

WIPO



A/41/8

ORIGINAL: English

DATE: August 15, 2005

E

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
GENEVA

ASSEMBLIES OF THE MEMBER STATES OF WIPO

Forty-First Series of Meetings
Geneva, September 26 to October 5, 2005

ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS

Memorandum of the Director General

I. ADMISSION OF PALESTINE AS OBSERVER

1. The International Bureau received, on May 26, 2005, a communication, which is reproduced as Annex I, from the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva.

2. The Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO are invited, each in so far as it is concerned, to take a decision on the request by the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine that Palestine be granted observer status in WIPO.

II. ADMISSION OF AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AS OBSERVER

3. At their previous sessions, the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO ("Assemblies") adopted a set of principles to be applied in extending invitations to intergovernmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies of WIPO concerned (AB/X/32, paragraph 17, and AB/X/17, Annex II; TRT/A/I/2 and 4, paragraph 5; BP/A/I/2 and 5, paragraph 5; V/A/I/1, paragraph 27, and V/A/I/2, paragraph 7; and FRT/A/I/3 and FRT/A/I/9, paragraph 10). A recapitulation of those principles appears in Annex I of document AB/XII/5.

4. In formulating the said principles, the Assemblies established three categories of intergovernmental organizations: Category A (United Nations System of Organizations), Category B (Industrial Property or Copyright) and Category C (Other Intergovernmental Organizations, Worldwide or Regional). Depending upon the Assembly concerned and the category to which the intergovernmental organization belongs, an invitation is extended by the Director General to that organization to attend, as an observer, the meetings of that Assembly in accordance with the criteria set forth in the principles applicable to that Body. The intergovernmental organizations admitted to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies and which have been invited to so attend the Forty-first series of meetings of the Assemblies and the Unions administered by WIPO are listed in the Annex to document A/41/INF/1 Rev.1.

5. Once an intergovernmental organization is admitted to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Assemblies, it is also invited to attend, as an observer, meetings of committees, working groups, or other bodies subsidiary to the Assemblies, if their subject matter seems to be of direct interest to that organization.

6. Decisions concerning the admission of intergovernmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of certain Assemblies were last taken at the fortieth series of meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, from September 27 to October 5, 2004 (A/40/5, paragraphs 1 to 7, and A/40/7, paragraph 179).

7. It is proposed that the Assemblies admit the following intergovernmental organization to attend, as observer, the meetings of the Assemblies concerned:

The Hague Conference on Private International Law

8. A brief description of the above-mentioned organization – its objectives, structure and membership – appears in Annex II of this document. It is further proposed that the Assemblies include the Hague Conference on Private International Law in Category C (Worldwide Intergovernmental Organization).

9. The Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO are invited, each in so far as it is concerned, to take a decision on the proposals appearing in paragraphs 7 and 8, above.

III. ADMISSION OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVERS

10. At their previous sessions, the Assemblies adopted a set of principles to be applied in extending invitations to international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies concerned (AB/X/32, paragraph 17, and AB/X/17, Annex V; TRT/A/I/2 and 4, paragraph 5; BP/A/I/2 and 5, paragraph 5; V/A/I/1, paragraphs 25 to 29, and V/A/I/2, paragraph 7; and FRT/A/I/3 and 9, paragraph 10).

11. The international non-governmental organizations admitted to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Assemblies, and which have been invited to attend the Forty-first series of

meetings of the Assemblies and the Unions administered by WIPO, are listed in the Annex to document A/41/INF/1 Rev.1.

12. Once an international non-governmental organization is admitted to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, it is also invited to attend, as an observer, meetings of committees, working groups, or other bodies subsidiary to the Assemblies, if their subjectmatter seems to be of direct interest to that organization.

13. Since the fortieth series of meetings of the Assemblies, from September 27 to October 5, 2004, when decisions were last taken concerning the admission of international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of certain Assemblies of Member States of WIPO (A/40/5, paragraphs 8 to 13, and A/40/7, paragraph 180), the Director General has received requests, with the necessary information, from each of the following international non-governmental organizations for admission to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO concerned:

