Property, 1992, pp. 211; 1993, p. 214; 1994, pp. 167 and 393.)</i>	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 technically capable of carrying out, shall not be accepted. Cultures without scientific description as well as cultures which cannot be identified shall not be accepted.	(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) (Continued)	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. The CCM shall accept only plasmids belonging to group PI.	
DSMZ – DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH (DSMZ) Mascheroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig Germany (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 220 and 222; 1988, p. 139; 1990, pp. 71 and 249; 1991, p. 108; 1994, p. 68; 1996, p. 161.)	Bacteria, including bacteria containing plasmids, fungi, including yeasts, bacteriophages, plasmids, plant viruses, plant cell cultures, human and animal cell cultures, murine embryos. The DSMZ accepts for deposit only those microorganisms which, pursuant to the notices of the <i>Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie</i> (German trade association of the chemical industry) on “<i>Sichere Biotechnologie, Eingruppierung biologischer Agenzien</i>” (“Safe biotechnology, classification of biological agents”) (bacteria B006, fungi B007, viruses B004, cell cultures B009) or Directive 93/88 EEC on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work (OJ No. L268/71, dated 29.10.1993), belong to hazard group 1 or 2. An English translation of the texts is also available. If the relevant group is not known, information can be obtained from the DSMZ. Genetically manipulated organisms and isolated DNA must be processable as Group I organisms in accordance with safety levels 1 or 2 of the “Gesetz zur Regelung von Fragen der Gentechnik” (genetic engineering act) (<i>BGBI.</i> pp. 2067-2083, dated 21.12.1993) or in accordance with Directive 90/219/EEC on the contained use of genetically modified microorganisms (OJ No. L117, dated 8.5.1990). 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 DSMZ 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 DSMZ information concerning the method to be used must be obtained from the DSMZ. The DSMZ 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 lyophi-	I. Bacteria, fungi, bacteriophages, plasmids, plant viruses (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 II. Plant cell cultures (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 III. Human and animal cell cultures, murine embryos (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

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
DSMZ – DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH (DSMZ) (Continued)	lization or storage in liquid nitrogen or by some other method of long-term preserva- tion without significant change.	(b) Issuance of a viability state- ment – 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 infor- mation 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 with- in Germany) are subject to VAT which is also payable where samples are furnished to requesting parties in Germany. Turnover tax 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 in- voices.
EUROPEAN COLLECTION OF CELL CULTURES (ECACC) Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory Public Health Laboratory Service Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research Porton Down Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1984, p. 271; 1985, pp. 163 and 299; 1987, p. 147; 1990, p. 373; <i>In- dustrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 425; 1996, p. 147.)	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. Organisms up to and including ACDP* Category 3 and ACGM** Category 3 are accepted for deposit. The type of viruses accepted for deposit includes ACDP Cate- gory 4. The ECACC reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which in the opinion of the Curator presents an un- acceptable risk or is technically unsuitable to handle. The ECACC will accept organ- isms which do not significantly change after long-term liquid nitrogen freezing or freeze drying. A statement regarding potential pathogenicity and storage condi- tions 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. ** Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation, HSE Note 7, HMSO, London.	<i>I. Cell lines, pathogenic yeasts and fungi, pathogenic protozoa, plant cell suspen- sion 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 either 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 DEPOSITARY 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 Yungon-dong, Chongno-gu Seoul 110-799 Republic of Korea (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1993, p. 212.)	Cell lines (animal, plant and hybridomas), with the exception of: (a) cell lines having properties which are or may be hazardous to health or the 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

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
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
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 Somlói 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	(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 FOOD BACTERIA (NCFB) (Continued)	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.	
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; 1996, p. 117.)	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 of microorganisms (per strain) GBP 450 (b) Issuance of a viability statement (per statement) 60 (c) Furnishing a sample under Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (per ampoule) (plus carriage) 45 (d) 30-year Declaration for already deposited collection strains (per declaration) 50 Item (a) refers to Hazard Group 2 (fees for Hazard Group 3 increase by 50%). For items (c) and (d) the fees are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate where appropriate. 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.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
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 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.	(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 45 (plus actual cost of carriage) Where statutory provisions require NCIMB to obtain a license or certificate prior to accepting a deposit of seeds, the actual cost of obtaining any such license or certificate will be charged to the depositor. The fees are payable to the National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited. Charges paid by individuals or organizations within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate for carriage charges only. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
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 (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 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.)	Fungi, yeasts, bacteria, actinomycetes, animal cell cultures and plant cell cultures, EXCEPT: – microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to hu- man 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 re- questing the issuance of a viability statement, also requests a viability test 10,000 – other cases 2,000 (d) Furnishing of a sample 11,000 ¹ (e) Communication of infor- mation under Rule 7.6 2,000 Fees are expressed net of Value Added Tax according to Japanese provisions cur- rently in force. ¹ When furnishing a sample to a foreign institution: – an additional 39,000 yen per package correspond- ing 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 (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1987, p. 249; 1992, p. 276; 1994, p. 317.)	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 re- quire them to be quarantined.	(a) Storage USD 300 (b) Issuance of viability state- ments 50 (c) Furnishing of samples 50 The above amounts do not include mail- ing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost.
RUSSIAN NATIONAL COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS (VKPM) GNII GENETIKA Dorozhny proezd, 1 Moscow 113545 Russian Federation (See <i>Industrial Property</i> , 1987, p. 248; 1992, p. 276; 1994, p. 276.)	Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and microscopic fungi (including yeasts) for essentially industrial and non-medical pur- poses are accepted for deposit, to the ex- clusion of microorganisms that cause disease in man and animals and microor- ganisms that have a toxicogenic effect on plants or require them to be quarantined.	(a) Storage USD 300 (b) Issuance of viability state- ments 50 (c) Furnishing of samples 50 The above amounts do not include mail- ing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost.

Trademark Law Treaty

Accession

JAPAN

The Government of Japan deposited, on January 1, 1997, its instrument of accession to the Trademark Law Treaty, done at Geneva on October 27, 1994.

