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**GOVERNING BODIES OF WIPO  
AND THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO**

**Twenty-Fifth Series of Meetings  
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ACTIVITIES IN THE YEAR 1993

Report of the Director General

Introduction

1. This document is a report on the activities of the International Bureau during the year 1993. Activities carried out during the first six months (January 1 to June 30) of that year were already reported (document AB/XXIV/9) to the Governing Bodies when they met in September 1993. The present document repeats the description of the activities contained in the said document and also covers the activities carried out during the remainder (July 1 to December 31) of that year. For the convenience of the reader, new paragraphs are marked with a vertical line in the margin.

2. Annex A contains tables summarizing WIPO's development cooperation activities in 1993; Annex B contains information on the advice and assistance given by WIPO to developing countries in the computerization of industrial property offices; Annex C contains information on the advice and assistance given by WIPO to developing countries in the field of patent information and CD-ROM technology; Annex D contains a list of meetings organized by WIPO in 1993; Annex E contains a list of WIPO publications issued in 1993; Annex F contains a list of acronyms of organizations used in the present document; and Annex G contains an index of references to countries, territories, as well as certain intergovernmental organizations, mentioned in this document.

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HIGHLIGHTSAn Overview of Activities and Developments in 1993Introduction

3. At their meetings in September 1993 (the second year of the 1992-93 biennium), the Governing Bodies of WIPO reviewed the work of the International Bureau of WIPO and expressed their appreciation for the amplitude and quality of the tasks accomplished and the efficiency and thoroughness with which they were carried out. The delegations were of the view that the activities had attained their objectives as set out in the work plan for the 1992-93 biennium and that the International Bureau, led by the Director General, responded promptly, as well as with imagination and dedication, to the various needs of the member States and to the new conditions prevailing in the world today.

Development Cooperation Activities

4. In the same meetings, the Governing Bodies stressed the prime importance they attached to the development cooperation activities in favor of developing countries. In 1993, WIPO was able to respond satisfactorily to the training demands of developing countries.

5. During the year, training was given to government officials and personnel from the technical, legal, industrial and commercial sectors in the form of courses, study visits, workshops, seminars, training attachments abroad and on-the-job training by WIPO officials or consultants.

6. Most of the courses, workshops and seminars were organized by WIPO in developing countries. In 1993, some 90 such events were organized at national, subregional, regional and global levels. In addition, 80 study visits were organized, to both industrialized and developing countries, for officials of developing countries. They provided basic knowledge of industrial property or copyright, or specialized information in areas such as computerization of industrial property office administration, the use of computerized patent information data bases (including the use of CD-ROM technology), legal and economic aspects of industrial property, the administration of the collection and distribution of copyright royalties and the use of trademarks for marketing of products and services. In all, 39 developing countries, 10 industrialized countries and nine intergovernmental organizations hosted such courses, meetings and visits or organized them jointly with WIPO. About 6,000 men and women from both the government and private sectors of some 118 developing countries and from seven intergovernmental organizations of developing countries attended these events as participants, of whom some 900 had their travel or living expenses, or both, borne by WIPO; the rest of the participants were local residents. Besides WIPO officials, some 165 outside experts were invited by WIPO as speakers, about 40% of whom were nationals of developing countries. Further, WIPO also bore the travel and living expenses of 100 government officials of developing countries who participated in other WIPO meetings not dealing specifically with development cooperation matters but nonetheless of interest to developing countries, such as meetings of certain Committees of Experts and subsidiary bodies of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).



7. During the year, the WIPO Academy was created. Its objective is to conduct encounter sessions on current intellectual property issues, at the policy level, for middle to senior government officials from developing countries. Three such sessions, one each conducted in English, French and Spanish, were held for 35 such officials from 33 developing countries. WIPO also awarded the first three long-term scholarships for intellectual property law studies, at an academic institution in an industrialized country, to three developing-country nationals.

8. At the request of the governments concerned, WIPO prepared draft laws and regulations which, depending on the country, dealt with one or more aspects of intellectual property or WIPO commented on drafts prepared by the governments of the countries themselves. During the period under review, some 80 countries received advice and assistance in this field.

9. Two hundred and two missions comprising WIPO officials and 75 outside consultants employed by WIPO were undertaken to some 76 developing countries. Those missions gave advice, inter alia, to government authorities on the upgrading of administrative procedures, computerization, the provision of patent information services and the setting up of organizations for the collective administration of rights under copyright law. In planning and implementing each mission, WIPO engaged in close consultations with the government concerned in order to identify the country's needs and priorities.

10. With regard to promotion of the use of the vast resources of technological information contained in patent documents, there was continuing demand for WIPO's state-of-the-art search service for developing countries. Approximately 450 search reports and copies of 2,550 patent documents were supplied to 20 requesting governments and institutions in developing countries during 1993.

11. WIPO also continued its Gold Medal Award scheme, mainly in the context of special exhibitions, for exceptional work done by inventors and creators.

12. Given the interest in various developing regions in reinforcing regional or subregional trade links and the growing awareness of the role which intellectual property could play in this context, WIPO hosted a meeting with the member States of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in January and with the member States of the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR) in October, to discuss cooperation in harnessing their respective intellectual property systems to achieve common economic and trade goals.

#### Norm-Setting Activities

13. Significant work was carried out in several fields of intellectual property in 1993. Many delegations expressed their satisfaction, during the meetings of the Governing Bodies in September, with the progress of WIPO's norm-setting work.

14. In May, the fifth session of the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States concluded that a sixth session was necessary to examine further proposals. That conclusion was subsequently approved by the General Assembly of WIPO at its September meeting. The Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States, which also met in May, was to be reconvened for a second part in conjunction with that sixth session in early 1994.

15. Regarding the Draft Patent Law Treaty, the Assembly of the Paris Union, which met in April and September, asked the Director General to convene an extraordinary session of that Assembly as soon as he believed that the time was ripe for considering the fixing of a date for the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference (the first part of the Conference took place in 1991).
16. The draft Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations were discussed by the Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks at its fifth and sixth sessions in June and late November/early December, respectively. The latter meeting was held in conjunction with the Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference. At its sixth session, the Committee of Experts reviewed the draft Trademark Law Treaty and agreed on certain amendments. The Preparatory Meeting decided that the Director General should convene the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty from October 10 to 28, 1994.
17. In June, the third session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention considered, inter alia, what norms such a Protocol could contain in order to clarify or widen the rights of authors and other owners of copyright. Discussions will continue at a fourth session of the Committee to be held in December 1994.
18. At its first session, in June, the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms discussed what norms a possible future multilateral treaty should contain to ensure a better international protection of the rights of performers and producers of sound recordings. At its second session, in November, it completed the first examination of the International Bureau's proposal for a new instrument and identified a number of issues for further examination at its third session scheduled for December 1994.
19. The establishment of a WIPO Arbitration Center, which will offer services for the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties as from July 1, 1994, was approved by the General Assembly of WIPO in September. Enterprises and individuals wishing to use those services will be able to choose between four dispute-settlement procedures: mediation, arbitration, expedited arbitration (designed particularly for small-scale disputes) and a combined procedure, providing for mediation and, in default of settlement through mediation, arbitration.