- (i) African Intellectual Property Association (AIPA);
- (ii) Alfa Redi;
- (iii) Business Software Alliance (BSA);
- (iv) Computer & Communication Industry Association (CCIA);
- (v) Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility (CPSR);
- (vi) Consumers International (CI);
- (vii) Creative Commons International (CCI);
- (viii) Electronic Information for Libraries (eIFL.net);
- (ix) European Consumers' Organization (BEUC);
- (x) European Digital Media Association (EDIMA);
- (xi) European Digital Rights (EDRI);
- (xii) European Law Students' Association (ELSA International);
- (xiii) Hipatia;
- (xiv) International Center for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD);
- (xv) International Environmental Law Research Center (IELRC);
- (xvi) International Organization of Performing Artists (GIART);
- (xvii) International Policy Network (IPN);
- (xviii) IP Justice;
- (xix) Public Interest Intellectual Property Advisors (PIIPA);
- (xx) The Royal Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce (RSA);
- (xxi) Third World Network Berhad (TWN);
- (xxii) Union for the Public Domain (UPD).

14. A brief statement about each of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 13, above – its objectives, structure and membership – appears in Annex III of this document. It is proposed that, as concerns each of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 13, above, the Assemblies of the Member States include the said organizations in the category of international non-governmental organizations.

15. The Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO are invited, each in so far as it is concerned, to take a decision on the proposal appearing in paragraph 14, above.

IV. ADMISSION OF NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVERS

16. At the Thirty-seventh series of meetings of the Assemblies, from September 23 to October 1, 2002, the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, each in so far as it was concerned, agreed to adopt the following proposals as principles applicable in extending invitations to national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as observers (A/37/14, paragraph 316):

(a) The organization shall be essentially concerned with intellectual property matters falling within the competence of WIPO and shall, in the view of the Director General, be able to offer constructive, substantive contributions to the deliberations of the Assemblies of WIPO;

(b) The aims and purposes of the organization shall be in conformity with the spirit, purposes and principles of WIPO and of the United Nations;

(c) The organization shall have an established headquarters. It shall have democratically adopted statutes, adopted in conformity with the legislation of the Member State from which the NGO originates. One copy of the statutes shall be submitted to WIPO;

(d) The organization shall have authority to speak for its members through its authorized representatives and in accordance with the rules governing observer status; and

(e) The admission of national NGOs to observer status shall be the subject of prior consultations between Member States and the Secretariat.

17. Since the fortieth session of meetings of the Assemblies, from September 27 to October 5, 2004, when decisions were last taken concerning the admission of national non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of certain Assemblies of Member States of WIPO (A/40/5, paragraphs 14 to 17 and A/40/7, paragraph 181), the Director General has received requests, with the necessary information, from each of the following national non-governmental organizations for admission to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO concerned:

- (i) Brazilian Center for International Relations (CEBRI);
- (ii) Center for Information Society and Intellectual Property (CISIP/CIOS);
- (iii) Center for Performers' Rights Administration (CPRA) of GEIDANKYO;
- (iv) Chamber of Patent Attorneys (PAK);
- (v) Fundaçao Getulio Vargas (FGV);
- (vi) Generic Pharmaceutical Association (GPhA);
- (vii) German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright Law (GRUR);
- (viii) Healthcheck;
- (ix) Innovation Business Club (Intelcom);
- (x) Institute for Policy Innovation (IPI);
- (xi) Intellectual Property Left (IPLeft);
- (xii) International Trade Law Institute (IDCID);
- (xiii) Korean Progressive Network (JINBONET);

- (xiv) Library Copyright Alliance (LCA);
- (xv) Mexican National Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (ANAFAM);
- (xvi) Open Knowledge Foundation (OKF);
- (xvii) Public Knowledge, Inc.;
- (xviii) United States Telecom Association (USTA).

18. A brief statement about each of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 17, above – its objectives, structure and membership – appears in Annex IV of this document. It is proposed that, as concerns each of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 17, above, the Assemblies of the Member States decide, in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph 16, above, whether to include the said organizations in the category of national non-governmental organizations.

19. The Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO are invited, each in so far as it is concerned, to take a decision on the proposal appearing in paragraph 18, above.

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX I

Permanent Observer Mission
of Palestine to the United Nations
Office at Geneva

The Head of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, Dr. Mohammad Abu-Koash, presents his compliments to the Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, His Excellency Dr. Kamil Idris, and would like hereby to kindly request that Palestine participate in the conferences and meetings of WIPO in its capacity as Observer, in compliance with General Assembly resolutions A/Res/3237 of 22 November 1974 and A/Res/43/177 of 15 December 1998 enclosed herewith, given that Palestine participates as Observer in all other specialized United Nations agencies.