The said instrument of accession was accompanied by a declaration, in accordance with Article 21(1) of the Trademark Law Treaty, that the provisions of Articles 3(1)(a), (1)(b) and (2), 5(1) and (4), 7(2), 11 and 13(1)(a), (1)(c), (2), (4), (6) and (7) shall not apply to defensive marks, and by the declaration referred to in Article 22(6) of the said Treaty.

The Trademark Law Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Japan, on April 1, 1997.

TLT Notification No. 11, of January 1, 1997.

Notifications Concerning the UPOV Convention

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

NETHERLANDS

I. Acceptance of the 1991 Act

The Government of the Netherlands deposited, on October 14, 1996, its instrument of acceptance of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972, on October 23, 1978, and on March 19, 1991 (the 1991 Act), for the Kingdom in Europe.

The date of entry into force of the said Act will be notified when the required number of ratifications, acceptances, approvals or accessions is reached in accordance with Article 37(1) of the said Act.

UPOV Notification No. 54, of October 14, 1996.

II. Application to Aruba

The Secretary-General of UPOV, referring to UPOV Notification No. 50, dated February 13, 1996,¹ informed interested Governments that, within the period of six months after the date of the said notification, no objection was communicated to him to the proposal of the Government of the Netherlands set forth in its Note No. gev/sa-5041/96, dated January 11, 1996, attached to the said notification, and that, consequently, on November 27, 1996, the Government of the Netherlands deposited with him a declaration that the Netherlands, in respect of Aruba, ceases to be bound by 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 (the 1978 Act), with retroactive effect to November 8, 1986, the date on which the said Convention became applicable to Aruba.²

UPOV Notification No. 55, of November 29, 1996.

¹ This notification has not been published in the Review.

² See *Industrial Property*, 1986, p. 345.

Normative Activities of WIPO

WIPO General Consultation Meeting Concerning the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions

(Geneva, October 14 and 15, 1996)

The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Ma-

cedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, and by representatives of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC). The aim of the Meeting was to enable the participating delegations to exchange views on the basic proposals for the three treaties to be considered by the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, to be held in Geneva in December 1996. The Meeting decided that the mandate of the closed Consultation Meeting, to be held in Geneva on November 29 and 30, 1996, should be an exchange of views among the participants on all questions relevant to the said Diplomatic Conference.

Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty

Third Session
(Geneva, November 18 to 22, 1996)

The following 68 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Re-

public of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam.

Representatives of the European Communities (EC), the European Patent Office (EPO), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) took part in the session in an observer capacity. Representatives of 17 non-governmental organizations also took part in the session in an observer capacity.

The Committee of Experts considered selected draft provisions for the proposed Patent Law Treaty and its Regulations. They were prepared by the International Bureau and concern the conditions for granting a filing date, the maximum

formal requirements for applications, the extension of time limits and belated claiming of priority. A Model International Form for applications for the grant of a patent was also considered.

All delegations underlined the importance of patent law harmonization and expressed their interest in the work of the Committee of Experts. In general, the Committee of Experts was in favor of the approach proposed for the draft Treaty, subject to a number of suggestions for amendment or further study. In order to establish a link between the future Patent Law Treaty (PLT) and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), it was agreed

that, with respect to application formalities, the PLT should adopt to the maximum extent possible the solutions provided for in the PCT and in the Regulations under the PCT, and that this should be achieved by including in the PLT references to the relevant provisions of the PCT, in their present version and in any future version.

As regards future work, the International Bureau will prepare a revised version of the draft Treaty, the draft Regulations and the Model International Form, taking into account the conclusions of the Committee of Experts. Two sessions of the Committee of Experts are foreseen for 1997.

Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

Sixth Session
(Geneva, November 4 to 8, 1996)¹

The following 11 States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland.

The following 17 States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Japan, Mali, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Representatives of the Benelux Designs Office (BBDM) and of the EC, together with 20 non-governmental organizations, took part in the session in an observer capacity.

The draft new Act examined by the Committee of Experts was comprised, apart from two preliminary provisions, of two chapters. The first chapter set out the simple and quick system of protection for industrial designs desired by those future Contracting Parties that did not carry out substantive examination, and the second chapter laid down the additional conditions to be satisfied, in whole or in part, by depositors who designated Contracting Parties that carried out substantive examination.

Progress was made insofar as it appeared that some of the conditions required by the Contracting Parties having an examining office (such as the naming of the creator, a description or a claim) could possibly be reduced, or even removed, as conditions for allocating a filing date. Some delegations announced that changes could be envisaged for that purpose in the domestic legislation of their countries.

It was agreed that the maximum period of time within which Contracting Parties having examining offices could notify a refusal, which was 30 months in the draft, could be replaced by a much shorter time limit (18 months or even less).

With respect to the amount of the individual designation fee, a number of countries pointed out that each office should be in a position to cover its own costs. Several delegations and representatives of observer organizations nevertheless felt that the freedom to determine the individual designation fee should be limited and were favorable to introducing a ceiling for that fee.

The Committee of Experts also examined a set of draft Rules. Discussions concerned in particular the presentation of a reproduction of the design which could be accepted by all designated Contracting Parties, and several suggestions were made as to additional matters that ought to be dealt with in the Rules.

¹ For the note on the preceding session, see *Industrial Property and Copyright*, 1995, pp. 271 and 272.

The International Bureau announced that it would submit a revised new draft Act and a full set

of draft Rules to the next session of the Committee of Experts.

International Classification and Standardization Activities of WIPO

Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI)

Seventeenth Session
(Geneva, October 14 to 18, 1996)

The following 23 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Patent Office (EPO). The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) was represented by observers.

The PCIPI/GI approved the text of a new WIPO Standard ST.35 (Recommended Standard Format for Data Exchange of Mixed-Mode Published Patent Document Information on Reel-to-Reel and IBM 3480/90 Cartridge Tapes (MMMT)). The Standard defines the formats to be used for the data exchange and processing of published patent information in mixed-mode form on the said data carrier, and provides for a device and layout independent presentation of patent

documents with particular reference to exchange on magnetic tape.

