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# Industrial Property and Copyright

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## Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO

### Hague Agreement

#### The Hague Act (1960) and the Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967)

#### Accession

#### THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia deposited, on February 18, 1997, its instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs of November 6, 1925, as revised at The Hague on November 28, 1960 ("the

Hague Act (1960)"), and supplemented at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 ("Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967)") and amended on September 28, 1979.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has not heretofore been a member of the Union for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs ("Hague Union"), founded by the Hague Agreement.

The Hague Act (1960) will enter into force, in respect of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on March 18, 1997. On that same date, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will become bound by Articles 1 to 7 of the Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967) and will become a member of the Hague Union.

*The Hague Notification No. 40, of February 18, 1997.*

## International Classification and Standardization Activities

### Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

#### PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI)

Eighteenth Session  
(Geneva, December 2 to 13, 1996)

The following 17 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Patent Office (EPO).

The Working Group dealt with 47 IPC (International Patent Classification) revision proj-

ects on the program for the 1996-97 biennium, of which 19 belonged to the mechanical field, nine to the chemical field and 19 to the electrical field. Ten revision projects were completed.

The Working Group approved observations relating to two patent documents selected for use in IPC training, which has brought to 20 the number of patent documents selected and considered by the Working Group during the last years.

The Working Group also considered and approved guidelines concerning the presentation of chemical structural formulae in the IPC, to be included in the *Specific Instructions for the Revision of the IPC*. Finally, the Working Group approved a number of new catchwords for introduc-

tion in the official English and French catchword indexes, and agreed on the continuation, until its next session in June 1997, of the trial relating to

the exchange of documents using electronic-mail (e-mail) services. That trial will include 18 IPC revision projects.

## Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

#### The PCT in 1996

Since 1978, the PCT system has offered inventors and industry an advantageous route for obtaining patent protection internationally. By filing one "international" patent application under the PCT, protection for an invention can be sought simultaneously in each of a large number of countries.

*Developments in 1996.* The worldwide use of the PCT route continued to increase considerably during 1996. In that year, the International Bureau of WIPO received 47,291 international applications filed worldwide,<sup>1</sup> which is 8,385 (21.6%) more than in 1995—the greatest increase in the number of filings since PCT operations began. In February 1996, the International Bureau received the 250,000th international application filed under the PCT, only five years after receiving the 100,000th. The 47,291 international applications received in 1996 had the effect of 1,330,058 national applications, and of 104,410 regional applications, which in turn had the effect of 1,326,795 applications for patent protection in the member States of the regional patent systems, that is, a total equivalent effect of 2,656,853 national applications.

During 1996, the PCT entered into force with respect to five new Contracting States:

*Turkey* became bound by the PCT on January 1, 1996;

*Israel* became bound by the PCT on June 1, 1996;

*Cuba* became bound by the PCT on July 16, 1996;

*Saint Lucia* became bound by the PCT on August 30, 1996;

*Bosnia and Herzegovina* became bound by the PCT on September 7, 1996.

The 87 States party to the PCT on December 31, 1996, were the following: 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, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakstan, 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.

Instruments of accession to the PCT were deposited on November 1, by *Yugoslavia*, and on November 26, 1996, by *Ghana*, which will become

<sup>1</sup> Figures based on the number of copies of international applications sent, under PCT Article 12, to the International Bureau by PCT receiving Offices (including by the International Bureau itself as a receiving Office).

bound by the PCT on February 1 and February 26, 1997, respectively, as the 88th and 89th Contracting States.

On January 1, 1996, it became possible to include in an international application a designation for a Eurasian patent. Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Armenia became bound by the Eurasian Patent Convention on January 13, February 16 and February 27, 1996, respectively. Therefore, those States, in addition to Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, may now be designated either for a national or a Eurasian patent, or for both a national and a Eurasian patent, and nationals and residents of those States may file international applications with the Eurasian Patent Office as receiving Office, in addition to their respective national Offices and the International Bureau of WIPO.

On March 1, 1996, Finland became bound by the European Patent Convention. Therefore, Finland may now be designated either for a national or a European patent, or for both a national and a European patent, and nationals and residents of Finland may file international applications with the European Patent Office as receiving Office, in addition to the National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland and the International Bureau of WIPO.

On September 7, 1996, Greece became bound by Chapter II of the PCT (International Preliminary Examination), following the withdrawal of its declaration under PCT Article 64(1)(a). Consequently, nationals and residents of Greece are now entitled to file demands for international preliminary examination of their international applications, and it is now possible to elect Greece for the purpose of a European patent. The only PCT Contracting State not yet bound by Chapter II at the end of 1996 was Spain.

With effect from January 1, 1996, certain fees (the basic fee, the supplement per sheet over 30, the designation fee, the confirmation fee and the handling fee) were reduced by 75% in respect of international applications filed by certain applicants from countries whose per capita national income is below a specified level.<sup>2</sup> With effect

from May 1, 1996, a 75% reduction also became applicable to the transmittal fee payable to the International Bureau as receiving Office.

Following the adoption of a revised Schedule of Fees by the Assembly of the PCT Union in October 1995, the maximum number of designation fees payable was increased from 10 to 11, with effect from January 1, 1996.