The Head of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva avails himself of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency the Director-General of the World Intellectual Property Organization the assurances of his highest consideration.

To: His Excellency Dr. Kamil Idris
Director-General
World Intellectual Property Organization
Geneva

[Mission Stamp]

[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II

PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
(on the basis of information received from the said organization)

1. The Hague Conference on Private International Law (The Hague Conference)

Headquarters: Established by Heads of Government in 1951, at The Hague, Netherlands. The Statute entered into force in July 1955.

Objectives: The purpose of the Hague Conference is to work for the progressive unification of rules on private international law. In particular, the Hague Conference is committed to finding internationally agreed approaches to issues such as jurisdiction of courts, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of judgements in a wide range of areas. The priority topic on the work program of the Hague Conference is currently the impact of electronic commerce and electronic means of communication on the rules of private international law.

Structure: The main decision making body is the Plenary Assembly of Member States called the Conference. The Netherlands State Commission and the Permanent Bureau ensure the functioning and the realization of the work program of the Conference.

Membership: 64 Member States around the world are parties to the Hague Conference.

[Annex III follows]

ANNEX III

PARTICULARS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(on the basis of information received from the said organizations)

1. African Intellectual Property Association (AIPA)

Headquarters: Established in October 2003 in Namibia, the Secretariat is currently located in Pretoria, South Africa.

Objectives: To promote the interests of intellectual property practitioners in Africa and to foster and ensure the orderly practice and promotion of intellectual property protection in Africa by establishing facilities and meetings for the training of its members. AIPA is committed to representing the non-governmental perspective of intellectual property issues in international and national fora and facilitating the discussion, formulation, and settlement of issues and disputes involving intellectual property regulation and law involving the African and global community.

Structure: The Organization's decision-making body is the Executive Committee elected by the Annual General Meeting. The Executive Committee is also empowered to appoint sub-committees for the daily performance of AIPA's business.

Membership: AIPA is composed of forty-six individual members from different African countries and the Indian Ocean islands.

2. Alfa Redi

Headquarters: Established in January 2002, at Lima, Peru.

Objectives: The research, development and promotion of computer law and new technologies. The Organization offers consulting support and assistance to governmental organizations, private and public entities contributing to the development of computer law and the digital society. Committed to encouraging the growth of developing countries in the field of intellectual property, Alfa Redi promotes academic exchanges with other similar institutions at the national and international level.

Structure: The Organization's governing bodies are the General Assembly and the Board of Directors, composed of three members, the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

Membership: Alfa Redi comprises 46 members in Latin America.

3. Business Software Alliance, Inc. (BSA)

Headquarters: Established in July 1988 at Washington, D.C, United States of America.

Objectives: This Organization is active worldwide on a far-reaching range of intellectual property policy issues that include copyright and patents, intellectual property enforcement and Internet. In order to achieve these objectives, BSA works collaboratively with multilateral organizations, national and regional governments, right holders and users. The main efforts are also addressed to education by conducting both broad-reaching awareness campaigns for the public at large and more targeted training for public authorities.

Structure: The Organization's main governing body is the Board of Directors, and the officers consist of the Chairman, Vice Chairman, President, Secretary and the Treasurer.

Memberships: Currently BSA counts 57 members worldwide, all of which are major software development companies.

4. Computer & Communication Industry Association (CCIA)

Headquarters: Originally founded in 1976 at Richmond, Virginia, under the name of Computer Industry Association. Later became Computer & Communication Industry Association in 2004, and established its headquarters in Washington, D.C., United States of America.

Objectives: To enhance the reputation of the computer and communications industries with commercial and industrial users and the general public; to educate computer and communications systems suppliers, users, government and the general public on the importance of fair and open competition; to advocate for strong yet balanced copyright, patent and trademark policies.

Structure: CCIA's management is vested in its Board of Directors, which consists of the President, elected Directors, the Secretary and the Treasurer. The Board of Directors is empowered to appoint an Executive Committee, establish Advisory Boards and create Special Project Groups.

Membership: CCIA represents 38 member companies mainly located in the United States of America.

5. Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility (CPSR)

Headquarters: Established in March 1983 at Palo Alto, California, United States of America.

Objectives: To provide the public and policymakers with realistic assessments of the power, promise and limitation of information and communication technology on society; to raise public awareness about critical choice concerning social organization and the application of such technology; to identify compromises between the concerns of governments, industry and citizens with respect to information privacy and security, intellectual property and the management of resources like Internet domain names and frequency spectrum, electronic

commerce and networked trade, telecommunications and media regulations; and e-development in developing countries and countries in transition.