#### Program and Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium

20. The Governing Bodies approved in September the draft program and budget proposed by the Director General for the 1994-95 biennium, with an increase of expenditure from about 188 million Swiss francs in the 1992-93 biennium to about 230 million Swiss francs in the 1994-95 biennium. The program of the 1994-95 biennium will see the continuation of a good part of the activities of the 1992-93 biennium. At the same time, it will cover a significantly greater volume of development cooperation activities. In respect of normative activities, the outstanding events foreseen in the new program are the conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property, of the Trademark Law Treaty and, possibly, of the Patent Law Treaty. With regard to international registration activities, the number of applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) is expected to increase by about 15% compared with the 1992-93 biennium. The total of the contributions by States members of the various Unions will be

reduced by 8.6% as compared with the levels in the 1992-93 biennium. This will be achieved through the increased participation, by the PCT Union in particular, but also by the Madrid and Hague Unions, in the financing of certain activities which are of growing interest to those three Unions. In the 1992-93 biennium, the proportion of the income of the contribution-financed Unions to the income of the fee-financed Unions was about 24% to 76%; in the new approved budget, the proportion will become about 19% to 81%. In respect of expenditure, the proportion in the 1992-93 biennium was about 27% to 73%, while in the 1994-95 biennium, the proportion will be 20% to 80%.

21. Unitary Contribution System. The Governing Bodies also decided to apply, as from January 1, 1994, and for a trial period of four years, covering the next two bienniums (1994-95 and 1996-97), a unitary contribution system. This system will replace the existing contribution system in which there are six contribution-financed Unions (Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Locarno and Vienna), where each State pays as many contributions (each one of a different amount) to the International Bureau of WIPO as the number of the Unions of which it is a member. The advantages of the unitary contribution system are that it will make the administration of contributions simpler and be an incentive for States that are not members of all the contribution-financed Unions to join further Unions since accession to such additional Unions will not increase the amount of their contributions. Under the unitary contribution system, each State member will pay one contribution only, irrespective of the number of contribution-financed Unions of which it is a member. Further, under the new system, no State member of a Union would pay more--each would in fact pay less--than under the existing multi-contribution system. To achieve that result, the existing 10 contribution classes have been increased to 14 contribution classes (permitting States to be in a lower contribution class than before) and the total amount of the contributions by States members of the contribution-financed Unions has been reduced by 8.6%. The creation of the four new contribution classes means that, for the great majority of member States, which are developing countries, their present contributions will be considerably reduced, some by as much as 75%, and the yearly contribution for those member States which are in the lowest class will, in 1994, amount to only 1,773 Swiss francs. Under the new system, the contributions of the States which are members of WIPO only, but not of any of the Unions, are aligned on the six lowest classes of the unitary contribution system.

#### International Registration Activities

22. The number of international applications or registrations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs continued to increase, although to a different extent in each of the three registration systems. Growth in 1993, compared with 1992, was 10.26% in the PCT system, 5% in the Madrid system and 8.53% in the Hague system.

23. At their September meetings, the Assemblies of the Madrid and Hague Unions approved an increase in fees of, respectively, 7% and 10%, with effect from April 1, 1994, while the Assembly of the PCT Union agreed that it could examine the possibility of an increase in the PCT fees at an extraordinary session in 1994.

Patent Cooperation Treaty

24. The proposal by the International Bureau according to which the International Bureau would become an alternative receiving Office under the PCT as of January 1, 1994, was approved by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its September session. Further, the Assembly appointed the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office as an International Searching Authority and designated Chinese as a language in which an official text of the PCT is to be established.

25. In 1993, the number of record copies of international applications received by the International Bureau amounted to 28,577, 10.26% more than in 1992. The average number of PCT Contracting States designated per international application was 31.46. International applications thus replaced some 900,000 national applications.

26. In 1993, the International Bureau increased appreciably its information and training activities on promotion and use of the PCT by organizing some 50 information and training seminars and courses, representing some 75 training days for over 3,200 persons (government officials, lawyers and representatives of private circles). In addition, briefings were given at the headquarters of WIPO on the PCT and its operations to such persons.

27. The PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC), at its fifteenth session in June, approved a new list of periodicals under the PCT minimum documentation and discussed the use of optical discs as data carriers for the exchange of patent documents which form part of the PCT minimum documentation between patent offices.

28. A meeting of the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT, which was also held in June, agreed on the modification of certain sections of the Administrative Instructions, certain forms and certain PCT Search Guidelines.

29. In 1993, the International Bureau continued to cooperate with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in the development of a system enabling applicants to prepare European, United States and international (PCT) applications in machine-readable form. This system, called EASY (Electronic Application System), should allow applicants to input the various data to be given in the request and to enjoy the benefit of automatic validity checks of such data, to prepare the remainder of the international application (description, claims and abstract) using a word processor, and to submit the drawings as facsimile images. The International Bureau also concluded an agreement with the EPO for the inclusion of the PCT data in ESPACE-ACCESS discs (a searchable index produced by the EPO) and is exploring further cooperation in the use of CD-ROM technology.

30. The first set of CD-ROMs containing the PCT international applications published in 1989 was issued in 1993, as part of a project to issue the whole backfile (1978-89) of the 66,700 published PCT applications towards the end of 1994. Those data are expected to fill some 140 CD-ROMs.

Madrid Agreement

31. In 1993, the total of international trademark registrations made by the International Bureau was 16,498, representing an increase of 5% in

relation to the corresponding 1992 figure. As the average number of countries covered by each international registration was 10, the international registrations in 1993 had the equivalent effect of some 165,000 national registrations. As for renewals, there were 4,264 in 1993, that is, 21% less than in 1992.

32. The full computerization of the International Trademark Register was completed in 1993. The entry and validation of data relating to some 280,000 international registrations in force in the SEMIRA (System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Admistration) data base were completed in May. Work continued in 1993 on the MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol System) and MATCHES (MAPS Assisted Translation and Classification (Help for Examiners) System) computerized systems intended to facilitate the automatic classification and translation (English to French and French to English) of terms appearing in the list of goods and services under the Nice Classification. In the long run, the MAPS system will replace the existing SEMIRA system.

33. The archiving and publishing system using optical discs, known as MINOS (Marks INformation Optically Stored), which was set up to rationalize the management and operation of the documentation and to improve and facilitate access to the files of international registrations and their publication, was improved in 1993. Further, the backlog scanning of the more than 160,000 international registration files (amounting to some 1.6 million pages) was completed.

34. The production of ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry INformation) CD-ROM discs containing all the relevant data of each international mark registered in the International Trademark Register, which started on a monthly basis in May 1992, continued throughout 1993 in the form of "biblio discs" (containing text only). Digitalizing of the backlog image data base (amounting to some 105,000 images) was completed in 1993 and the first "image disc" (containing figurative elements of marks only) was issued in 1993, together with the monthly biblio disc.