*Summary of the procedure under the PCT.*

The system of patent cooperation established by the PCT means that, by filing only one international application with one Office, the PCT applicant can obtain the effect of regular national filings in any or all PCT Contracting States without initially having to furnish a translation of the application or to pay national fees. The national patent granting procedure and the related high expenses are postponed, in the majority of cases, by up to 18 months (or even longer in the case of some Offices).

In addition to designations of PCT Contracting States for national patents, an international application may include designations for regional patents: ARIPO (African Regional Industrial Property Organization) patents having effect in those States party to the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs which are also Contracting States of the PCT, Eurasian patents having effect in States party to the Eurasian Patent Convention, European patents having effect in States party to the European Patent Convention, and OAPI (African Intellectual Property Organization) patents having effect in States party to the Bangui Agreement.

Each international application is subjected to an international search carried out by one of the major patent Offices of the world acting as an International Searching Authority under the PCT which establishes an international search report setting out the relevant prior art. That report is received by the applicant about 16 months from the priority date. The international application is published, along with the international search report, by the International Bureau 18 months after

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Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana (as from February 26, 1997), Guinea, Hungary, Kazakstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Niger, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia (as from February 1, 1997).

<sup>2</sup> Natural persons who are nationals of and reside in the following PCT Contracting States are eligible: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech

the priority date and is then transmitted to the designated Offices and to the applicant.

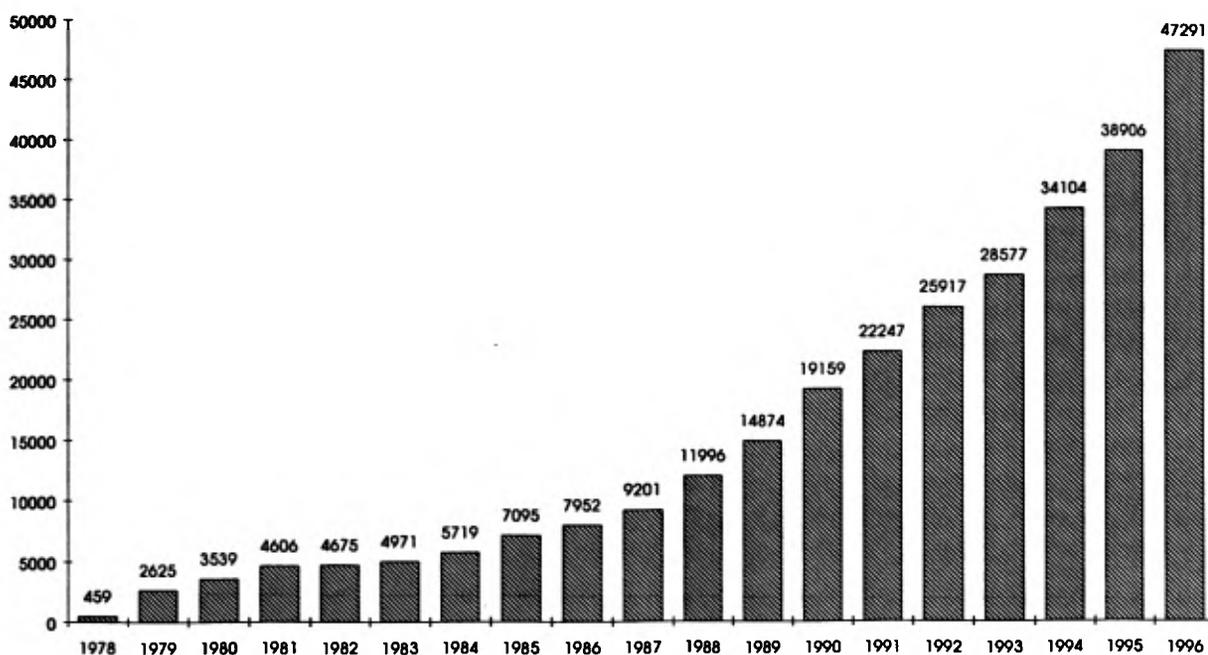
If the applicant so requests, and most do (see below), the international application is also subjected to international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT carried out by one of the Offices which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT. That examination results in a report which includes an opinion as to whether the claimed invention fulfills the criteria of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability. The international preliminary examination report is received by the applicant about 28 months from the priority date.

With the international search report, and, where it has been requested, the international preliminary examination report, the applicant is in a much better position to decide whether to initiate the national patent granting procedure before the various designated patent Offices. It is only if the applicant is convinced, in the light of such reports, that it is worthwhile to seek patent protection in

the various countries, that he will normally decide to pay national fees, incur the cost of preparing translations and professional fees for patent agents abroad. This need not be done until eight or 18 months later than under the traditional system (that is, when the PCT is not used, in which case separate patent applications would have to be filed for all countries and regions of interest), depending on whether there is only an international search report or also an international preliminary examination report. At that later time, the applicant is also in a much better position to decide about the need for patent protection having regard to increased knowledge of the technical and economic prospects of the invention.