Structure: The governing body of CPSR is the Board of Directors, the main decision-making organ empowered to appoint the members of the Executive Committee (composed of the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer). The Board may also designate several Standing Committees responsible for specific aspects of the Board's activities and nominate the Advisory Committee for determining the long-range policy of the Organization.

Membership: CPSR consists of nearly 1,300 member groups distributed worldwide.

6. Consumers International (CI)

Headquarters: Established in April 1960, at London, United Kingdom.

Objectives: To promote worldwide the establishment, growth and development of independent consumer organizations; to collect and disseminate information relating to consumer laws and practices throughout the world; to establish, foster, develop, maintain and extend effective links and cooperation with the United Nations and its Agencies and other international bodies in order to represent, promote and influence their actions with respect to consumers' interests.

Structure: The main governing bodies are: the General Assembly, the Council and the Executive.

Membership: Consumers International represents 250 national and regional consumer bodies from all over the world.

7. Creative Commons International, Ltd. (CCI)

Headquarters: CCI was registered in London, United Kingdom as Charity in March 2005 and established its headquarters in San Francisco, California, United States of America.

Objectives: To provide support to the global network of partners such as artists, authors, educators and scientists within the intellectual property framework; to offer the general public free tools and flexibility in order to facilitate the sharing of scientific and other intellectual creations.

Structure: The main decision-making bodies are the Charity General Meeting and the Board of Directors which is appointed to manage the business of CCI and empowered to delegate its powers to *ad hoc* committees composed of two or more Directors.

Membership: CCI consists of 42 individual members and organizations worldwide.

8. Electronic Information for Libraries (eIFL.net)

Headquarters: Established in 1999 at Amsterdam, Netherlands, eIFL.net was incorporated in 2003 as an independent foundation and established an administrative seat in Rome, Italy.

Objectives: To lead, negotiate and advocate for a wider availability of electronic resources for library users in developing countries and countries in transition; to advocate for copyright and related rights for librarians; to promote the advancement and dissemination of libraries, knowledge and services; to negotiate affordable subscriptions on a multi-country consortia basis, and support emerging national library consortia.

Structure: The Management Board is the main decision-making body of the Organization. It may appoint the Advisory Board Members who may designate one or more committees, e.g. the Executive Committee, the Nominating Committees and Finance Committee.

Membership: eIFL.net currently serves national library consortia in 50 developing countries and the global network embraces nearly 4,000 libraries and millions of users in Central and Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa.

9. European Consumers' Organization (BEUC)

[Original name: "Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs"]

Headquarters: Established in 1962 at Brussels Belgium.

Objectives: To influence in the consumer's interest, the development of EU policy and to promote a balanced regime of intellectual property rights in the public interest. In this respect, BEUC is actively involved in the policy and decision-making process in intellectual property legislation relevant to consumers in the European Union, such as copyright and related rights, digital management, design protection and software patents.

Structure: The governing bodies are the General Assembly and the Executive.

Membership: BEUC is representative of almost 40 independent national consumer organizations across countries of the European Union, the European Economic Area and elsewhere in Europe.

10. European Digital Media Association (EDIMA)

Headquarters: Established in January 2001 at Brussels, Belgium.

Objectives: EDIMA is a European alliance of digital media and technology companies representing the interests of media companies in policy-making, standards development and industry co-operative activities. The main goal is to contribute to the creation in Europe of a business and legal environment encouraging new media companies to deploy innovative technologies by supporting the promotion, sale and protection of digital copyrighted contents.

EDIMA serves as a lobby entity on behalf of its members for all issues that impact their business, primarily copyright issues, music licensing, and competition law.

Structure: EDIMA's statutory bodies are the General Assembly of Members, the Board of Directors and the Secretariat. The Officers are the President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Membership: The Organization is composed of 14 members representing companies worldwide.

11. European Digital Rights (EDRI)

Headquarters: Established in June 2002 at Berlin, Germany.

Objectives: To promote, protect and uphold civil rights in the field of information and communication technology including the protection of rights of communication, data privacy, freedom of expression, access to information and the promotion of civil society.

Structure: EDRI is governed by a General Assembly, the main decision-making body, and the Board. The Board is ruled by a President, Vice-President and a Treasurer.

Membership: EDRI is composed of 19 member organizations and institutes located in different European countries.