#### Hague Agreement

35. In 1993, the number of industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations received by the International Bureau was 5,191, representing an increase of 8.53% in relation to the 1992 figure (4,783).

36. The Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, at its third session in April, discussed in detail a "Draft New Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs" prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the outcome of the Committee's previous sessions. In November, the International Bureau published a revised version of the Draft New Act which will be discussed by the Committee of Experts at its fourth session to be held in early 1994.

#### Countries in Transition To a Market-Economy System

37. During 1993, WIPO's contacts with countries in transition to a market-economy system were primarily in connection with those countries' programs of preparation and enactment of intellectual property laws, the establishment of industrial property offices, as well as adherence to

(principally by depositing with the Director General a declaration of continued application) to WIPO-administered treaties. Government leaders and officials from several of those countries had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and studied the International Bureau's work, while WIPO officials visited the capitals of the countries concerned to give further advice. Officials of those countries in charge of intellectual property matters were invited for discussions at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva, and study visits by them to various countries were organized by WIPO. The International Bureau assisted them, on request, in the preparation of laws dealing with one or more aspects of intellectual property. Advice was also given on the establishment of administrative structures to implement those laws, while assistance and training were extended in relation to accession to WIPO-administered treaties. Staff members of the International Bureau lectured in seminars and meetings to promote awareness of the importance of intellectual property in those countries as well as in special training courses.

38. During the year, the International Bureau gave advice and assistance, in particular, to the Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property (which groups nine States of the former Soviet Union, that is to say, ARMENIA, BELARUS, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN) on a plan to set up a regional patent system under the proposed Eurasian Patent Convention.

#### New Premises

39. The construction of a building in the Centre Administratif des Morillons (CAM) in Geneva by the Geneva Cantonal authorities, with WIPO's help, was completed in 1993.

40. The building, leased by WIPO, was occupied by several administrative units of the International Bureau, including the International Trademark and Industrial Design Registries, in October. It contains some 140 work places.

41. The new building was inaugurated in a ceremony organized in November by the Fondation du Centre international de Genève (FCIG), the Département des travaux publics of the Canton of Geneva and WIPO in the presence of the President of the Conseil d'Etat of Geneva and the Director General.

#### Staff Matters

42. In their September meetings, the Governing Bodies of WIPO approved the Director General's intention to promote Mr. Carlos Fernández Ballesteros and Mr. Mihály Ficsor as Assistant Directors General. They were promoted with effect on October 1. Both officials are responsible for matters relating to copyright and neighboring rights.

43. Mr. Shahid Alikhan, Deputy Director General, retired on November 30.

#### New Adherences to Treaties

44. In the course of 1993, the number of member States party to the treaties administered by WIPO increased with the adherences or declarations of continued application of the following countries to the following treaties:

(i) ARMENIA, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, LATVIA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SAINT LUCIA, SLOVAKIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA and UZBEKISTAN to the WIPO Convention, bringing the number of member States to 143;

(ii) BELARUS, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, LATVIA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SLOVAKIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA and UZBEKISTAN to the Paris Convention, bringing the number of member States to 117;

(iii) ALBANIA, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GAMBIA, JAMAICA, KENYA, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SAINT LUCIA, SLOVAKIA and THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, to the Berne Convention, bringing the number of member States to 105;

(iv) CZECH REPUBLIC and SLOVAKIA to the Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement, bringing the number of member States to 31;

(v) CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, GREECE, POLAND, SLOVAKIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and YUGOSLAVIA to the Budapest Treaty, bringing the number of member States to 29;

(vi) BOLIVIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, GREECE, JAMAICA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, SLOVAKIA and SWITZERLAND to the Rome Convention, bringing the number of member States to 45;

(vii) CHINA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, GREECE, JAMAICA, NETHERLANDS, SLOVAKIA and SWITZERLAND to the Geneva (Phonograms) Convention, bringing the number of member States to 50;

(viii) ARMENIA, CROATIA and SWITZERLAND to the Brussels (Satellites) Convention, bringing the number of member States to 18;

(ix) BELARUS and MOROCCO to the Nairobi Treaty, bringing the number of member States to 34;

(x) CZECH REPUBLIC and SLOVAKIA to the Strasbourg Agreement, bringing the number of member States to 27;

(xi) BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA and THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA to the Nice Agreement, bringing the number of member States to 38;

(xii) BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA and THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA to the Locarno Agreement, bringing the number of member States to 21;

(xiii) BELARUS, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, LATVIA, NIGER, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UZBEKISTAN and VIET NAM to the PCT, bringing the number of member States to 63;

(xiv) BELARUS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, KAZAKHSTAN, SLOVAKIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA and UZBEKISTAN to the Madrid (Registration of Marks) Agreement, bringing the number of member States to 38;

(xv) COTE D'IVOIRE and YUGOSLAVIA to the Hague Agreement, bringing the number of member States to 23;

(xvi) CZECH REPUBLIC and SLOVAKIA to the Lisbon Agreement, bringing the number of member States to 17;

(xvii) BRAZIL, CHILE, CZECH REPUBLIC and SLOVAKIA to the Film Register Treaty, bringing the number of member States to nine.



## PART I: GOVERNING BODIES

Assembly of the Paris Union

45. The Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) held its twentieth (10th extraordinary) session in Geneva on April 5, 1993.

46. The following 54 States, members of the Assembly of the Paris Union, were represented: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBYA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA.

47. The following two States, members of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union, were represented by observers: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, SYRIA.

48. The following 11 States, members of WIPO but not of the Paris Union, were represented by observers: ALBANIA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, INDIA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, VENEZUELA.

49. Representatives of the Commission of CEC and the EPO participated in the session in an observer capacity.

50. The Assembly of the Paris Union:

(i) decided that the second part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned, scheduled for July 1993, be postponed;

(ii) decided that the agenda of the twenty-first session of the Paris Union Assembly (to be held from September 20 to 29, 1993) would contain an item concerning the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference;

(iii) expressed in particular to the United States of America its strong expectation and wish that the second part of the Diplomatic Conference take place as early as possible in 1994.

WIPO Budget Committee

51. The WIPO Budget Committee held its eleventh session in Geneva from April 19 to 21, 1993. The following 14 States, members of the Budget Committee, were represented at the session: BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, JAPAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

52. The Budget Committee reviewed the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium as contained in document AB/XXIV/2 and examined a proposal, as contained in document AB/XXIV/5, to introduce a unitary contribution system.

53. The report of the Budget Committee regarding the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium is reproduced as document AB/XXIV/3; document

AB/XXIV/4 contains the observations of the Director General on that report. The report of the Budget Committee regarding the unitary contribution system is reproduced as document AB/XXIV/6; document AB/XXIV/7 contains the observations of the Director General on that report.