The PCIPI/GI also completed the revision of WIPO Standards ST.6 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Published Patent Documents), ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patents and Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs)) and ST.10/B (Layout of Bibliographic Data Components). The revision of Standards ST.6 and ST.10/B was required in order to cope with the intention of some industrial property offices to introduce, in applications and published industrial property documents, a four-digit indication of year designations.

Furthermore, the PCIPI/GI agreed on a concept of republications of corrected patent document which provides for the use of WIPO Standard ST.16, associated with a defined numeral to indicate republications. As a consequence of the agreement reached, the relevant WIPO Standards will have to be reviewed in 1997.

Finally, the PCIPI/GI agreed on the layout and content of a survey of numbering systems with regard to applications, published documents and registered rights. This survey will be published in the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation*.

Vienna Union

Committee of Experts for the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

Third Session
(Geneva, October 21 to 25, 1996)

The following five States, members of the Vienna Union, were represented at the session: France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey. Algeria, Austria, Denmark, Japan, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) and the

Commission of the European Communities (CEC) were represented by observers.

The Committee of Experts adopted a number of amendments and additions to the Vienna Classification. It noted that these changes would be introduced into the Classification by the International Bureau and that a new (fourth) edition of the Vienna Classification, comprising the said amendments and additions, would enter into force on January 1, 1998.

The Committee of Experts agreed with a new presentation of the Vienna Classification in order to facilitate its use and broaden further interest in it.

Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Training and Promotion Meetings for PCT Users

China. In October 1996, two WIPO officials gave presentations on the PCT at a seminar organized in Beijing by the Chinese Patent Office (CPO). It was attended by about 90 participants, mainly government officials and patent agents.

Also in October 1996, the same WIPO officials had discussions on the PCT with officials of the CPO in Beijing. They also visited a patent agency to discuss certain PCT questions.

Lesotho. In October 1996, Mrs. 'Nyalleng 'Mabakuena Pii, Registrar-General, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva PCT questions of mutual interest, including the possibility of holding a regional seminar on the PCT in Lesotho.

Liberia. In October 1996, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on PCT matters.

Republic of Korea. On October 24 and 25, 1996, a WIPO National Seminar on the PCT was organized in Seoul by WIPO in cooperation with the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO). It was attended by over 200 participants, including government officials, patent attorneys and representatives of industry. Presentations were made by a KIPO official, two WIPO consultants from the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, and a WIPO official.

Also in October 1996, the same WIPO official and WIPO consultant from the Republic of Korea visited the patent departments of several industrial companies as well as patent attorney firms in

Seoul, to explain the PCT system and promote its use in the country.

Sweden. In October 1996, a WIPO official made a presentation on recent and possible future developments of the PCT, at a "Patent Updating Day" organized in Stockholm by the Swedish Patent and Registration Office and attended by about 40 participants from law firms and companies in the Nordic countries.

United States of America. In October 1996, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America visited the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C., to discuss proposed changes to the PCT Rules, sequence listings standards and cooperation between the USPTO and the International Bureau in computerization matters.

Also in October 1996, two WIPO officials made presentations on the PCT at three events: a PCT update seminar for patent attorneys, an advanced PCT seminar for patent administrators and legal assistants, and a PCT workshop, also for patent administrators and legal assistants. Those events were organized in San Francisco by a private conference-planning company. There were 37 participants for each of the two seminars and 25 for the workshop, all from industry and law firms.

Still in October 1996, together with a WIPO consultant from the United States of America, the same WIPO officials gave presentations on the PCT at a PCT users' roundtable meeting, organized in Washington, D.C., by four local law firms and attended by 34 participants.

In late October and early November 1996, the same WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT seminar in Chicago, organized by the John Marshall Law School with the participation of a major law firm. There were 35 participants, mostly patent administrators and legal assistants.

Venezuela. On October 28 to 29, 1996, a WIPO National Seminar on the PCT was organized in Caracas by WIPO in cooperation with the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela. It was attended by about 80 participants, includ-

ing government officials, patent attorneys and representatives of industry. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Mexico, a government official from Venezuela and two WIPO officials.

Also in October 1996, the same WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Caracas on the PCT and Venezuela's possible accession to that treaty.

European Patent Office (EPO). In October 1996, a WIPO official made a presentation on the PCT at a course on industrial property for the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries, organized by the EPO with the cooperation of the Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI) in Strasbourg (France).

American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In October 1996, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America participated in Washington, D.C., in an informal meeting of the PCT Committee of AIPLA. Among other PCT-related issues, discussions concerned AIPLA's further participation in PCT training, and a proposal to allow access by third parties to the files relating to international preliminary examinations.

Also in October 1996, three WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from the United States of America participated in a session of the PCT Committee of AIPLA, held in the framework of the annual meeting of AIPLA in Washington, D.C.

Computerization Activities

European Patent Office (EPO). In October 1996, two WIPO officials visited the EPO's Information and Documentation Service (EPIDOS) in Vienna to discuss the use of the ESPACE CD-ROM series in relation with the publication of the *PCT Gazette*.

Also in October 1996, a WIPO official met with EPO officials in The Hague to define technical conditions for the creation of the PCT/EASY (Electronic Application SYstem) software.

Madrid Union

Training and Promotion Meetings for Users of the Madrid System

Belgium. In October 1996, a WIPO official spoke on the Madrid Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol) at a conference on the Community Trade Mark organized in Brussels by a private conference-planning company and attended by about 20 participants, mostly trademark practitioners.

France. In October 1996, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Madrid Protocol and the future links between the Community Trade Mark and the Madrid international registration system at a seminar on the theme "Counterfeiting: Prevention, Detection, Remedies," organized in Paris by a private conference-planning company. The seminar was attended by about 25 participants from the commercial private sector.

Italy. In October 1996, a WIPO official visited the Italian Patent and Trademark Office in Rome to give a course on the Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the said Protocol, in view of Italy's expected ratification of the said Protocol. The

course was attended by some 20 trademark examiners of that Office.

Republic of Moldova. In October 1996, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to the Madrid Protocol.

United Kingdom. In October 1996, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Madrid international registration system at a seminar on the Madrid Protocol organized in London by a private conference-planning company. There were 10 participants, all trademark agents.