*Statistics.* The following graph shows the number of international applications received by the International Bureau<sup>1</sup> in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations:

*Number of international applications received since 1978*



The following table shows, by country of origin, the number of international applications received by

the International Bureau,<sup>1</sup> and the corresponding percentages of the total, in 1996 as compared with 1995:

Country of origin <sup>a</sup>	Number of applications		Percentage		
	1996	(1995)	1996	(1995)	
US	United States of America	20,828	(16,588)	44.0	(42.6)
DE	Germany	5,695	(5,054)	12.0	(13.0)
JP	Japan	3,861	(2,700)	8.2	(6.9)
GB	United Kingdom <sup>b</sup>	3,440	(3,425)	7.3	(8.8)
FR	France	2,307	(1,808)	4.9	(4.6)
SE	Sweden	1,844	(1,572)	3.9	(4.0)
NL	Netherlands	1,589	(1,297)	3.4	(3.3)
CH	Switzerland <sup>c</sup>	1,075	(786)	2.3	(2.0)
CA	Canada	940	(786)	2.0	(2.0)
AU	Australia	873	(877)	1.8	(2.2)
FI	Finland	703	(718)	1.5	(1.8)
IT	Italy	652	(570)	1.4	(1.5)
DK	Denmark	580	(554)	1.2	(1.4)
RU	Russian Federation	366	(288)	0.8	(0.7)
AT	Austria	335	(332)	0.7	(0.8)
NO	Norway	312	(246)	0.7	(0.6)
BE	Belgium	291	(232)	0.6	(0.6)
ES	Spain	273	(170)	0.6	(0.4)
KR	Republic of Korea	260	(192)	0.5	(0.5)
IL	Israel	203	(-)	0.4	(-)
NZ	New Zealand	153	(140)	0.3	(0.4)
IE	Ireland	119	(76)	0.2	(0.2)
CN	China	114	(106)	0.2	(0.3)
HU	Hungary	77	(68)	0.2	(0.2)
BR	Brazil	57	(66)	0.1	(0.2)
LU	Luxembourg	41	(31)	<0.1	(<0.1)
SI	Slovenia	32	(32)	<0.1	(<0.1)
CZ	Czech Republic	31	(28)	<0.1	(<0.1)
GR	Greece	28	(25)	<0.1	(<0.1)
SG	Singapore	25	(21)	<0.1	(<0.1)
MX	Mexico	24	(10)	<0.1	(<0.1)
BG	Bulgaria	21	(12)	<0.1	(<0.1)
SK	Slovakia	21	(10)	<0.1	(<0.1)
PL	Poland	19	(22)	<0.1	(<0.1)
UA	Ukraine	14	(10)	<0.1	(<0.1)
RO	Romania	13	(16)	<0.1	(<0.1)
BY	Belarus	11	(11)	<0.1	(<0.1)
PT	Portugal	11	(6)	<0.1	(<0.1)
MC	Monaco	7	(3)	<0.1	(<0.1)
IS	Iceland	5	(3)	<0.1	(<0.1)
LV	Latvia	5	(0)	<0.1	(0)
CU	Cuba	4	(-)	<0.1	(-)
MD	Republic of Moldova	4	(2)	<0.1	(<0.1)
TR	Turkey	4	(-)	<0.1	(-)
KZ	Kazakhstan	3	(1)	<0.1	(<0.1)
LT	Lithuania	3	(0)	<0.1	(0)
MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	(0)	<0.1	(0)
AM	Armenia	2	(0)	<0.1	(0)
EE	Estonia	2	(0)	<0.1	(0)
LK	Sri Lanka	2	(1)	<0.1	(<0.1)
OA	OAPI States	2	(2)	<0.1	(<0.1)
AL	Albania	1	(0)	<0.1	(0)
GE	Georgia	1	(1)	<0.1	(<0.1)
KG	Kyrgyzstan	1	(0)	<0.1	(0)
LS	Lesotho	1	(0)	<0.1	(0)
MW	Malawi	1	(2)	<0.1	(<0.1)
SZ	Swaziland	1	(0)	<0.1	(0)
UZ	Uzbekistan	1	(1)	<0.1	(<0.1)
BB	Barbados	0	(1)	0	(<0.1)
KE	Kenya	0	(2)	0	(<0.1)
LR	Liberia	0	(2)	0	(<0.1)
TOTAL		47,291	(38,906)	100.00	(100.00)

<sup>a</sup> Of the international applications received by the International Bureau, 5,766 (= 12.2%) were received from the European Patent Office (EPO) as receiving Office and 1,487 (= 3.1%) were received from the International Bureau as receiving Office; those applications, and applications received from other regional Offices as receiving Offices, are included in the figures concerning the country of origin of the applicant.

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

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

The table above shows that in 1996 there was a notable increase in the number of international applications received from the following major user countries: Japan (1,161 more than in 1995 (43% increase)), Switzerland (289 more than in 1995 (36.8% increase)), France (499 more than in 1995 (27.6% increase)), the United States of America (4,240 more than in 1995 (25.6% increase)) and the Netherlands (292 more than in 1995 (22.5% increase)).