12. European Law Students' Association (ELSA International)

Headquarters: Established in 1981 at Brussels, Belgium.

Objectives: ELSA International is the largest law students' association devoted to legal education, fostering mutual understanding and promoting academic activities, seminars and student training exchange programs. In this respect ELSA International has a long-lasting experience in organizing projects on various legal topics, including media and copyright law, art law, intellectual property law related to contracts and information technologies.

Structure: The administration of ELSA International is managed by two organs: The International Council Meeting and the International Board.

Membership: ELSA International is a network of more than 25,000 students from 200 universities distributed in 37 countries across Europe.

13. HIPATIA

Headquarters: Established in November 2003 at Turin, Italy.

Objectives: To promote freedom and sharing of knowledge, as the right of every human being to access, use, create, modify and distribute knowledge freely and openly, and to realize, favor and/or promote the sustainable diffusion of human knowledge in all its manifestations.

Structure: The main governing bodies are the General Assembly and the Board of Directors, consisting of the President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Membership: HIPATIA is composed of 44 individual members worldwide.

14. International Center for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)

Headquarters: Established in June 1996 at Geneva, Switzerland.

Objectives: To contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in its economic, environmental, social, and political dimensions; to contribute to a better understanding of development and environment concerns in the trade policy process; to enable participation in trade policy making, with special attention to the needs of those who are formally excluded or excluded, *de facto*, for reasons of funding, geographical or political conditions, including NGOs, other civil society organizations and developing country participants.

Structure: The business of the Organization is managed by the Governing Board, the Executive Committee, the Stakeholder Forum and a Secretary.

Membership: ICTSD consists of 30 member institutions representing worldwide civil society, business community, trade unions, donors and the media.

15. International Environmental Law Research Center (IELRC)

Headquarters: Established in January 1995, at Geneva, Switzerland. Representative offices are also located in Nairobi (Kenya) and New Delhi (India).

Objectives: To undertake policy-related academic research relating to the environment in a North-South context; to contribute to the development of legal and institutional frameworks that foster equitable and sustainable environmental management at the local, national and international levels by fostering links between research communities and policy-makers in the North and South; to conduct research and studies on all forms of intellectual property rights and particularly in the field of agriculture and traditional knowledge protection.

Structure: The governing bodies of IELRC are the General Assembly and the Committee.

Membership: IELRC consists of 14 individual members distributed worldwide.

16. International Organization of Performing Artists (GIART)

[Original name: “Groupement international des artistes interprètes ou exécutants”]

Headquarters: Established in April 2004 at Brussels, Belgium.

Objectives: To coordinate all activities of organizations/associations devoted to the defense and management of the rights of performers; to promote the signature and the enforcement of arrangements for a mutual representation among its members and to provide an international center of research and information, and a data bank where all data pertaining to the intellectual property protection of performers are stocked.

Structure: The business of the Organization is managed by the General Assembly and the Administrative Board, supported by the Legal Committee and the Technical Committee.

Membership: GIART represents five of the main European collecting societies for performers.

17. International Policy Network (IPN)

Headquarters: Established under the name of the Atlas Economic Research Foundation in 1971 at London, United Kingdom, changed its name in April 2001, to International Policy Network.

Objectives: To empower individuals and to promote respect for people and property in order to eliminate poverty, improve human health and protect the environment; to increase public awareness of the importance of this vision by promoting the role of market institutions in certain key international policy debates: sustainable development, health, globalization and trade.

Structure: IPN is registered as Charity Trust based in the United Kingdom and as a non-profit organization in the United States of America. The Governing Bodies are the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors, respectively.

Membership: IPN counts around thirty members and affiliates among associations, institutes and organizations worldwide.

18. IP Justice

Headquarters: Established in December 2002 at San Francisco, California, United States of America.

Objectives: To promote and advocate for balanced intellectual property law empowering individuals worldwide; to encourage further creativity and innovation by promoting laws and technologies and raising global public awareness on the threat to individual freedoms posed by technological restrictions to control intellectual property; to empower individuals worldwide to advocate for balanced intellectual property laws that preserve traditional consumer rights such as private copying, the public domain and reverse engineering.

Structure: The activities of IP Justice are managed by a Board of Directors.

Membership: IP Justice consists of 678 individual members worldwide.

19. Public Interest Intellectual Property Advisors (PIIPA)

Headquarters: Established in November 2002 at Bowie, Maryland, United States of America.