United States of America. In October 1996, a WIPO consultant from Germany made a presentation on the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Madrid international registration system at an International Trademark Protection and Enforcement Conference, organized by a law firm in Beverly Hills.

Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA). In October 1996, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Madrid Protocol at the ITMA Autumn Conference, held in Bath (United Kingdom).

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

Association of International Business Lawyers (AIBL). In October 1996, a WIPO official gave a presentation on the services of the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center at a meeting organized by AIBL in Geneva for some 30 members of that Association, mainly Geneva-based arbitration practitioners. Another WIPO official also attended the meeting.

International Council for Commercial Arbitration (ICCA). In October 1996, a WIPO official attended the biennial conference of ICCA, held in Seoul on the theme of "International Dispute Resolution: Towards an International Arbitration Culture." There were about 270 participants from 50 countries.

International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions (IFCAI). In October 1996, a WIPO official spoke on the proposed WIPO

Emergency Interim Relief Rules at the Interim Meeting of IFCAI, held in Seoul.

Activities of WIPO Specially Designed for Developing Countries

Africa

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology (Nigeria). From October 16 to 18, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Abuja in cooperation with the Government of Nigeria. The Director General made an opening address. The Seminar was attended by 15 participants from Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and some 100 local participants. They included government officials, lawyers, researchers and lecturers. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Denmark, South Africa, Sweden and the African Regional Industrial Property Office (ARIPO), two local speakers and a WIPO official.

WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Niger). From October 7 to 9, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Zinder in cooperation with the Government of Niger. The Seminar was attended by some 120 local participants from the public and private sectors. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Mali and Switzerland, and two local experts. The program of the Seminar included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement).

WIPO National Symposium on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges (Nigeria). From October 15 to 17, 1996, WIPO organized that Symposium in Abuja in cooperation with the Government of Nigeria. The Director General made an opening address. The Symposium was attended by 30 judges from the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Federal High Court, and the National Judicial Institute. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from India and the United Kingdom, two local speakers and two WIPO officials. The program of the Symposium included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research, Drafting Patent Claims and Specifications, Patents Statute 1991 and Patents Regulations 1993 (Uganda). From October 28 to 30, 1996, WIPO organized that Workshop in Kampala in cooperation with the Government of Uganda. It was attended by some 60 participants, including government officials, industrial property practitioners, researchers and university lecturers. The program of the Workshop included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Benin. In October 1996, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso visited Cotonou to assist in the

installation of a software for the computerization of procedures for distribution of copyright royalties at the Copyright Office of Benin.

Cape Verde. In October 1996, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Government, at its request, comments, in Portuguese, on the country's draft industrial property law.

Djibouti. In October 1996, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Djibouti to discuss with government leaders and officials cooperation between Djibouti and WIPO and the compatibility of new national copyright legislation with the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as well as with the TRIPS Agreement.

Eritrea. In October 1996, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation between Eritrea and WIPO, and the envisaged accession of Eritrea to the WIPO Convention.

Ghana. In October 1996, the Director General visited Accra where he met with government leaders and officials and discussed matters of cooperation between Ghana and WIPO.

Also in October 1996, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to the Registrar General's Department in Accra to train its staff on the implementation of the new Patent Law and Regulations.

Kenya. In October 1996, Professor Norah K. Olemba (Mrs.), Director, Industrial Property Office, met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between her country and WIPO and, specifically, the implementation of the WIPO medium-term assistance project to Kenya.

Nigeria. In October 1996, the Director General visited Lagos and Abuja and met with the Head of State, government leaders and senior

government officials. They discussed matters of cooperation between Nigeria and WIPO.

South Africa. In October 1996, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Government, at its request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights. The draft law took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Also in October 1996, two government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss South Africa's current and future participation in WIPO's development cooperation activities in Africa, the TRIPS Agreement and South Africa's envisaged accession to the PCT.

In the same month, a WIPO official visited Johannesburg to discuss with government officials the possible accession of South Africa to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. He also participated in a meeting of the Subcommittee of the Patent Law Commission of the South Africa Institute of Intellectual Property Law and in the annual general meeting of the Industrial Biotechnology Association of South Africa, during which he made two presentations on the Budapest Treaty.

Togo. In October 1996, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso visited Lomé to assist in the installation of a software for the computerization of procedures for distribution of copyright royalties at the Togolese Copyright Office.

Also in October 1996, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Lomé to give technical assistance to government officials of the same Office on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.

Uganda. In October 1996, two WIPO officials visited Kampala to discuss with government officials the compliance of national industrial property legislation with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Arab Countries

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and Counterfeiting (Morocco). On

October 9 and 10, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Casablanca in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The Seminar was attended by over 100 participants includ-

ing government officials, entrepreneurs, academics, representatives of the judiciary sector and the customs administration. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from France and Italy, and two WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property (Oman). From October 21 to 23, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Muscat in cooperation with the Government of Oman. The Seminar, the first to be organized by WIPO in Oman, was opened by the Minister for Commerce and Industry and was attended by some 140 participants from the government and private sectors. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Canada and Egypt, a local official and three WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Egypt. In October 1996, a government official visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials the amendment of trademark legislation, training and the possible organization, in 1997, of a national seminar on the TRIPS Agreement.

Jordan. In October 1996, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

Morocco. In October 1996, Mr. Aziz Bouazzaoui, Director, Moroccan Industrial Property Office, and another government official discussed

with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation in the fields of legislative advice and training.

Also in October, two government officials benefited from a study visit organized by WIPO to the French National Institute of Industrial Property and to the National Research Development Agency (ANVAR) in Paris.

Oman. In October 1996, three WIPO officials discussed with the Minister for Commerce and Industry and other government officials in Muscat the possible accession of Oman to the WIPO, Paris and Berne Conventions, as well as future cooperation in the fields of legislative advice, institution-building and training.

Sudan. In October 1996, Mr. Khalid Abusalab, Registrar General, Literary and Artistic Works Council, Ministry of Culture and Information, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future WIPO activities in the country, and the possible organization in Khartoum, in 1997, of a national seminar on intellectual property.