In 1996, the average number of designations made per international application was 30.3 (1995: 25.3), having the effect, on average, of national or regional applications in 56.2 (1995: 46.5) Contracting States. This figure is much higher than the number of States where patent protection will eventually be sought because the applicants in respect of 45.2% (1995: 46.1%) of all international applications received by the International Bureau in 1996 used the possibility of paying the maximum of 11 designation fees while designating any number of (and frequently all) PCT Contracting States in order to extend the effects of the international application to as many States as might be of interest to them, retaining the option of deciding at a later stage in which States they wished to proceed. The difference between the number of designa-

tions and their effect as national or regional applications is due to the fact that each designation for a regional (ARIPO, Eurasian, European or OAPI) patent covers several States. Many applicants make such designations for regional patents; for example, in 1996, a European patent was sought in 96.2% of all international applications.

In 1996, the International Bureau of WIPO as PCT receiving Office received 1,500 international applications (1995: 1,151) from applicants from 38 countries, including 344 which benefited from the safeguard procedure under which an international application that is filed with a "non-competent" receiving Office is transmitted to the International Bureau in its capacity as receiving Office, allowing applicants to retain the date of receipt by the "non-competent" receiving Office as the international filing date.

A copy of every international application is sent to the International Searching Authority competent for carrying out the international search. Where more than one Authority is competent, the applicant chooses the one he prefers. The number of international applications sent to each International Searching Authority in 1996 is indicated below:

<i>International Searching Authority</i>	<i>Number of applications</i>		<i>Percentage</i>	
	<b>1996</b>	<b>(1995)</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>(1995)</b>
European Patent Office	26,029	(21,541)	55.0	(55.4)
United States of America	11,889	(9,628)	25.1	(24.7)
Sweden	3,791	(3,490)	8.0	(8.9)
Japan	3,562	(2,522)	7.5	(6.5)
Australia	999	(1,011)	2.1	(2.6)
Russian Federation	383	(302)	0.8	(0.8)
Austria	283	(244)	0.6	(0.6)
Spain	240	(60)	0.5	(0.2)
China	115	(108)	0.2	(0.3)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,291</b>	<b>(38,906)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>

The international applications received by the International Bureau in 1996 were

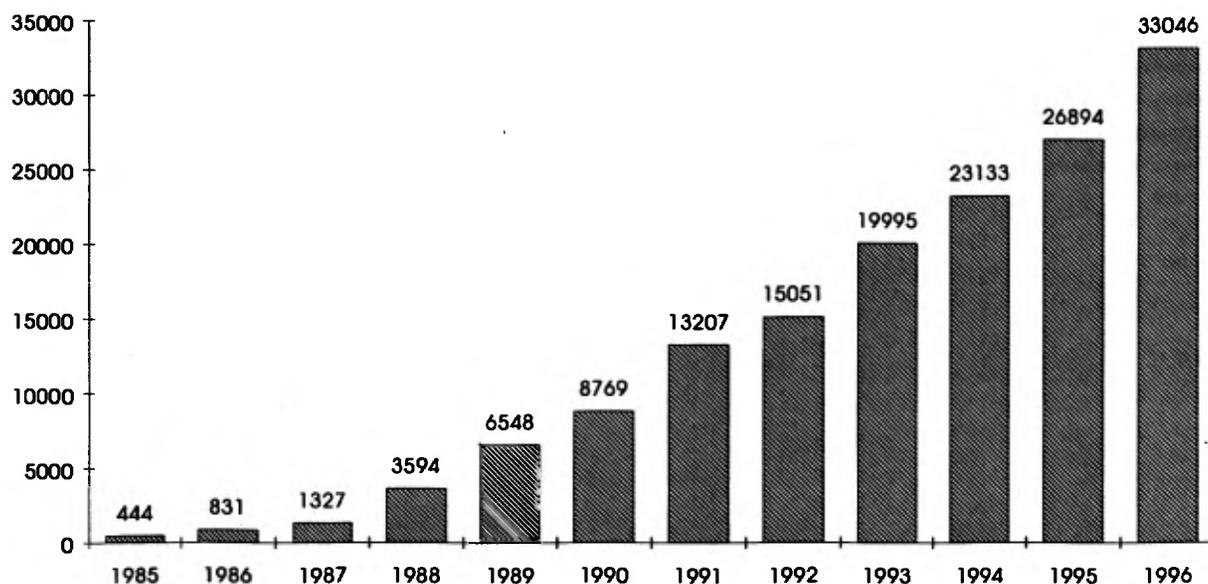
filed in the following languages:

<i>Language of filing</i>	<i>Number of applications</i>		<i>Percentage</i>	
	1996	(1995)	1996	(1995)
English	32,130	(26,519)	67.9	(68.1)
German	6,558	(5,733)	13.9	(14.7)
Japanese	3,566	(2,526)	7.5	(6.5)
French	2,434	(1,895)	5.1	(4.9)
Swedish	862	(744)	1.8	(1.9)
Russian	364	(302)	0.8	(0.8)
Dutch	335	(225)	0.7	(0.6)
Finnish	320	(387)	0.7	(1.0)
Spanish	270	(160)	0.6	(0.4)
Norwegian	175	(143)	0.4	(0.4)
Danish	168	(175)	0.4	(0.4)
Chinese	109	(97)	0.2	(0.3)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,291</b>	<b>(38,906)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>

In 1996, the International Bureau sent the final batch of notifications to applicants about the possibility of requesting the extension of the effects of their international applications to certain successor States of the former Soviet Union that had made a declaration of continued application of the PCT.