Objectives: To expand a worldwide network of intellectual property professional volunteers; making free intellectual property counsel available for developing countries and public interest organizations seeking to promote public health, agriculture, biodiversity, science and culture. PIIPA is currently focusing its activities on traditional knowledge, patents, plant variety protection, trademarks and copyright.

Structure: The governing bodies of PIIPA are the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. The officers consist of the President, the Secretary and a Treasurer.

Membership: PIIPA is represented worldwide by over 200 intellectual property professional members active in the realization of projects in process in Brazil, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Sierra Leone and Viet Nam.

20. The Royal Society for Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce (RSA)

Headquarters: Founded in 1754 at London, United Kingdom.

Objectives: RSA's main fields of interest are patent, copyright, trademark and design rights. In this regard, RSA aims at encouraging the wide dissemination of knowledge providing education to the general public via its collection of model inventions, the encouragement of industrial exhibitions and its Journal.

Structure: The management and the administration of RSA is carried out by the Executive Director and five functional Directors who constitute the Executive Management Team.

Membership: RSA is made up of more than 22,000 individual members from over 70 countries.

21. Third World Network Berhad (TWN)

Headquarters: Established in August 1987 at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Objectives: To conduct research on economic, social and environmental issues in the fields pertaining to the development of the Third World; to provide a platform in order to represent broadly Southern interests and perspectives at international fora such as United Nations conferences; to contribute to the diffusion of all disciplines related to development studies and international relations including statistics, demography, traditional and modern technology, industry, trade etc.

Structure: The Board of Governors has executive powers and manages the affairs of the Organization supported by an international Secretariat based in Penang, Malaysia, and three Regional Secretariats (TWN Geneva, TWN Latin America and TWN Africa).

Membership: Around 37 among national and regional member groups, associations and institutions collaborate worldwide with TWN.

22. Union for the Public Domain (UPD)

Headquarters: Founded in 1996, UPD has been recently incorporated in Washington, D.C., United States of America.

Objectives: To promote and enhance the public domain in matters concerning copyright and patents; to promote access to knowledge and encourage the settlement of policies supporting free community innovation.

Structure: The main decision-making body is the Board of Directors.

Membership: UPD does not yet have any members. However, UPD has an active mailing list with hundreds of subscribers.

[Annex IV follows]

ANNEX IV

PARTICULARS CONCERNING NATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS

(on the basis of information received from the said organizations)

1. Brazilian Center for International Relations (CEBRI)

[Original name: Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais]

Headquarters: Founded in 1998 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Objectives: The main goal of CEBRI is to create a space for study and debate where Brazilian society, especially the internationally active organizations of civil society, can discuss issues concerning international relations and foreign policy, thus influencing the government's decision-making process as well as its actions in international negotiations.

Structure: The main decision-making organ is the Board of Trustees, supported by an Advisory Board and an Executive Director.

Membership: CEBRI consists of 28 private and public institutions and associations.

2. Center for Information Society and Intellectual Property (CISIP/CIOIS)

[Original name: Centar za informatičko opštество I intelektualna sopstvenost (CIOIS)]

Headquarters: Established in December 2003 at Skopje, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Objectives: To perform activities for the promotion and development of the legal, economic and cultural frameworks pertinent to the development of the information society and intellectual property protection in The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; to conduct research activities and carry out projects on information and telecommunication technologies and on intellectual property in order to adapt the national legislative framework to international standards.

Structure: The main decision-making body is the Assembly supported by the Executive Board.

Membership: CIOIS/CISIP consists of 470 individual members and associations.

3. Center for Performers' Rights Administration of GEIDANKYO (CPRA of GEIDANKYO)

Headquarters: CPRA was created in 1993 by decision of the Japan Council of Performers' Organization (GEIDANKYO) established in May 1967 at Tokyo, Japan.

Objectives: To promote the performing arts activities of performers' organizations by the implementation of study and training courses; to enhance the social status of performing artists; to contribute to the development of the Japanese culture by protecting copyrights and neighboring rights pertaining to performing arts.

Structure: The main governing bodies of CPRA are the Advisory Council, chaired by the President of GEIDANKYO, and the Executive Committee.

Membership: CPRA consists of 80 Japanese national member associations and 80,000 individual performers.

4. Chamber of Patent Attorneys (PAK)

[Original name: Patentanwaltskammer (PAK)]

Headquarters: Initially established in 1933 at Berlin, the headquarters is currently in Munich, Germany.