Syria. In October 1996, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Damascus to provide advice and training on the use of CD-ROM technology to the staff of the Directorate of Commercial and Industrial Property of the Ministry of Supply and Home Trade.

Yemen. In October 1996, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible cooperation, particularly the organization of a WIPO advisory mission to Yemen in the field of intellectual property.

Asia and the Pacific

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO National Symposium on the Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights and the TRIPS Agreement (Viet Nam). On October 23 and 24, 1996 WIPO organized that Symposium in Hanoi in cooperation with the National Office of Industrial Property. The Symposium was attended by 94 participants from the Government, the judiciary and the private sector. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Sweden and the

World Customs Organization (WCO), and a WIPO official.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Brunei Darussalam. In October 1996, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Government, at its request, comments on the compatibility of the country's draft Emergency

(Trade Marks) Order with the Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In October 1996, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Government, at its request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights. The draft took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Also in October 1996, a WIPO consultant from China undertook a mission to the Invention Office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Pyongyang, under the UNDP-funded country project for the modernization of the industrial property system. The consultant advised the staff of the said Office on the search, management and use of patent information.

Still in October 1996, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the same Office and under the same project, to conduct a final acceptance testing of the computerized system for the administration of industrial property procedures which had been initiated under the said project.

In the same month, three government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss issues in the field of patents and also the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

India. In October 1996, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to New Delhi to participate in a tripartite review meeting with government and UNDP officials to review the achievements of the two UNDP-funded country projects for the modernization of the patent information system (Nagpur) and the modernization of the administration and more effective use of trademarks in India. Those projects had been successfully executed by WIPO with the full cooperation of the government authorities concerned and UNDP. The WIPO officials also met with government officials to discuss matters of future cooperation between India and WIPO.

Also in October 1996, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between India and WIPO in 1997, and matters concerning the TRIPS Agreement.

Indonesia. In October 1996, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva regarding the modernization of the trademark office.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). In October 1996, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and WIPO and matters concerning the TRIPS Agreement.

Malaysia. In October 1996, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Government, at its request, comments on the country's Industrial Designs Act, 1996. Those comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Also in October 1996, Mrs. Hafisah Mustaffa, Director, Intellectual Property Division of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs, met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO in the field of industrial property, in particular the country's possible accession to the PCT.

Mongolia. In late October and early November 1996, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to Ulaanbaatar to advise the staff of the Mongolian Patent Office on industrial property administration and computerization as well as on patent information and documentation.

Pakistan. In October 1996, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Government, at its request, comments on Pakistan's revised draft Trade Marks Bill and on the compatibility of the country's Patents and Designs Act of 1911 with the Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement.

Philippines. In October 1996, Mrs. Emma C. Francisco, Director, Bureau of Patents, Trade-marks and Technology Transfer, met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between the Philippines and WIPO in 1997 and, *inter alia*, matters relating to the PCT.

Republic of Korea. In October 1996, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva plans for a regional forum to be held in Daeduk in 1997 on a TRIPS-related theme.

Singapore. In October 1996, Ms. Liew Woon Yin, Registrar of Trade Marks and Patents, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation between Singapore and WIPO as well as on the PCT.

Thailand. In October 1996, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva coop-

eration between Thailand and WIPO in 1997, as well as matters concerning the TRIPS Agreement.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In October 1996, a WIPO official

attended a Consultation Meeting, organized by UNDP, on the Regional Cooperation Framework for the Asia-Pacific Region, 1997-2001, for the UNDP Executing Agencies of the United Nations System, held in Bangkok.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries (Saint Lucia). On October 21 and 22, 1996, WIPO organized that Meeting in Castries, in cooperation with the Government of Saint Lucia. It was attended by government officials from Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, and officials of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Colombia and two WIPO officials. The Meeting discussed intellectual property issues in general, heard national reports on current developments in intellectual property fields in the participating countries, and possible activities to promote regional cooperation in the field of intellectual property in the Caribbean. The Meeting requested WIPO to continue providing assistance to the countries of the region in various fields, particularly to assess the compliance of the respective national legislations with the enforcement provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions (Chile). From October 29 to 31, 1996, WIPO organized that Meeting in Santiago de Chile in cooperation with the Government of Chile, in preparation for the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996. The Meeting was attended by government officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uru-

guay and Venezuela, and by three WIPO officials. The Meeting discussed the basic proposals of the three draft treaties to be considered at the said Diplomatic Conference and adopted a report reflecting those discussions.

WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries (Barbados). From October 7 to 11, 1996, WIPO organized that Workshop in Bridgetown in cooperation with the University of the West Indies. There were 16 participants who were government officials from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and the British Virgin Islands. Presentations were made by experts from the University of the West Indies and two WIPO officials. The program of the Workshop covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property for Brazilian Diplomats (Brazil). On October 9, 1996, WIPO organized that Workshop in Brasilia in cooperation with the Government of Brazil and the Rio Branco Academy. It was attended by 50 trainee diplomats from the Academy. Presentations were made by two WIPO officials. The program of the Workshop covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for Judges and Magistrates (Brazil). From October 10 to 12, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in São Paulo in cooperation with the Association of Judges and Magistrates of São Paulo. It was attended by about 70 persons, most of them members of the judiciary of the State of São Paulo. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Mexico, an

expert from Brazil, 18 local speakers and two WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries (Brazil). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Rio de Janeiro in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil. It was attended by 15 government officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Papers were presented by 10 local speakers and a WIPO official. The program of the Seminar covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO National Seminar on the International Legal Framework for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement (Colombia). On October 16 and 17, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Santa Fe de Bogotá in cooperation with the Government of Colombia. It was attended by some 250 participants from the public and private sectors. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Chile, three local speakers and a WIPO official.

WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement (Cuba). From October 21 to 23, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Havana, in cooperation with the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks and the National Copyright Office of Cuba. The Seminar was attended by 70 participants, including government officials, intellectual property attorneys and judges. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina and Chile, an official from the World Trade Organization (WTO), four local speakers and a WIPO official.