The number of demands for international preliminary examination received by the International Bureau from the International Preliminary Examining Authorities in 1996 amounted to 33,046, which represents an increase over 1995 of 22.9%. The number of demands in each calendar year since 1985 is as follows:

*Number of demands filed worldwide*



Those demands were received by the International Bureau from the Offices indicated below in

their capacity as International Preliminary Examining Authorities:

<i>International Preliminary Examining Authority</i>	<i>Number of demands</i>		<i>Percentage</i>	
	<b>1996</b>	<b>(1995)</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>(1995)</b>
European Patent Office	18,213	(14,428)	55.1	(53.7)
United States of America	9,569	(8,178)	29.0	(30.4)
Sweden	2,478	(1,969)	7.5	(7.3)
Japan	1,563	(1,110)	4.7	(4.1)
Australia	893	(864)	2.7	(3.2)
Russian Federation	138	(127)	0.4	(0.5)
Austria	117	(138)	0.4	(0.5)
China	75	(80)	0.2	(0.3)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33,046</b>	<b>(26,894)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>

The demands for international preliminary examination received in 1996 relate mainly to international applications filed in 1995. Applicants are increasingly (in about 80% of applications) taking advantage of the benefits of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT.

*Meetings.* The PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) held its sixth session from April 29 to May 2, 1996, in Geneva, and discussed the following:

— a proposal for a supplementary international search system giving applicants the possibility of requesting a supplementary international search report from an International Searching Authority different from the one that carries out the usual "mandatory" international search; it was concluded that further consultation with interested parties would be necessary;

— a proposal according to which the *PCT Gazette*, which is currently published in separate English- and French-language editions, would be published as a single bilingual edition, and would no longer contain abstracts and drawings relating to published international applications; the Committee agreed to this proposal in principle but requested the International Bureau to study the matter further and to put it before an appropriate PCT body;

— an outline proposal which would permit the filing of international applications in a broader range of languages than is currently possible; the

Committee generally welcomed the envisaged liberalization and invited the International Bureau to draw up detailed proposals for further consideration at a later date.

In 1996, officials of the International Bureau participated in 95 seminars which dealt with the use and advantages of the PCT. In the course of those seminars, which were held in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kazakstan, Kenya, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Venezuela, presentations were given in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian or Spanish to about 7,700 users and potential users of the PCT system.

*Publications under the PCT.* The weekly publication of the *PCT Gazette*, in separate English and French editions, continued in 1996. It included entries relating to the 42,186 international applications (1995: 35,638) which were published in 1996 in the form of PCT pamphlets (in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian or Spanish, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issue of the

*PCT Gazette.* The *PCT Gazette* also included, in Section IV, a substantial volume of information of a general character concerning new Contracting States and the requirements of the various Offices and International Authorities. In January and July, special issues of the *PCT Gazette* (Nos. 01/1996 and 32/1996) were published, containing consolidated general information relating to Contracting States, national and regional Offices and International Authorities. In May, two special issues of the *PCT Gazette* were published, one (No. 19/1996) containing

the amended list of PCT minimum documentation (list of periodicals), and another (No. 24/1996) containing the consolidated text of the *Administrative Instructions under the PCT*, as in force from May 6, 1996. In August, a bilingual (English and French) index of the *PCT Gazette* was published for 1995, containing a consolidated version of the indexes published in Section II and an index to Section IV.

The number of international applications published in 1996 in each of the languages of publication was as follows:

Language of publication	Number of applications		Percentage	
	1996	(1995)	1996	(1995)
English	30,878	(26,004)	73.2	(73.0)
German	6,023	(5,082)	14.3	(14.3)
Japanese	2,768	(2,267)	6.5	(6.4)
French	1,987	(1,799)	4.7	(5.0)
Russian	240	(273)	0.6	(0.7)
Spanish	200	(129)	0.5	(0.4)
Chinese	90	(84)	0.2	(0.2)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,186</b>	<b>(35,638)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>

The *PCT Applicant's Guide*, which contains information on the filing of international applications and the procedure during the international phase as well as information on the national phase and the procedure before the designated (or elected) Offices, was updated twice in 1996 to include the many changes that had occurred during the year in respect of the PCT. About 600 updating sheets were sent to each subscriber in 1996.

Twelve issues of the *PCT Newsletter* were published in 1996. This monthly publication provides up-to-date news for users of the PCT. It contains information on the essential items included in Section IV of the *PCT Gazette* and supplements the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, with practical advice for applicants and agents, a list of forthcoming PCT seminars, consolidated tables of PCT fees in various currencies, and other items of general interest. It also includes tear-out provisional sheets permitting easy

inclusion of certain important changes in the *PCT Applicant's Guide* prior to the issuance of six-monthly updates.

In 1996, the International Bureau continued, in cooperation with the European Patent Office, the production of *ESPACE WORLD* CD-ROMs, each disk containing the full text and the drawings of about 500 published international applications in facsimile form as well as the corresponding bibliographic data in coded, searchable form. All international applications published since 1978 are available in CD-ROM format (on a total of 593 CD-ROMs).