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO

54. The Governing Bodies of WIPO held their twenty-fourth series of meetings in Geneva from September 20 to 29. Delegations from 104 States: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA; 17 intergovernmental organizations: ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, CEC, EFTA, EPO, GATT, ILO, ISESCO, JIU, LAS, OAPI, OAU, UN, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO; and 12 international non-governmental organizations: AIPPI, ASPIP, BIEM, CISAC, EBU, FIM, IAA, ICA, ICC, IFPI, IFRRO, IPA participated in the meetings.

55. The following 21 Governing Bodies met:

- WIPO General Assembly, fourteenth session (11th ordinary);
- WIPO Conference, twelfth session (11th ordinary);
- WIPO Coordination Committee, thirty-first session (24th ordinary);
- Paris Union Assembly, twenty-first session (11th ordinary);
- Paris Union Conference of Representatives, twenty-first session (11th ordinary);
- Paris Union Executive Committee, twenty-ninth session (29th ordinary);
- Berne Union Assembly, fourteenth session (11th ordinary);
- Berne Union Conference of Representatives, fourteenth session (11th ordinary);
- Berne Union Executive Committee, thirty-fifth session (24th ordinary);
- Madrid Union Assembly, twenty-fifth session (10th ordinary);
- Hague Union Assembly, thirteenth session (9th ordinary);
- Hague Union Conference of Representatives, thirteenth session (9th ordinary);
- Nice Union Assembly, thirteenth session (11th ordinary);
- Nice Union Conference of Representatives, twelfth session (11th ordinary);
- Lisbon Union Assembly, tenth session (10th ordinary);
- Council of the Lisbon Union, seventeenth session (17th ordinary);
- Locarno Union Assembly, thirteenth session (10th ordinary);
- IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly, twelfth session (9th ordinary);
- PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly, twenty-first session (9th ordinary);
- Budapest Union Assembly, tenth session (7th ordinary);
- Vienna Union Assembly, sixth session (5th ordinary).

56. The main subjects considered by the Governing Bodies and the main decisions which they adopted are described below.

57. Activities of WIPO from July 1, 1992, to June 30, 1993. Almost all of the delegations expressed their satisfaction with the contents of the reports on the activities submitted by the Director General, in particular with the accurate and clear description of the International Bureau's work carried out during the period under review. They voiced their appreciation for the amplitude and quality of the tasks accomplished and the efficiency and thoroughness with which they were carried out. The delegations were of the opinion that the objectives of the activities as set out in the work plan of the 1992-93 biennium had been attained. In their view the International Bureau, led by the Director General, responded promptly and also imaginatively and with dedication to the varied needs of the member States and to the new conditions prevailing in the modern world.

58. Almost all of the delegations stressed the primary importance that they attached to the development cooperation activities in favor of developing countries. The delegations of the recipient developing countries emphasized the priority which should be given to assistance to developing countries in order that the vital role played by intellectual property in cultural, technological and economic development might be enhanced. Those delegations hoped that WIPO's development cooperation program would be increased in the future to allow for the development, in developing countries, of intellectual property systems suited to local needs and in harmony with international trends. The delegations of donor countries reaffirmed their willingness to continue supporting WIPO's development cooperation program, whether with funds or in kind, and wherever possible to increase their contribution. The development cooperation activities that were considered most useful by the delegations of developing countries included different kinds of training for various groups of people; assistance in the drafting of legislation; advice on the rationalization of the administrative operations of national offices, in particular through computerization; assistance in the development of patent information services to the public through increased use of CD-ROM technology; the teaching of intellectual property in universities; and the establishment of societies for the fair and efficient administration of copyright and neighboring rights. In that respect the creation of the WIPO Academy and the award of long-term scholarships for intellectual property studies in academic institutions were welcomed by many delegations as two initiatives that responded to their wishes.

59. A number of delegations, referring to the decline in the multilateral resources made available to WIPO from extrabudgetary sources such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), urged donor countries to increase their assistance and supported the proposal of the Director General that more funds from WIPO's regular budget be allocated to development cooperation activities in the next biennium (see under "Program and Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium," below). As the promotion of adherence to treaties was an important development cooperation activity, many delegations supported the Director General's proposal of a unitary contribution system (see under "Unitary Contribution System," below), since that would encourage a greater number of developing countries to adhere to treaties to which they were not yet party.

60. A large number of delegations from both developing and industrialized countries emphasized the importance of WIPO's normative work and its activities in connection with the international registration systems. The overwhelming majority of those delegations were satisfied with the progress of

the normative work, and expressed their desire to see the early conclusion of that work in relation to the establishment of the Patent Law Treaty, the preparations for a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property, the draft Trademark Law Treaty, a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention, a possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and arbitration and other extrajudicial mechanisms for the resolution of disputes between private parties.

61. Many delegations expressed their full satisfaction with the success of the PCT and its operations. Some delegations expressed concern about the financial position of the Madrid and Hague systems.

62. Program and Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium. The Governing Bodies approved the draft program and budget proposed by the Director General for the 1994-95 biennium, with an increase of expenditure (from about 188 million Swiss francs in the 1992-93 biennium to about 230 million Swiss francs in the 1994-95 biennium). The program of the coming biennium will see the continuation of many of the activities of the 1992-93 biennium. At the same time, it will cover a significantly greater number of development cooperation activities. With respect to normative activities, the outstanding events provided for in the new program are the conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property, that of the Trademark Law Treaty and, possibly, that of the Patent Law Treaty. As for international registration activities, the number of PCT applications is expected to increase by about 15% compared with the 1992-93 biennium. The total of the contributions by States members of the various Unions will be reduced by 8.6% as compared to the levels in the 1992-93 biennium. This will be achieved through the increased participation, by the PCT Union in particular but also by the Madrid and Hague Unions, in the financing of certain activities that are of growing interest to those three Unions. In the 1992-93 biennium, the proportion of the income of contribution-financed Unions to that of fee-financed Unions was about 24% to 76%; in the new approved budget, the proportion would be about 19% to 81%, while for expenditure the proportions are 27% to 73% and 20% to 80%, respectively.

63. Unitary Contribution System. The Governing Bodies also decided to apply, as from January 1, 1994, for a trial period of four years covering the next two bienniums (1994-95 and 1996-97), a unitary contribution system. The system will replace the existing contribution system in which there are six contribution-financed Unions (Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Locarno, Vienna), with each State paying as many contributions (each one of a different amount) to the International Bureau of WIPO as there are Unions of which it is a member. The advantages of the unitary contribution system are that it will make the administration of contributions simpler and be an incentive for States members of fewer than all the contribution-financed Unions to join additional Unions, since adherence to the additional Unions will not increase the amount of their contributions. Under the unitary contribution system, each State member will pay one contribution only, regardless of the number of contribution-financed Unions of which it is a member. Moreover, under the new system no State member of a Union would pay more--each would in fact pay less--in contributions than under the existing multicontribution system. To achieve that result, the existing 10 contribution classes have been increased to 14 contribution classes (which allows States to be in a lower contribution class than previously), and the total amount of the contributions by States members of the contribution-financed Unions has been reduced by 8.6%. The creation of the four new contribution classes means that, for the great majority of member

States that are developing countries, their present contributions will be considerably reduced, some by as much as 75%, and the yearly contribution for the member States in the lowest class will now amount to only 1,773 Swiss francs. Under the new system, the contributions of the States that are members only of WIPO and not of any of the Unions are aligned with the lowest six classes of the unitary contribution system.

