1. The Annexes to this document list three non-governmental organizations that have requested to be granted ad hoc observer status to the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE), according to the Rules of Procedure of the ACE (paragraphs 8-14 of document WO/GA/28/4).

2. The ACE is invited to approve participation in the sixteenth session of the Committee of the non-governmental organizations referred to in the Annexes to this document.

[Annex I follows]
3. The Intellectual Property Hub Zambia (IPHZ) was established in Lusaka, Zambia, on December 24, 2019, as a national non-profit corporation by the Office of the Registrar of Companies and Business. IPHZ’s mandate is to educate and instill the value of creativity and protection of ideas in enterprises and entrepreneurs and to be a haven of knowledge for innovators with regard to the issues of intellectual property (IP) and its benefits.

4. IPHZ provides a platform for innovators, entrepreneurs, creators and enterprises to realize their value in their creative ideas. It offers an educational platform that helps them understand their IP rights in order to commercialize ideas of their creative work into innovative products, services and/or processes to benefit themselves and communities worldwide. Beyond entrepreneurs and enterprises, IPHZ fosters economic growth in Zambia by promoting IP-based sectors that are substantial drivers of the gross domestic product and employment growth.

5. IPHZ offers IP consultancy services, carries out IP seminars and trainings and facilitates IP protection and registration. IPHZ deals with patents, trademarks, copyright and traditional knowledge.

6. A list of IPHZ officers follows:
   - Ms. Precious Gozwa, Chief Executive Officer;
   - Mr. Bruce Mwiua, Chairman and Board Member;
   - Mr. Emmanuel Chisang, Vice Chair and Board Member;
   - Ms. Sifiso Phiri, Secretary Board Member; and
   - Mr. Bob Gondwe, Treasurer.

7. For further information, see: https://iphubzambia.com/.

[Annex II follows]
The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was established in Paris, France, on June 23, 1894, as an international non-governmental not-for-profit organization and has the status of a legal person in the form of an association, recognized by the Swiss Federal Council under an agreement entered into on 1 November 2000. The IOC is based in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The IOC’s mandate is to promote Olympism throughout the world and to lead the Olympic Movement. To that end and among its other roles, the IOC promotes ethics and good governance in sports to ensure the prevalence of the spirit of fair play and ban any form of violence. It also encourages and supports the organization and development of sports competitions and ensures the regular celebration of the Olympic Games.

The IOC also facilitates collaboration among all Olympic stakeholders, including athletes, National Olympic Committees, International Federations, Organising Committees for the Olympic Games, Worldwide Olympic Partners and Olympic Broadcast partners. It also collaborates with public and private authorities including the United Nations and other international organizations.

Members of the IOC represent and promote the interests of the IOC and of the Olympic Movement in their countries and in the organizations of the Olympic Movement in which they serve. A list of the IOC members can be found at: https://olympics.com/ioc/members.

A list of IOC’s officers follows:

- Mr. Carlos Castro (Colombia), Head of Intellectual Property;
- Ms. Katarzyna Gorgol-Maeder (Poland and Switzerland), Regulatory Counsel;
- Mr. Sofian Bagrhiche (France), Legal Counsel on IP Enforcement and Brand Protection; and
- Ms. Jasmina Vouillamoz (Switzerland), Legal Counsel on IP Enforcement and Brand Protection.

For further information, see https://olympics.com/ioc.

[Annex III follows]

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1 According to the Olympic Charter, the Olympic Movement seeks to “contribute building a peaceful and better world by educating the youth through sport practiced in accordance with Olympism and its values. The Olympic Movement encompasses organizations, athletes and other persons who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter”.

2 See the IOC’s mission statement at: https://olympics.com/ioc/mission.

3 The list of National Olympic Committees can be found at: https://olympics.com/ioc/national-olympic-committees.

4 A list of International Federations can be found at: https://olympics.com/ioc/recognised-international-federations; a list of International Sports Federations can be found at: https://olympics.com/ioc/international-federations.

5 For more information on the Worldwide Olympic Partners, see: https://olympics.com/ioc/partners.

6 For more information on the Olympic Broadcast Partners, see: https://olympics.com/ioc/media-rights-holders.
14. The Sports Rights Owners Coalition (SROC) was established in May 2005 in London, United Kingdom, as an informal coalition without a budget, offices, or any legal designation. The SROC is also registered in the European Union (EU) Transparency Register (ID No 422544515758-37). The SROC is formed by representatives of international and national sports bodies and its purpose is to: enable discussions and the sharing of best practices on key legal, commercial, political and regulatory issues; raise awareness of new developments and innovation in sports rights; and take joint action to protect and promote sports rights.

15. Because of the popularity of sports across the world and its attractiveness to pirates and commercial undertakings seeking to illegally profit from sports without re-investing in sport, the SROC looks to national governments and international organizations such as the EU, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) to: fully recognize, protect and promote the special nature of sport and sports rights; provide comprehensive protection for sports rights, including their names, logos and marks; prevent the theft of sports events broadcasts by pirates; ensure that laws and regulations do not unreasonably fetter the exploitation of sports rights by their owners; outlaw ambush marketing and ticket touting/scalping; and create a regime for sports betting that enables sport to protect its integrity in a way that is acceptable to sport and establishes a fair return to sports for the use of their events by betting operators.

16. The SROC is a long-standing Observer of WIPO’s Standing Committee on Copyrights and Related Rights (SCCR), as copyright and related rights are of primary interest to the SROC.

17. As of December 2023, members of the SROC include:

- 6 Nations;
- ACB;
- AFL;
- All England Lawn Tennis Club;
- ATP;
- Asociación Clubs de Baloncesto;
- Australian Rugby;
- British Horseracing Authority;
- Bundesliga;
- Cricket Australia;
- Deutscher Fußball-Bund;
- ECA;
- England and Wales Cricket Board;
- English Football League;
- Euroleague Basketball;
- European Professional Club Rugby;
- European Professional Leagues Associations;
- Fédération Equestre Internationale;
- Fédération Francaise de Rugby;
- Fédération Francaise de Tennis;
- FIFA;
- Football Association;
- Football Dataco;
- Indian Premier League;
- International Amateur Athletic Federation;
- International Cricket Council;
- International Netball Federation;
- International Paralympic Committee;
- International Rugby Board / World Rugby;
- International Tennis Federation;
- Ladies European Tour;
18. A list of IOC’s officers follows:

- Mark Lichtenhein (United Kingdom), Chairman;
- Mathieu Moreuil (France), Secretariat Member;
- Laura Vilches (Spain), Secretariat Member; and
- Oliver Pribramsky (Germany), Secretariat Member.

19. For further information, see https://www.sroc.info/.

[End of Annex III and of document]