*Internet site.* WIPO's home page on the Internet includes general information on the PCT. Further material will be added in 1997. The World Wide Web address is: <http://www.wipo.int>.

### **Training and Promotion Meetings for PCT Users**

*Germany.* In December 1996, a WIPO official had discussions on the PCT with officials of the German Patent Office in Munich.

*Jordan.* In December 1996, Mr. Mohammad A.A.R. Khreisat, Director of Trade Registration and Industrial Property Protection, and another government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the advantages of the PCT for Jordan and possible accession to that Treaty, and visited the PCT Operations Department.

*United Kingdom.* In December 1996, two WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT seminar and a workshop on the PCT, both for patent administrators and legal assistants. Those events

were organized in London by a private conference organizer and were attended by 24 participants and 17 participants, respectively.

*European Patent Office (EPO).* In December 1996, a WIPO official had discussions with EPO officials in Munich on various matters concerning cooperation in respect of the PCT.

### **Computerization Activities**

*European Patent Office (EPO).* In December 1996, two EPO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on PCT-related questions, including the future development of the electronic publication and communications system.

## Activities of WIPO Specially Designed for Developing Countries

### Africa

#### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO National Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights and Disputes (Malawi).* From December 2 to 4, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Mangochi in cooperation with the Government of Malawi. The Seminar was attended by 42 participants from government circles, including customs authorities and the police, and from the legal profession, the judiciary and academia. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from South Africa, one local speaker and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered during the Seminar included the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement).

*WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Chad).* On December 9 and 10, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in N'Djamena in cooperation with the Government of Chad. The Seminar was attended by some 200 participants from Chad who were government officials and representatives from the private sector, mostly representatives from authors and composers associations, judges, attorneys, and customs and police officers. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Switzerland and Togo and a WIPO official.

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

*Burkina Faso.* In December 1996, Mr. Ablassé Ouedraogo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Burkina Faso and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

*Burundi.* In December 1996, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government

authorities, at their request, comments on draft provisions on copyright.

*Cameroon.* In December 1996, a WIPO official met with government officials in Yaoundé to discuss, *inter alia*, matters of cooperation and training needs in the field of intellectual property for 1997.

*Mauritius.* In December 1996, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Ministry of Trade and Shipping in Port-Louis to identify users' requirements for the computerization of trademark administration at the Trademark Registry.

*Namibia.* In December 1996, Mr. Ben Amathilda, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and other government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Namibia and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

*Togo.* In December 1996, Mr. Agbogboli Ihou, Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture, and other government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Togo and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

*African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).* In December 1996, a WIPO official made a presentation on international agreements in the field of industrial property with an emphasis on the TRIPS Agreement at the OAPI Seminar on the Involvement of the Judiciary in Intellectual Property, organized by OAPI in Yaoundé.

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Bureau for Africa.* In December 1996, a WIPO official met with UNDP officials in New York to discuss a possible UNDP-financed regional intellectual property project for the continent.

## Arab Countries

### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO Afro-Arab Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law (Egypt).* From December 9 to 11, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Cairo in cooperation with the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT). The Seminar was attended by 10 university teachers from Botswana, Ghana, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, South Africa, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Some 100 participants from universities, research and development institutions and public and private sectors in Egypt also attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by seven WIPO consultants from Canada, Egypt, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Zimbabwe, four local speakers and a WIPO official. The program of the Seminar covered, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.

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

*Egypt.* In December 1996, three WIPO officials met with government officials in Cairo to discuss future cooperation between Egypt and WIPO.

Also in December 1996, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997.

*Jordan.* In December 1996, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the revision of the Jordanian industrial property laws and the advantages of Jordan's accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement.

*Libya.* In December 1996, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997.

*Qatar.* In December 1996, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997.

*Sudan.* In December 1996, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Khartoum to provide advice on the modernization of the national industrial property system, to discuss needs for training and equipment, and the possible accession of Sudan to the Madrid Protocol and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, as well as to review future areas of cooperation with WIPO.

*Yemen.* In December 1996, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997.

## Asia and the Pacific

### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System (India).* From December 11 to 13, 1996, WIPO organized that Colloquium in New Delhi in cooperation with the Government of India and the Indian Law Institute. The Colloquium was attended by 20 participants from Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, and five local participants, who were mainly

Supreme Court or High Court judges or judges specializing in intellectual property litigation. Two WIPO officials also participated in the Colloquium. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and by 16 of the above participants. The subjects covered during the Colloquium included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

*WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property Protection under the Main Treaties Adminis-*

tered by WIPO and the TRIPS Agreement (Islamic Republic of Iran). On December 16 and 17, 1996, WIPO organized that Seminar in Tehran in cooperation with the Registration Organization of Deeds, Intellectual and Industrial Property and the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the assistance of UNDP. The Seminar was attended by some 300 participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Germany and the United Kingdom, four local speakers and a WIPO official. The Seminar was partly funded under the UNDP-funded national project for the modernization of the industrial property administration of Iran.

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

**Bhutan.** In December 1996, a WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Thimphu to assess the computerization needs of the Trademark Registry.