WIPO Workshop on Computerization for the Central American Countries (Costa Rica). On October 24 and 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Workshop in San José in cooperation with the Government of Costa Rica. It was attended by the Heads and other officials of the industrial property offices of the six Central America countries and representatives of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American

Economic Integration (SIECA). The Workshop reviewed the current situation of those offices in terms of computerization of industrial property operations and considered the implementation in the said offices of the common computerized trademark system developed by WIPO, at the request of the said countries. That common system had been developed to administer the Protocol of Amendments of the Central American Convention on Trademarks. The possible exchange of industrial property information among the said offices through electronic means was also considered by the Workshop. Presentations and demonstrations were given by two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela and a WIPO official.

WIPO Meeting of Governmental Experts on Intellectual Property of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) Countries (Argentina). From October 25 to 28, 1996, WIPO organized that Meeting in Buenos Aires in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property. It was attended by the Heads of the industrial property and copyright offices of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, including other government officials, and by three WIPO officials. The main purpose of the event was to have consultations on possible cooperation among the four countries on industrial property and copyright matters, as well as cooperation between them and WIPO.

Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI). In October 1996, two WIPO officials participated, one as a speaker, in the annual meeting of ASIPI in Isla Margarita (Venezuela). It was attended by about 190 participants, mainly industrial property practitioners and agents from Latin America.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Argentina. In October 1996, a WIPO consultant from the European Patent Office (EPO) undertook a mission to Buenos Aires to provide assistance to the National Institute of Industrial Property on the examination of patent applications in the field of biotechnology. The mission was funded by the EPO.

Barbados. In October 1996, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Corporate Affairs and

Intellectual Property Office, in Bridgetown, to discuss cooperation in the field of industrial property.

Bolivia. In October 1996, WIPO sent to the Government, at its request, comments on a draft law on market regulation which had been prepared by the Bolivian authorities.

Chile. In late October and early November 1996, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Santiago to provide assistance to the Industrial Property Department on the examination of patent applications in the field of pharmaceutical products. The mission was funded by the EPO.

Colombia. In October 1996, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Santa Fe de Bogotá to train the examiners of the National Industrial Property Office in the examination of patent applications in the field of chemistry. The mission was funded by the EPO.

Costa Rica. From late October to early November 1996, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela undertook two missions to San José to provide assistance to the Intellectual Property Registry in the computerization of trademark operations.

Cuba. In October 1996, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Havana to assist the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks in the computerization of trademark operations.

Ecuador. In October 1996, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Quito to provide assistance to the National Directorate of Industrial Property in the examination of applications for trademark registration.

Mexico. In October 1996, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Uruguay undertook a mission to Mexico City to advise the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property on the development of a computerized system for the administration of trademark operations.

Also in October 1996, Mr. Jorge Amigo Castañeda, Director of the above Institute, discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of industrial property.

Panama. In October 1996, Mrs. Nitzia R. de Villarreal, Minister of Commerce and Industries, held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Panama and WIPO in 1997.

Trinidad and Tobago. In October 1996, two WIPO consultants from Chile and the United Kingdom visited Port of Spain to advise officials of the Intellectual Property Registry on the streamlining of patent procedures and the computerization of patent and trademark operations.

Also in October 1996, a government official had discussion with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

Venezuela. In October 1996, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Caracas to assist the Industrial Property Registry in the examination of patent applications in the field of mechanics. The mission was funded by the EPO.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). In October 1996, two SIECA officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between WIPO and SIECA in respect of information on intellectual property legislation.

Development Cooperation (in General)

Training Course, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Geneva). From October 9 to 11, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar at its headquarters. Some 60 participants representing

government officials and non-governmental organizations interested in copyright matters from the following 45 developing countries attended the Seminar: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia,

Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela. In addition, an official from Cuba attended the Seminar as an observer and 29 officials from 25 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva also attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by a WTO official and six WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by nine practical training courses, mainly in the field of collective management of copyright, given by the authors' societies and government copyright authorities of each of the following nine countries: Algeria, Belgium, Finland, France, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom. The said practical training courses are described hereafter.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Algeria). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Training Course in Algiers in cooperation with the National Copyright Office (ONDA). Four government officials from Chad, Comoros, Guinea and Mauritania attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials of ONDA and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Belgium). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Training Course in Brussels in cooperation with the Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers (SABAM). Five government officials from Cameroon, Congo, Guinea, Madagascar and Togo attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials of SABAM and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Finland). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Training Course in Helsinki in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and several copyright organizations in Finland. Two government officials from Ghana and Nigeria attended the Course. Presentations were made by

officials of the Ministry of Education, a representative of the University of Helsinki, and officials from several copyright societies.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (France). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Training Course in Paris in cooperation with the Collection and Distribution Society for the Rights of Music Performers and Dancers (SPEDIDAM), the Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI), the Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (SACD) and the Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM). Eight government officials from Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali and Niger attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from ADAMI, SACD, SACEM and SPEDIDAM, and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Hungary). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Training Course in Budapest in cooperation with the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS). Two government officials from Ethiopia and Malawi attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from ARTISJUS.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Portugal). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Training Course in Lisbon in cooperation with the Directorate General of Entertainments of Portugal (DGESP). Six government officials from Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from DGESP and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Spain). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Training Course in Madrid in cooperation with the General Authors' and Publishers' Society (SGAE). Eleven government officials and officials of authors' rights societies from the following countries attended the Course: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Vene-

zuela. Five observers from Colombia, Cuba and Spain also attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from SGAE and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Switzerland). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Training Course in Zurich in cooperation with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA). Six government officials from Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Niger and Togo attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from SUISA.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (United Kingdom). From October 14 to 25, 1996, WIPO organized that Training Course in London in cooperation with the British Copyright Council (BCC). Sixteen government officials from Argentina, Barbados, China, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda attended the Course. Presentations were

made by officials from the BCC and a WIPO official.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

European Patent Office (EPO). In October 1996, two WIPO officials participated in the WIPO/EPO Coordinating Meeting on Training in Munich to discuss the harmonization of administrative arrangements for the participation of officials of developing countries in the various seminars jointly organized by the two Organizations.

Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). In October 1996, the Director General of ISESCO and two other ISESCO officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning future cooperation activities between WIPO and ISESCO, including the provision of technical and legal assistance to ISESCO member States to meet their obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, as well as the joint organization of a regional symposium on the TRIPS Agreement to be held in Rabat in 1997.

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

Regional Activities

WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Law Teaching and Research (Czech Republic). On October 16 and 17, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Prague in cooperation with the Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic and the Charles University. The Seminar was attended by some 60 participants from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. They were mainly industrial property law professors and researchers, and staff members of industrial property offices. Presentations were made two officials

from the Czech Republic, four speakers from France, Germany, Kazakhstan and the United States of America, and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also participated in the Seminar, one of them as a moderator.

WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademarks and Geographical Indications (Georgia). On October 28 and 29, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Tbilisi in cooperation with the Georgian Patent Office. The Director General of WIPO made an opening address. The Seminar was attended by 64 participants from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and the European Patent Office (EPO). They

were from patent offices, patent attorney circles and industry. Presentations were made by a government official from Georgia, three speakers from France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also attended the Seminar.

National Activities

Belarus. In October 1996, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on certain trademark questions concerning, *inter alia*, the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol.

Georgia. In October 1996, the Director General, accompanied by three other WIPO officials, undertook an official visit to Georgia, at the invitation of the Government. In Tbilisi, he held discussions with government leaders and government officials concerning, in particular, Georgia's possible accession to the Madrid Agreement and Protocol and the Eurasian Patent Convention, and cooperation between the country and WIPO in connection with the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement. During his visit, the Director General was conferred the degree of *Doctor of Law, Honoris Causa* of the Tbilisi State University. He also participated in the inauguration of the new building of the Georgian Patent Office in Tbilisi.

Hungary. In October 1996, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO's electronic publication activities at the DAT'96 Conference which was organized in Budapest by the Hungarian Chamber of Database Producers, with the cooperation, *inter alia*, of the Hungarian Patent Office.

WIPO-EPO Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Filing Patent and Trademark Applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Agreement (Marks) and the European Patent Convention (Republic of Moldova). On October 10 and 11, 1996, that Seminar was organized in Kishinev by the State Agency on Industrial Property Protection of the Republic of Moldova in cooperation with WIPO and the EPO. The Seminar was attended by about 100 participants, who were mainly government officials, patent attorneys, and representatives of institutes and local enterprises. Presentations were made by a government official from the Republic of Moldova, an EPO official and two WIPO officials.

Russian Federation. In October 1996, two WIPO officials participated in an international conference entitled "Eurasian and European Patents: Acquisition, Opposition, Enforcement," organized in Moscow by the Russian National Groups of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI) and the Licensing Executives Society (LES). One of the WIPO officials presented a paper on the PCT and the Eurasian Patent Convention.

Also in October 1996, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the three draft treaties to be considered at the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In October 1996, two WIPO officials spoke at a Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights and Government-Funded Research in Russia, organized by the OECD in Obninsk (Russian Federation).

Contacts of the International Bureau of WIPO with Other Countries and with International Organizations

National Contacts

Germany. In October 1996, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, visited the Berlin Branch of the German Patent Office and had discussions with the President of that Office and other government officials on matters of cooperation between Germany and WIPO, in particular the possible organization of a meeting for Central and Eastern European and Central Asian countries in Berlin in 1997.

Sweden. In October 1996, a 13-member group from the trademark department of a patent attorney firm in Stockholm visited WIPO and were briefed on WIPO's industrial property activities, in particular the Madrid Protocol.

United States of America. In October 1996, three WIPO officials visited the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C., and had discussions with Mr. Bruce A. Lehman, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, and other officials on several issues of mutual interest.

Also in October 1996, two WIPO officials spoke at a meeting of the Working Group on Intellectual Property, Interoperability and Standards of the U.S. Department Advisory Committee on International Communications and Information Policy, held in Washington, D.C. The meeting dealt mainly with Internet domain names and copyright issues.

Still in October 1996, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's industrial property activities in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and possible cooperation in that respect.

United Nations

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). In October 1996, two WIPO officials attended the meetings of the second regular session of the ACC, held in New York.

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination/Information Systems Co-ordination Committee (ACC/ISCC). In October 1996, a WIPO official attended the fourth session of the ACC(ISCC), held in Geneva.

International Computing Centre (ICC). In October 1996, a WIPO official attended the ICC Management Committee, held in Geneva.

United Nations Information Fair. In October 1996, WIPO participated, with an information stand, at that annual Fair, organized in New York by the United Nations.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)/International Trade Center (ITC). In October 1996, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the Second Consultative Meeting held in Paris, in preparation for the International Symposium on Crafts and the International Market, Trade and Customs Codification, 1997. The Symposium will be organized by Unesco in cooperation with ITC and is scheduled to take place in Manila in October 1997.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO). In October 1996, WMO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on issues covered by the draft Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Databases, to be considered at the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996.

Intergovernmental Organizations

European Patent Office (EPO). In October 1996, a WIPO official participated in the fourth meeting of the EPO's Committee on Patent Law, held in Munich, which considered, among other matters, questions concerning the proposed Patent Law Treaty.

Also in October 1996, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich.

Still in October 1996, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Technical Information, held in The Hague.

In the same month, four WIPO officials participated in the EPO's annual EPIDOS User Meeting, held in Turin (Italy), where they gave demonstrations of certain WIPO CD-ROM products.

World Trade Organization (WTO). In October 1996, a WIPO official attended as an observer a meeting of the General Council of the WTO in Geneva where, among other items, preparations for the first Ministerial Conference of the WTO, to take place in Singapore in December 1996, were discussed.

Also in October 1996, a WIPO official participated in a panel discussion at the WTO Workshop on the TRIPS Agreement for participants from 17 sub-Saharan African countries, held in Geneva.

Still in October 1996, 23 government officials from 22 developing countries and one territory, and two officials from two intergovernmental organizations enrolled in the fourth 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 1996, three WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from the United States of America participated in the annual meeting of AIPLA, held in Washington, D.C.