64. Draft Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property. The General Assembly of WIPO agreed that the sixth session of the Committee of Experts and the second part of the Preparatory Meeting would be convened early in 1994 and that the Diplomatic Conference would be convened for a period of three weeks late in 1994 or during the first half of 1995.

65. Continuation of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents Are Concerned. The Assembly of the Paris Union decided not to fix a date for the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference at its present session, and asked the Director General to convene an extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Paris Union when he believed that the time is ripe for the fixing of such a date to be considered.

66. Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Marks Are Concerned ("Trademark Law Treaty"). The Assembly of the Paris Union approved the holding of a seventh session of the Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks, a Preparatory Meeting of the Diplomatic Conference and the Diplomatic Conference itself in the course of the 1994-95 biennium.

67. Establishment of WIPO Arbitration Services. The General Assembly of WIPO approved the establishment of a WIPO Arbitration Center, which will offer services for the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties as from July 1, 1994. Enterprises and individuals wishing to use those services will be able to choose between four dispute-settlement procedures: mediation, arbitration, expedited arbitration (designed particularly for small-scale disputes) and a combined procedure, providing for mediation and, in default of settlement through mediation, arbitration.

68. Setting of Norms and Procedures for the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights. Besides the activities described in the preceding paragraphs, the 1994-95 biennium will see the continuation of work on a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a possible instrument on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms, the preparation of a draft new treaty on the protection and/or international registration of geographical indications, the study of the question of granting certain intergovernmental organizations the same status as that of States in relation to treaties administered by WIPO or a similar status, the drafting of a model law on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms, together with guiding principles on the application of copyright and neighboring rights to the electronic storage, transmission and reproduction of works, recordings and broadcasts, and, lastly, the study of a possible voluntary international numbering system for certain categories of literary and artistic works and of phonograms.

69. Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm-Setting. As far as this area of work is concerned during the next biennium, forums will be held on topical aspects of the patent protection of biotechnological inventions, on the question of protection against

counterfeiting and piracy and on the protection of audiovisual works. Studies will be made of the measures that could be taken to secure better protection for well-known marks and of the questions of the protection overlaps between trade names, marks and slogans.

70. Increase in Fees in the Registration Systems. The Assemblies of the Madrid and Hague Unions approved increases in fees of 7% and 10%, respectively.

71. The Assembly of the PCT Union agreed that the question of an increase in PCT fees could be reexamined in 1994.

72. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The proposal by the International Bureau according to which the International Bureau would become an alternative receiving Office under the PCT as of January 1, 1994, was approved. The Assembly of the PCT further appointed the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office as an International Searching Authority with effect on September 22, 1993, and designated Chinese as a language in which an official text of the PCT would be established.

73. Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. Work on the revision of the Hague Agreement will continue. A Diplomatic Conference is scheduled to be held in 1995 to adopt the new Act of the Agreement.

74. Staff Matters. The Governing Bodies and the Director General paid tribute to the outgoing Deputy Director General Shahid Alikhan (he retired on November 30, 1993), praising the invaluable services that he had rendered the Organization during his term of office. The Governing Bodies also approved the Director General's intention to promote Mr. Mihály Ficsor and Mr. Carlos Fernández-Ballesteros to the rank of Assistant Director General and to promote Mr. Raymond Andary to grade D.1. The promotions took effect on October 1, 1993.

Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Rome Convention)

75. From October 11 to 13, the Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Rome Convention) convened by WIPO, ILO and UNESCO held its fourteenth ordinary session in Geneva. The following eight member States of the Committee were represented: CHILE, COLOMBIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, MEXICO, UNITED KINGDOM and URUGUAY. Seven States party to the Convention but not members of the Committee (AUSTRALIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, JAPAN, PANAMA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND) and nine States not party to the Convention (BELARUS, LIBYA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, TUNISIA, VENEZUELA) were represented as observers.

76. Representatives from one international intergovernmental organization (LAS) and from the following nine international non-governmental organizations participated in observer capacity: ALAI, BIEM, CISAC, EBU, FIA, FIAPF, FIM, IFPI, IMC.

77. The Committee took note of developments regarding the Rome Convention since its thirteenth session in June 1991, particularly that the following countries had become bound by the Convention: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BOLIVIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, GREECE, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN and SWITZERLAND.

78. The Committee also noted the adherence of JAMAICA and NAMIBIA to the Berne Convention, that of CHINA, CYPRUS, THE NETHERLANDS, SLOVAKIA and SWITZERLAND to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (Phonograms Convention) and that of GREECE, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA and SWITZERLAND to the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (Satellite Convention).

79. The Committee noted with satisfaction a report on the activities of the sponsoring organizations to provide assistance and training for developing countries with a view to promoting the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations.

80. Finally, the Committee noted the "Information and Comments Received by the Secretariat from States Party, or Eligible to Become Party, to the Rome Convention Regarding the Implementation of, or Adherence to, the Convention, Respectively" (document ILO/UNESCO/WIPO/ICR.14/6), prepared by the International Bureau.

81. A number of delegations informed the Committee on preparatory legislative work undertaken in their respective countries in order to accede to the Rome Convention.

[Part II follows]

PART II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Fields of Industrial Property and Copyright and Neighboring Rights

Objective

82. The objective is to assist developing countries in the establishment or modernization of intellectual property systems suited to their development goals in the following ways:

- (i) developing human resources,
- (ii) facilitating the creation or improvement of national or regional legislation and their enforcement,
- (iii) encouraging adherence to WIPO-administered treaties,
- (iv) facilitating the creation or improvement of governmental and other institutions for the administration and effective implementation of national or regional legislation,
- (v) encouraging local inventive and creative artistic activity and the exploitation of its results,
- (vi) developing the teaching of intellectual property law,
- (vii) developing the profession of intellectual property lawyer and agent,
- (viii) facilitating the acquisition of foreign, locally protected technology through licensing contracts,
- (ix) facilitating the access to and the use of technological information contained in patent documents,
- (x) consulting the two Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation,
- (xi) facilitating participation in certain WIPO meetings.

Activities

Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Industrial Property: General

83. In 1993, a total of 114 developing countries, four developing territories, and nine intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COMOROS, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DOMINICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, GABON, GAMBIA, GHANA, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA BISSAU, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LAOS, LEBANON,



LESOTHO, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MARSHALL ISLANDS, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, MYANMAR, NAMIBIA, NAURU, NEPAL, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAMOA, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TUVALU, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, ARUBA and the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, HONG KONG, NIUE, ARIPO, OAPI, OAU, ECA, ESCAP, ASEAN, SELA, JUNAC and MERCOSUR.