In the same month, a second WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to the same Ministry to provide advice on trademark administration procedures.

**China.** In December 1996, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) in Beijing on the management and dissemination of patent information and documentation and the PCT procedures during the national phase. The mission was funded under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

In the same month, a WIPO official visited the CPO and had discussions with CPO officials on matters of cooperation in the patent field.

**Democratic People's Republic of Korea.** In December 1996, a WIPO official visited Pyongyang and participated with government and UNDP officials in the terminal tripartite review meeting on the UNDP-funded country project for the modernization of the industrial property system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The project, which had been executed by WIPO from January 1994 to December 1996, was successfully concluded.

In the same month, the same WIPO official also had discussions with government officials in Pyongyang on future cooperation in the industrial property field.

**Fiji.** In December 1996, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation between Fiji and WIPO.

**India.** In December 1996, a WIPO official met with senior government officials in New Delhi to discuss future activities in the area of industrial property, as well as matters related to the modernization of the national patent system.

**Indonesia.** In December 1996, a WIPO official visited the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks (DGCPT) in Tangerang to provide on-the-job training to trademark examiners in the use of the International (Vienna) Classification System of the Figurative Elements of Marks. The mission was funded under the European Communities (EC)-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Patents and Trademarks Program (ECAP).

In the same month, Mr. Sumarjato Kayatmo, Director General of the DGCPT, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva questions relating to the automation of the DGCPT.

**Iran (Islamic Republic of).** In December 1996, two WIPO officials participated with government and UNDP officials in the terminal tripartite review meeting on the UNDP-funded country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The project, which had been executed by WIPO from August 1993 to December 1996, was successfully concluded.

Also in December 1996, the same WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Tehran, *inter alia*, on possible accession by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Convention Establishing WIPO and certain WIPO-administered treaties as well as on a proposed new UNDP-financed country project.

**Laos.** In December 1996, a WIPO expert from Australia undertook a mission to the Department of Industrial Property in Vientiane to identify users' requirements in respect of the possible computerization of the Department.

*Malaysia.* In December 1996, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook an advisory mission to the Intellectual Property Division of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs in Kuala Lumpur regarding the administration of industrial property, computerization and patent information and documentation. The mission was funded under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

Also in December 1996, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook an advisory mission to the same Division to draft a manual on the processing of industrial design applications and to provide on-the-job training on the processing of the said applications. The mission was funded under the UNDP-funded country project on strengthening the industrial property system of Malaysia.

*Mongolia.* In December 1996, Mr. Jugneegiin Amarsanaa, Minister of Justice, and another government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Mongolia and WIPO in the field of intellectual property and, *inter alia*, the possible accession of the country to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

*Philippines.* In December 1996, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the preparation of the WIPO World Symposium on Broadcasting, New Communication Technologies and Intellectual Property to be held in Manila in April 1997.

Also in December 1996, a WIPO official undertook an advisory mission to the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) in Manila to provide on-the-job training to trademark examiners in the use of the International (Vienna) Classification System of the Figurative Elements of Marks. The mission was funded under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

In the same month, Mrs. Emma C. Francisco, Director of the BPTTT, met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation in the industrial property field.

*Singapore.* In December 1996, a WIPO official had discussions in Singapore with government officials on proposed cooperation between Singapore and WIPO, in jointly providing training in Singapore to officials of other developing countries in 1997 and 1998.

*Sri Lanka.* In December 1996, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the Code of Intellectual Property Act of Sri Lanka in the context of the TRIPS Agreement and the Trade-mark Law Treaty (TLT).

*Thailand.* In December 1996, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation and the possible future accession of Thailand to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the PCT.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

### Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

*Cuba.* In December 1996, two WIPO officials participated as invited speakers in a Seminar on Geographical Indications and Trade, organized in Havana by the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM). The Seminar was attended by some 60 participants, including government officials as well as representatives of legal and industrial firms based in Cuba. Three officials from Brazil also attended

the meeting. The program of the Seminar also dealt with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

*Brazil.* In December 1996, a WIPO official visited the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Rio de Janeiro to discuss cooperation in 1997, a possible project with WIPO for which

INPI would provide financing, and to review the new computerization services established for the administration of trademarks and patents.

*El Salvador.* In December 1996, Mr. Rubén Antonio Mejía Peña, Minister of Justice, and other government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between El Salvador and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and, *inter alia*, the establishment of a copyright office and collective management society in the country.

*Paraguay.* In December 1996, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Asunción to provide assistance to the Directorate of Industrial Property in the computerization

of its work. The mission was organized under the UNDP-funded country project.

*Trinidad and Tobago.* In December 1996, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the industrial property field for 1997.

*Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR).* In December 1996, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the MERCOSUR Commission on Intellectual Property organized in Rio de Janeiro by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism of Brazil. Government officials from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay attended that meeting. The Commission discussed and agreed on a workplan for intellectual property for 1997, and on future cooperation activities with WIPO.

### Development Cooperation (in General)

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

*WIPO/European Patent Office (EPO) Program and Planning Meeting (Germany).* In Decem-

ber 1996, three WIPO officials held discussions with EPO officials in Munich on joint WIPO/EPO development cooperation activities to be undertaken in 1997, especially on training and advisory missions.