Also in October 1996, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a National Conference on Industrial Design Protection, organized in Washington, D.C., by AIPLA in cooperation with the Industrial Designers Society of America and the University of Baltimore School of Law.

Association of German Trademark Owners. In October 1996, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO's activities in the field of trademarks,

including the new procedures under the Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol, at the 15th Forum on Trademarks organized by the said Association in Munich.

Business Software Alliance (BSA). In October 1996, two representatives of BSA discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva issues covered by the three draft treaties to be considered at the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996.

Commercial Internet Exchange Association (CIX). In October 1996, three representatives of CIX discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva aspects of the three draft treaties to be considered at the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996, and the preparatory work for the said Conference.

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI). In October 1996, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, spoke at a ceremony organized in Berlin by the German and Austrian Groups of AIPPI to commemorate the centenary of the German-Austrian Industrial Property Conference. That had taken place in Berlin in 1896, during which the idea of creating an international association, which was to become AIPPI, was launched.

International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). In October 1996, the Director General and other WIPO officials held discussions in Geneva with the President and three other officers of FICPI on WIPO's and FICPI's ongoing and planned activities that were of mutual interest.

Also in October 1996, two WIPO officials made presentations on the Madrid Protocol and on WIPO's activities in the field of well-known marks, at the third FICPI Open Forum, held in Barcelona (Spain).

Recent WIPO Publications

The following new publications¹ were issued by WIPO in October 1996:

¹ WIPO publications may be obtained from the Publications Sales and Distribution Section, WIPO, 34, chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland (telex: 412 912 OMPI CH; fax: (41-22) 733 5428; telephone: (41-22) 730 9111).

Orders should indicate: (a) the number or letter code of the publication desired, the language (E for English, F for French, I for Italian, R for Russian), 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.

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, and Regulations (as in force on April 1, 1996) (in Russian), No. 204(R), 119 pages, 15 Swiss francs.

WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Intellectual Creations in the Information Society, Naples, October 18 to 20, 1995 (the texts reproduced in this publication are in the original language—English, French or Italian—of their presentation at the Forum), No. 751(EFI), 173 pages, 30 Swiss francs.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1997

February 17 to 20 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on Trademark Licensing

The Committee will study questions concerning the formalities and other legal aspects of trademark licensing.

Invitations: As members, (i) States members of WIPO and (ii) the European Community; as observers, certain organizations.

March 18 and 19 (Geneva)

Coordination Committee of WIPO

The Committee will meet in extraordinary session in order to nominate a candidate for appointment to the post of Director General of WIPO.

Invitations: States members of the WIPO Coordination Committee and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of that Committee.

March 20 and 21 (Geneva)

General Assembly of WIPO, Coordination Committee of WIPO, Assembly of the Berne Union

These three Bodies will, in extraordinary session, discuss the schedule and methods of the preparatory work on a protocol (to the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)) concerning audiovisual performances and a treaty concerning intellectual property in databases. The Coordination Committee will also consider staff matters.

Invitations: As delegates, States members of the General Assembly of WIPO, the Coordination Committee of WIPO and/or the Assembly of the Berne Union, respectively; as observers, other States members of the United Nations, and certain intergovernmental organizations.

March 21 (New York)

WIPO Arbitration Conference

The Conference will provide a detailed review of the arbitration of intellectual property disputes under the WIPO Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules. Representatives of WIPO, legal scholars and private practitioners will make presentations and conduct discussions on all important aspects of the said Rules, under the following headings: arbitration of intellectual property disputes and arbitration in the age of high technology; the arbitration clause; constituting the panel; interim relief; the conduct of the proceedings; the award; and the costs of arbitration.

Participation: Any person, against payment of a registration fee.

April 8 to 10 (Phuket, Thailand)

UNESCO/WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Folklore

The World Forum—organized by UNESCO and WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Thailand—will review all the important aspects of the protection of folklore. It will also deal with the question of what legal measures may be envisaged in this field at the national and international levels.

Invitations: States members of UNESCO and/or WIPO, certain intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and any person who sends his registration form up to March 14, 1997.

April 14 and 15 (Geneva)

WIPO Budget Committee and WIPO Premises Committee

The two Committees will continue to consider, in a joint session, matters concerning WIPO's needs for new premises.

Invitations: States members of the Committees and, as observers, other States members of WIPO.

April 16 to 18 (Geneva)

WIPO Budget Committee

The Committee will consider the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium, the arrears of contributions of developing countries and the accounts of the 1994-95 biennium.

Invitations: States members of the Committee and, as observers, other States members of WIPO.

April 28 to 30 (Manila)

WIPO World Symposium on Broadcasting, New Communication Technologies and Intellectual Property

The World Symposium—organized in cooperation with the Government of the Philippines—will review the present status and possible improvement of the legal regulation of the rights and obligations of those organizations (broadcasters, cable distributors, Internet, etc.) which make available to the public programs containing protected works, broadcasts, performances and phonograms.

Invitations: States members of WIPO and certain intergovernmental organizations, and—against payment of a registration fee—non-governmental organizations and any person.

May 14 to 16 (Sevilla, Spain)

WIPO International Forum on the Exercise and Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in the Face of the Challenges of Digital Technology

The International Forum—organized in cooperation with the Government of Spain—will review the principles and practical aspects of the management of copyright and neighboring rights, with special attention to the management of such rights in a digital environment, particularly on the Internet.

Invitations: States members of WIPO, certain intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and—against payment of a registration fee—any person.

September 22 to October 1 (Geneva)

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO

All the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO will meet in ordinary session.

They will, *inter alia*, review and evaluate WIPO's activities undertaken since July 1995, decide the program and budget of WIPO for the 1998-99 biennium and appoint the new Director General.

Invitations: States members of these Governing Bodies; other States; certain organizations.

UPOV Meetings

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

1997

April 29 (Geneva)

Consultative Committee (Fifty-Third Session)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 27 (Geneva)

Administrative and Legal Committee (Thirty-Seventh Session)

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

October 28 (Geneva)

Consultative Committee (Fifty-Fourth Session)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 29 (Geneva)

Council (Thirty-First Ordinary Session)

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