84. A total of 63 training courses, seminars or other meetings in the field of industrial property were organized; sixteen were at the global level, 34 at the regional and 13 at the national levels. Some 3,700 persons from the public and private sectors attended these events and received training or information on different aspects of industrial property. Of that number, 750 persons participated at the expense of WIPO which bore their travel and living expenses; the other participants were from the host countries.

85. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits for 71 government officials, to industrialized countries.

86. As far as advisory missions on matters relating to legislation and institution-building was concerned, 293 were organized to 98 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants specially recruited for that purpose.

87. In total, 200 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, 104 came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both industrialized and developing. Consultants from developing countries accounted for 25% of the said total number of consultants.

88. In all, 64 countries and 12 intergovernmental organizations contributed in different forms to one or more of the development cooperation activities which took place during the period under review. The different forms of contribution included, inter alia, the following: cash contributions in the form of funds in trust, payment for the travel and/or the living expenses of participants in training courses or study visits, hosting a course or a meeting by making available a meeting room and secretariat support, receiving trainees and study visits, providing the services of experts as members of advisory missions or as speakers, providing patent documents and some equipment. The remainder of the costs were borne by WIPO.

89. Those contributing countries and intergovernmental organizations were: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CANADA, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, JAPAN, JORDAN, LESOTHO, MALAYSIA, MALI, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAIRE, ZIMBABWE, UNDP, CEC, EPO, BBM, IDB, OAPI, ARIPO, ASEAN, JUNAC, ECLAC, OECS and SELA.

90. For more details, see Annex A of the present document.

Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Copyright:  
General

91. In 1993, a total of 98 developing countries, one developing territory and four intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities in the field of copyright: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELIZE, BENIN, BHUTAN, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, GABON, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SAINT LUCIA, SAMOA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, HONG KONG, ASEAN, ISESCO, OAU and SADC.

92. A total of 27 training courses, seminars or other meetings in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights were organized; five were at the global level, 10 were at the regional and 12 at the national levels. Some 2,130 persons from the public and private sectors attended these events and received training or information on different aspects of copyright and neighboring rights. Of that number, 234 persons participated at the expense of WIPO which bore their travel and living expenses; the other participants were from the host countries.

93. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits to both industrialized and developing countries for nine officials.

94. As far as advisory missions on matters relating to legislation and institution-building was concerned, 51 were organized to 47 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants specially recruited for that purpose.

95. In total, 38 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, 14 came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both industrialized and developing. Consultants from developing countries accounted for 60% of the said total number of consultants.

96. In all, 39 countries and two intergovernmental organizations contributed in different forms to one or more of the development cooperation activities which took place during the period under review. The different forms of contribution included, inter alia, the following: cash contributions in the form of funds in trust, payment for the travel and/or the living expenses of participants in training courses or study visits, hosting a course or a meeting by making available a meeting room and secretariat support, receiving trainees and study visits, providing the services of experts as members of advisory missions or as speakers. The remainder of the costs were borne by WIPO.

97. Those contributing countries and intergovernmental organizations were: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, JAPAN, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, IIDA and ISESCO.

98. For more details, see Annex A of the present document.

Industrial Property: Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels

Global: Industrial Property

99. In June, WIPO organized in Washington, D.C., in cooperation with the Government of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a Training Course on Patents and Trademarks, in English. The Course was attended by five government officials from BANGLADESH, BULGARIA and URUGUAY whose travel and subsistence costs were funded partly by UNDP-financed projects and partly through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

100. In June, WIPO organized in Geneva an Interregional Workshop on Industrial Property Management at Enterprise Level, under the interregional project entitled "Support to Service-Oriented Intellectual Property Administrations for Private Sector Development," financed by UNDP. Fifteen government officials and representatives of the private sector from ALGERIA, BRAZIL, CHINA, COLOMBIA, INDIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, the PHILIPPINES, TURKEY, VIET NAM and ZIMBABWE participated in the Workshop and shared their experience in organizing patent and trademark services for enterprises. Four WIPO consultants from AUSTRIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, four participant speakers and two WIPO officials made presentations.

101. In late June and early July, WIPO organized a Training Seminar on the Use of Patent Documentation: Techniques for Searching and Dissemination of Information, in English and French, in cooperation with the Austrian Patent Office and the National Institute of Industrial Property of FRANCE (INPI) and the European Patent Office (EPO), in The Hague, Paris and Vienna. The Seminar was attended by 20 government officials from BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CHILE, CHINA, EGYPT, GUINEA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND and HONG KONG, and by an official from the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). Their travel and subsistence costs were funded by either EPO or UNDP. The Seminar was followed by a visit to the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva.

102. In September, WIPO organized in Geneva an Orientation Seminar on General Aspects of Industrial Property in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. One hundred and fifteen government officials from the following 70 countries attended: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CYPRUS, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, GABON, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, SUDAN,

SYRIA, THAILAND, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE; in addition, 35 officials of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office in Geneva of 22 countries, an official from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and an official from UNDP attended the Seminar; lectures were given by 13 WIPO officials. After the Seminar, the 115 government officials were divided into smaller groups and continued their training in one or other of the nine training courses mentioned hereafter (in paragraphs 103 to 111).

103. In September, 20 government officials attended a Specialized Training Course on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in French, organized by WIPO and BBM in The Hague. Those officials were from ALGERIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CHAD, CHILE, CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, GABON, GUINEA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MOROCCO and TUNISIA; their subsistence costs were funded by BBM. Lectures and training were given by BBM officials, representatives of private enterprises, officials of the member States of BBM (BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS) and a WIPO official. The Course was followed by visits to private enterprises in BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG and the NETHERLANDS.

104. In September, 16 government officials attended a Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property, in Spanish, organized in Madrid by WIPO and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM). Those officials were from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, PANAMA, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. The travel and subsistence costs of seven of the participants were funded by the Government of SPAIN and those of one participant by a UNDP-financed country project. Lectures and training were given by officials of OEPM and two WIPO officials.

105. In September, two government officials from CAPE VERDE and GUINEA-BISSAU attended a Training Course on Industrial Property, in Portuguese, organized in Lisbon by WIPO and the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of PORTUGAL.

106. In September, 22 government officials attended a Seminar on Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documents, conducted in English and French and jointly organized by WIPO and the EPO in The Hague. Those officials were from BENIN, BRAZIL, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, the CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, the PHILIPPINES, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SYRIA, THAILAND and VIET NAM. The travel and subsistence costs of 15 of the participants were funded by the EPO and the total costs of three participants by a UNDP-financed country project. Lectures and training were given by officials of the EPO, representatives of private companies, officials of Member States of the EPO and two WIPO officials.