Objectives: The Chamber of Patent Attorneys is the professional body of Patent Attorneys in Germany. Its objectives are to represent and promote the interests of the profession and maintain the professional standard of patent attorneys; to maintain constant dialogue with the Ministry of Justice, European Union institutions and other national and international bodies.

Structure: The Chamber of Patent Attorneys has two main governing bodies: the Assembly and the Executive Board.

Membership: The Chamber of Patent Attorneys is composed of about 2,300 German patent attorneys.

5. Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV)

Headquarters: Established in December 1944 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Objectives: To promote the frontiers of knowledge in various fields of the social sciences; to create, disseminate, preserve and organize ideas, information and data in order to contribute to the social and economic development of the country, and to the improvement of national ethical standards.

Structure: The main governing bodies of FGV are the General Assembly and the Board of Directors.

Membership: FGV consists of a few thousand members and representatives among distinguished scholars specialized in the economic, business and law fields, among which

many are specialists of intellectual property law, representatives of private, public or governmental institutions.

6. Generic Pharmaceutical Association (GPhA)

Headquarters: Established on June 20, 2000 at Washington, D.C., GPhA is headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, United States of America.

Objectives: To promote common interests and the general welfare of the pharmaceutical industry and its representatives; to participate in the development and the progress of the generic industry affected by regulatory decisions adopted in the area of intellectual property rights specifically with regards to pharmaceutical patents; to participate in scientific research and product development to increase consumers' access to generic products.

Structure: The main decision-making of GPhA is the Board of Directors supported by the Executive Committee and two standing Committees, namely the Government Affairs Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee.

Membership: GPhA consists of 141 member associations, firms and laboratories nationwide.

7. German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright Law (GRUR)

[Original name: Deutsche Vereinigung für gewerblichen Rechtsschutz und Urheberrecht]

Headquarters: Founded in 1891 at Köln, Germany.

Objectives: To promote scientific education and further development of the protection of industrial property, copyright and competition law; to offer technical support to the legislative and administrative decision and policy-makers with regard to the protection of industrial property rights and copyright.

Structure: The governing bodies of GRUR are the General Council, the main decision-making organ, the Executive Committee and the General Assembly. The President and the Vice-President are the legal representatives of GRUR.

Membership: GRUR counts more than 4,000 members representatives of all professional groups, in particular judges, members of the Patent and Trademark Office, lawyers and patent attorneys. Among the members are more than 250 foreign practitioners coming from 44 countries.

8. Healthcheck

Headquarters: Established in 2004 in Ghana.

Objectives: To promote across the West Africa Sub-region research, training and advocacy on health, intellectual property and knowledge assets in order to promote and facilitate proper management of resources among poor and marginalized communities; to develop and improve traditional medicine.

Structure: Healthcheck is headed by the Director General and the main decision-making organ is the Board of Directors.

Membership: Healthcheck consists of nine individual members.

9. Innovation Business Club (Intelcom)

Headquarters: Established in 2002 at Moscow, Russian Federation.

Objectives: To offer assistance related to intellectual property law to Russian and foreign companies and citizens; to assist them in the preparation of license agreements in the field of intellectual property rights and to assist creators in procedures before the Patent Office.

Structure: The governing bodies of Intelcom are the General Shareholders' Meeting and the Board of Directors. It is headed by a Director General.

Membership: Intelcom consists of more than 20,000 individual members and five organizations.

10. Institute for Policy Innovation (IPI)

Headquarters: Established in December 1986 at Lewisville, Texas, United States of America.

Objectives: To conduct and disseminate research in the areas of economic growth and development, intellectual property, technology policy tax and regulatory policy; to conduct research on intellectual property, including issues related to copyright, patent, trademark and trade secrets.

Structure: IPI is governed by a Board of Trustees empowered to designate Committees and the Advisory Board of Directors.

Membership: IPI consists of over 26,000 members mainly within the United States but also distributed worldwide.

11. Intellectual Property Left (IPLeft)

Headquarters: Established in February 1999 at Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Objectives: To improve the existing intellectual property regimes and devise an alternative system for an equitable access to knowledge, culture, creativity and innovation; to promote dissemination of knowledge and civil society participation in the policy-making process particularly on the issues of compulsory license and public health, open access model to information free use and open source software, trademark and domain names, copyright fair use and public domain.

Structure: The supreme decision-making organs are the General Assembly and the Executive Committee supported in the performance of its tasks by the Advisory Committee and the Secretariat.