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

### National Activities

*Lithuania.* In December 1996, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the Law on Trademarks and Service Marks of Lithuania as regards its conformity with the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT) and the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement).

*Slovenia.* In December 1996, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a roundtable discussion on the protection of geographical indications which was organized in Potož by the Slovenian Ministry of Agriculture on the occasion of the first Slovenian Congress on Wines and Viticulture.

*Yugoslavia.* In December 1996, Mr. Blagota Žarković, Director of the Federal Intellectual

Property Office, and two other government officials visited WIPO. They held discussions

with the Director General and other WIPO officials concerning matters of mutual interest.

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

### National Contacts

*Germany.* In December 1996, Mr. Norbert Haug, President of the German Patent Office, and another government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation, in particular the organization of a meeting for the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia in Berlin in the first half of 1997. They also discussed Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) matters.

*Spain.* In December 1996, two government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights between Spain and WIPO.

### United Nations

*United Nations.* In December 1996, a WIPO official attended meetings of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, held in New York.

### Intergovernmental Organizations

*European Patent Office (EPO).* In December 1996, a WIPO official attended a session of the EPO's Administrative Council, held in Munich.

*World Trade Organization (WTO).* In December 1996, a WIPO official attended as an observer the first WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Singapore.

### Other Organizations

*WIPO Informal Meeting with International Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Matters of Copyright (Geneva).* On December 6, 1996, WIPO held this annual meeting in Geneva. During the meeting, which was opened by the Director General, the discussions were based on the recent, present and forthcoming activities of WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights. The following 29 organizations were represented: American Film Marketing Association (AFMA), Coordination of European Picture Agencies (CEPIC), European Broadcasting Union (EBU), European Federation of Journalists (FEJ), European Group Representing Organizations for the Collective Administration of Performers' Rights (ARTIS GEIE), European Project-Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB), Federation of European Film Directors (FERA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors (AIDAA), International Association of Broadcasting (IAB), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Council of Graphic Design Associations (ICOGRADA), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), International Federation of Actors (FIA), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO), International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), International Federation of Translators (FIT), International Hotel Association (IHA), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Publishers

Association (IPA), Media and Entertainment International (MEI), National Association of Broadcasters (NAB), North American National Broadcasters Association (NANBA), PEARLE\* Performing Arts Employers Associations League Europe, Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE), World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO).

*Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists (AILIS).* In December 1996, a WIPO official attended the Executive

Committee meeting and the General Assembly organized by AILIS in Geneva.

*Internet Society (ISOC)/Internet Engineering Task Force.* In December 1996, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the International Ad Hoc Committee of ISOC and the annual conference of the Internet Engineering Task Force, both held in San Jose (United States of America).

*Online Conference '96.* In December 1996, a WIPO official attended the annual Conference, in London.

## Miscellaneous News

*Ethiopia.* The Inventions, Minor Inventions and Industrial Designs Regulations, under Proclamation No. 123/1995 Concerning Inventions, Minor Inventions and Industrial Designs, which entered into force on May 10, 1995, were approved on December 10, 1996.

*Mongolia.* The Law on Trademarks and Trade Names of February 1, 1997, entered into force on the same date.

*Romania.* Law No. 8 of March 14, 1996, on Copyright and Neighboring Rights entered into force on June 25, 1996.

*Sweden.* Amendments to the legislation on industrial property (relating to the Trademarks Act, the Patents Act, the Design Protection Act, the Trade Names Act and the Act for the Protection of the Layout-Design of the Circuitry in Semiconductor Products) entered into force on December 1, 1996.

*The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.* The Law on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, published in the *Official Gazette* No. 47/1996 of September 12, 1996, entered into force on September 20, 1996.

## Recent WIPO Publications

The following new publications<sup>1</sup> were issued by WIPO in December 1996:

*Industrial Property Statistics 1994 (Publication B—Part I: Patents, Utility Models)* (in English/French), IP/STAT/1994/B, 569 pages, 60 Swiss francs.

*International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification), Seventh Edition—Part I: List of Goods and Services in Alphabetical Order* (in English and French), No. 500.1(E)(F), 166 pages (E) and 190 pages (F), 100 Swiss francs; *Part II: List of Goods and Services in Class Order* (in English and

French), No. 500.2(E)(F), 154 pages (E) and 164 pages (F), 80 Swiss francs.

*WIPO Catalogue of Publications 1996/97* (in French), 46 pages, free.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 OMP1 CH; fax: (41-22) 733 5428; telephone: (41-22) 730 9111).

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

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

## Calendar of Meetings

### WIPO Meetings

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

**1997**

**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.
- June 23 to 27 (Geneva)**                      **Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty**  
 This (the fourth) session of the Committee of Experts will continue to examine draft provisions for the planned Patent Law Treaty.  
*Invitations:* As members, States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union; as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.
- September 10 to 12 (Geneva)**                      **WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights**  
 The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights since the Committee's last session (May 1994) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations, not members of the Committee and certain organizations.
- 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.
- April 29 (Geneva)**                      **Council (Fourteenth Extraordinary 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.