107. In September, seven government officials attended a Training Course on Industrial Property, in English, organized by WIPO and the German Patent Office in Munich. Those officials were from BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, KENYA, MALAWI, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and ZAMBIA. The Government of GERMANY funded the travel and subsistence costs of all participants but one, whose costs were funded by a UNDP-financed country project. Lectures and training were given by officials of the German Patent Office.

108. In September, nine government officials attended a Specialized Training Course on Patent Examination for Government Officials of Developing Countries, in English, organized by WIPO and the Patent Office (Octrooiraad) of the NETHERLANDS in The Hague, with the assistance of the Government of the NETHERLANDS. Those government officials were from CHINA, CUBA, INDIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, MEXICO, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND and VIET NAM. The subsistence costs of the participants were funded by the Government of the NETHERLANDS. Lectures and training were given by officials of the Octrooiraad and a WIPO official.

109. In September, six government officials attended a Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information, in English, organized by WIPO and the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna. Those officials were from EGYPT, INDIA, JAMAICA, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and SRI LANKA; about half of the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were funded by the Government of AUSTRIA. Lectures and training were given by officials of the Austrian Patent Office.

110. In September, 34 government officials attended a Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property, in English and French, organized jointly in Strasbourg (FRANCE) by WIPO and the Centre for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI), with the cooperation of INPI (FRANCE) and financial assistance from the Governments of FRANCE and SWITZERLAND. The participants were from ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CYPRUS, GABON, the GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, JORDAN, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALTA, MAURITIUS, MONGOLIA, NAMIBIA, NIGER, PERU, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, THAILAND, TUNISIA, UGANDA, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZIMBABWE and the GCC. Lectures were given by professors, lawyers and patent attorneys from or associated with CEIPI, officials of INPI (FRANCE), the Patent and Registration Office of SWEDEN and the EPO and three WIPO officials, and representatives of private enterprises in FRANCE and GERMANY. The Course was followed, for most of the participants, by practical training in the industrial property offices of one of the following countries: BULGARIA, CANADA, CZECH REPUBLIC, EGYPT, FRANCE, HUNGARY, INDIA, ISRAEL, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM.

111. In September and October, eight government officials attended a Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques, in English, organized by WIPO and the Patent and Registration Office of SWEDEN in Stockholm. Those officials were from BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, EGYPT, INDONESIA, KENYA, NICARAGUA, PAKISTAN and VIET NAM. The travel costs of the participants were covered by funds made available to WIPO by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), while their subsistence costs were funded by the Swedish Commission for Technical Cooperation (BITS). Lectures and training were given by officials of the Swedish Office.

112. In October and November, WIPO organized the WIPO Seminar on the Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Biotechnology: European Experience, jointly with the EPO in The Hague, Munich and Geneva. Seventeen government officials from BRAZIL, CUBA, EGYPT, GUATEMALA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, the PHILIPPINES, THAILAND and VIET NAM participated in the Seminar. The travel and subsistence costs of 13 of the participants were funded by the EPO. Presentations were made by officials of the EPO and WIPO.

113. In October and November, WIPO organized the first three sessions of the WIPO Academy on Intellectual Property at its headquarters. The first session was held in English, the second in French and the third in Spanish. Each

session lasted two weeks and had a program of lectures, discussions and field trips that was specially designed for the participants who were middle and senior level government officials of developing countries who, in the field of intellectual property, were instrumental in the policy-making process of their countries. The aim of the program was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property, present those elements and issues in such a way as to highlight the policy considerations behind them and thereby to enable the participants, after their return to their respective countries, to sharpen their contribution to the formulation of government policies on intellectual property questions.

114. The 15 government officials who attended the first session of the Academy came from BANGLADESH, CHINA, GHANA, INDIA, JAMAICA, KENYA, KUWAIT, MALAYSIA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, SRI LANKA, SYRIA and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. Papers were presented by 13 WIPO consultants from FRANCE, GERMANY, MALAYSIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and IFIA as well as by WIPO officials. The session coordinator came from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Visits were organized to the research center of a Swiss multinational firm in Lausanne, the Swiss Society for Authors Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) in Zurich, and to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne.

115. The 12 government officials who attended the second session of the Academy on Intellectual Property came from ALGERIA, BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHAD, COTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MOROCCO and VIET NAM. Papers were presented by 12 WIPO consultants from FRANCE, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND and IFIA as well as by WIPO officials. The session coordinator came from FRANCE. The same field visits were made as for the first session.

116. The nine government officials who attended the third session of the Academy came from BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, PERU and URUGUAY. Papers were presented by 10 WIPO consultants from GERMANY, MEXICO, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, VENEZUELA, the EPO and the Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA) as well as by WIPO officials. The session coordinator came from SPAIN. The participants had a similar program of field visits.

117. The Director General opened and closed the sessions and participated in the evaluation of the program which took place at the end of each session.

118. In November, WIPO organized a WIPO Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates from French-Speaking Africa in Geneva and Paris in cooperation with the Government of FRANCE. The seven participants came from BENIN, CAMEROON, the CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, SENEGAL and TOGO. In Geneva, three WIPO consultants from FRANCE and five WIPO officials presented papers on various aspects of intellectual property. Thereafter, the seven magistrates proceeded to Paris for a two-week practical training at the Court of Appeal of Paris and at INPI (FRANCE).

119. Also in 1993, WIPO awarded, for the first time, three long-term scholarships, one leading to a Masters degree, and two to a Diploma, in intellectual property law at the Franklin Pierce Law Center, Concord (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA), for three nationals from INDIA, SRI LANKA and ZIMBABWE.

#### Regional and National: Industrial Property

##### Africa

120. ALGERIA. See also under "Arab countries."

121. ANGOLA. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Maputo.

122. BENIN. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

123. BOTSWANA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

124. In August, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Promotion of Innovation, in Maseru.

125. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), in Banjul.

126. BURKINA FASO. In February, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of BURKINA FASO and with the support of the Government of FRANCE, a National Seminar on Licensing Contracts in Ouagadougou. The Seminar was attended by 40 participants from the judiciary, the university, research institutions, the private and semi-public sectors, as well as by individual inventors. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from FRANCE and two WIPO officials.

127. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

128. BURUNDI. In April, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of BURUNDI and with the support of the Government of FRANCE, a National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names in Economic Development in Bujumbura. The Seminar was attended by some 40 participants from the public sector, research institutions, the judiciary, the university and the private sector, and by individual inventors. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from FRANCE and two WIPO officials.

129. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

130. CAMEROON. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

131. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property and Economic Development for Member States of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), in Libreville.