Membership: IPLeft consists of 114 individual members nationwide.

12. International Trade Law Institute (IDCID)

[Original name: Instituto de Direito do Comércio Internacional e Desenvolvimento]

Headquarters: Founded in October 2003, at São Paulo, Brazil.

Objectives: To promote, with an interdisciplinary perspective, research activities and other advanced scholarly work in the fields of international law, international trade law and development within the academic community of the Brazilian society and other developing countries; to organize a wide range of institutional activities, offering technical support to governmental and private initiatives related to its core competence.

Structure: The General Meeting represents the highest decision-making body supported by the Governing Board and the Advisory Board.

Membership: IDCID has a total of 688 individual members, of which 54 are admitted members and the remaining 634 are in the process of being formally admitted.

13. Korean Progressive Network (JINBONET)

Headquarters: Established in November 1998 at Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Objectives: To promote human rights in the information society, such as freedom of expression and communication; to examine policies related to public domain, copyright and fair use, free and open source software.

Structure: The main decision-making body is the General Assembly, supported by the Executive Committee, consisting of a Chief and a number of Officers. The Secretariat represents the primary administrative organ of the Organization.

Membership: JINBONET is an individual membership-based organization of 323 members.

14. Library Copyright Alliance (LCA)

Headquarters: Established in May 2005 at Chicago, Illinois, United States of America.

Objectives: To work toward a unified voice and common strategy for the library community responding to and developing proposals to amend national and international copyright law and policy to the digital environment; to foster global access and fair use of information for creativity, research and education and enhance the ability of libraries to serve the needs of people to access, use and preserve digital information.

Structure: LCA's main governing body is the Board of Directors made up of the Executive Directors of the five member library associations and supported by the Secretariat which temporarily is served by the Association of Research Libraries.

Membership: The five major American library associations are incorporated in LCA and collectively represent over 80,000 individual librarians and thousands of libraries throughout the United States of America.

15. Mexican National Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (ANAFAM)

[Original Name: Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Medicamentos de México, A.C.]

Headquarters: Established in May 1945 at Ciudad de México, D.F., Mexico.

Objectives: To promote the development of the national pharmaceutical industry; to provide generic pharmaceutical products making them available at affordable price within the health sector, to represent and defend the interests of its members.

Structure: The governing bodies are the General Assembly and the Board of Directors. The officers consist of a President, Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Membership: ANAFAM consists of 30 national laboratories and firms

16. Open Knowledge Foundation (OKF)

Headquarters: incorporated in May 2004 at Cambridge, United Kingdom.

Objectives: To promote the openness of knowledge in all its forms, in the belief that greater access to information will have far-reaching social and economic benefits; to campaign against restrictions, both legal and non-legal, on open knowledge; to develop support and promote projects and tools that foster and facilitate open knowledge creation, access and dissemination.

Structure: The decision-making body is the Board of Directors, which is supported by the Secretariat and may also delegate part of its powers to specific committees in order to perform its activities and pursue the Organization's objectives.

Membership: OKF consists of 16 individual members and four group members located in the United Kingdom.

17. Public Knowledge, Inc.

Headquarters: Established in September 2001 at Washington, D.C., United States of America

Objectives: To seek to address the public's stake in the convergence of communications policy and intellectual property law; to educate the public, press and policy-makers about intellectual property matters and to facilitate collaboration and communication among different groups involved in intellectual property activities.

Structure: The Board of Directors is the policy-making body. It is supported in the management of Public Knowledge's business by the Executive Committee.

Membership: The corporation counts around 1,000 members.

18. United States Telecom Association (USTA)

Headquarters: Designated originally in Chicago, Illinois, in October 1915 as the "United States Independent Telephone Association", USTA currently has its headquarters in Washington, D.C., United States of America.

Objectives: To represent service providers and suppliers for the telecom industry; to advocate for industry's critical issues before government, administrative institutions, and media. As a key component of its digital agenda, USTA has recently adopted an official policy concerning mainly copyright and related rights as they pertain to access to content by communications service providers.

Structure: The main governing body is the Board of Directors, which may delegate its powers to the Executive Committee or to a group of Officers as it deems appropriate. The Association's Officers are the Chairman of the Board, the first and second Vice-Chairman, a President and Chief Executive, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Membership: USTA comprises over 1,200 companies active in the United States telecommunication industry.

[End of Annex IV and of document]