132. CAPE VERDE. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Maputo.

133. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

134. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property and Economic Development for Member States of UDEAC, in Libreville.
135. CHAD. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of CHAD, a WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names in N'Djamena. Over 30 participants from government institutions, the private sector and semipublic enterprises attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from FRANCE and the NETHERLANDS and a WIPO official.
136. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.
137. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property and Economic Development for Member States of UDEAC, in Libreville.
138. COMOROS. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.
139. CONGO. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.
140. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property and Economic Development for Member States of UDEAC, in Libreville.
141. EQUATORIAL GUINEA. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property and Economic Development for Member States of UDEAC, in Libreville.
142. ETHIOPIA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.
143. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.
144. GABON. In November, WIPO organized a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property and Economic Development for Member States of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), in Libreville. The Seminar was attended by 10 government officials in charge of industrial property matters in CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, the CONGO and EQUATORIAL GUINEA, and over 30 participants from GABON coming from government institutions and the private sector. Presentations were made by a government official from GABON, two WIPO consultants from FRANCE and two WIPO officials.
145. GAMBIA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.
146. In November, WIPO organized a WIPO African Regional Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in Banjul concurrently with the Administrative Council Session of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization



(ARIPO). Some 30 government officials from the following ARIPO member and potential member States attended the Seminar: BOTSWANA, ETHIOPIA, GAMBIA, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from SWEDEN and the EPO and three WIPO officials. The Seminar was organized with the financial assistance of the Governments of GERMANY and SWEDEN.

147. GHANA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

148. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

149. GUINEA. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

150. GUINEA-BISSAU. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Maputo.

151. KENYA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

152. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

153. LESOTHO. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

154. In August, WIPO organized in Maseru an African Subregional Seminar on the Promotion of Innovation. For further details, see paragraph 941.

155. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

156. MADAGASCAR. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

157. MALAWI. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

158. MALI. In August, WIPO organized in Bamako a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in cooperation with the Government of MALI. The Course was attended by 14 government officials from ALGERIA, BENIN, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, the COMOROS, the CONGO, GUINEA, MADAGASCAR, NIGER, RWANDA and SENEGAL, a representative of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) and 40 participants from the public and private sectors of MALI. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from FRANCE and MALI and two WIPO officials. About half of the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of FRANCE.

159. In November, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from FRANCE presented papers at a National Seminar on Distinctive Signs organized by the Government of MALI in Bamako. Some 50 participants from government circles and private enterprises attended this event.

160. MAURITIUS. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

161. MOZAMBIQUE. In July, WIPO organized in Maputo, in cooperation with the Government of MOZAMBIQUE and with the assistance of the Government of SWEDEN, a Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa. The Seminar was attended by two government officials from the industrial property offices of each of the following countries: ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE. In addition, over 30 participants from government agencies, semi-public organizations, the Chamber of Commerce and other business associations as well as from the private sector also attended the Seminar. Four WIPO consultants from BRAZIL, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN and the EPO, two government officials from PORTUGAL and two WIPO officials presented papers.

162. NAMIBIA. In late July and early August, WIPO organized in Windhoek, in cooperation with the Government of NAMIBIA and with the assistance of the Government of SWEDEN, an Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries. The Course was attended by 13 government officials from BOTSWANA, ETHIOPIA, the GAMBIA, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, NIGERIA, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, a representative of IFIA and four government officials from NAMIBIA. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from GHANA, the NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, the EPO, ARIPO and two WIPO officials.

163. In August, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on the Promotion of Innovation, in Maseru.

164. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

165. NIGER. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

166. In November, a WIPO official presented a paper at a National Seminar on Industrial Property organized by the Government of NIGER in Niamey. Some 50 participants from government circles and private enterprises attended.

167. NIGERIA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

168. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

169. RWANDA. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property from French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

170. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Maputo.

171. SENEGAL. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

172. SIERRA LEONE. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

173. SUDAN. See under "Arab Countries."

174. SWAZILAND. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

175. In August, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on the Promotion of Innovation, in Maseru.

176. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

177. UGANDA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

178. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

179. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

180. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

181. ZAMBIA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

182. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

183. ZIMBABWE. In late July and early August, two government officials attended the WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-speaking African countries, in Windhoek.

184. In August, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Promotion of Innovation, in Maseru.

185. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

Regional and National: Industrial Property

Arab Countries

186. ALGERIA. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

187. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-speaking African countries, in Bamako.

188. BAHRAIN. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

189. EGYPT. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

190. In October, WIPO organized in Cairo the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Licensing Contracts and Technology Transfer Arrangements for Arab Countries in cooperation with the Government of EGYPT. For details, see paragraph 952.

191. JORDAN. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

192. KUWAIT. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

193. LIBYA. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

194. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Licensing Contracts and Technology Transfer Arrangements for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

195. MOROCCO. In June, WIPO organized in Rabat a WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in cooperation with the Government of MOROCCO. The course was attended by 19 government officials from ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, EGYPT, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LIBYA, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIA, TUNISIA, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and YEMEN and some 20 government officials and private sector representatives from MOROCCO. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from EGYPT, FRANCE, JORDAN and SWEDEN and two WIPO officials.

196. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Licensing Contracts and Technology Transfer Arrangements for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

197. SAUDI ARABIA. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

198. SUDAN. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

199. In November, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on the PCT, in Banjul.

200. SYRIA. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

201. TUNISIA. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

202. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Licensing Contracts and Technology Transfer Arrangements for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

203. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

204. YEMEN. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in Rabat.

Regional and National: Industrial Property

Asia and the Pacific

205. BANGLADESH. In April, a government official and a representative of research institutions attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

206. In June, a government official and an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

207. In September, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in Bangkok.

208. In November, a government official and a legal practitioner attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

209. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development, in Hanoi.

210. BHUTAN. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

211. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO-ASEAN Forum on the Role of Intellectual Property in the Development of the ASEAN Economies, in Jakarta.

212. Also in October, two government officials attended the WIPO ASEAN Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Jakarta.

213. CHINA. In March, WIPO organized in Beijing in cooperation with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) of the People's Republic of CHINA and the financial assistance of the Government of JAPAN, the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises. The Seminar was attended by 175 participants, out of which 20 were government officials and representatives of the private sector from 10 Asian countries, namely, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, the PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM. The other 145 participants came from various Chinese government departments

and industrial enterprises. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from JAPAN, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as well as by participants from CHINA, JAPAN, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and SINGAPORE, and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also attended the Seminar.

214. In April, a government official and an official of a research institution attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

215. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

216. In September, in cooperation with WIPO, the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) organized a Symposium on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and CHINA in Beijing. The Symposium was attended by more than 200 participants, some 120 of whom were Chinese while the others were from 25 foreign countries and a territory. Presentations were made by guest speakers from CHINA and JAPAN, three WIPO consultants from GERMANY, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the EPO and two WIPO officials. At the opening ceremony, CHINA's instrument of accession to the PCT was handed over to the Director General of WIPO.

217. Also in September, in cooperation with WIPO, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) of CHINA organized, in Beijing, a Forum on the International Registration of Trademarks in CHINA. One hundred and fifty participants from CHINA attended the Forum, including officials of Chinese government agencies, the People's Court and representatives of private enterprises. Presentations were made by Chinese experts, two WIPO consultants from FRANCE and the UNITED KINGDOM and three WIPO officials. Opening addresses were delivered, *inter alia*, by the Director General of WIPO.

218. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

219. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development, in Hanoi.

220. Also in November, a WIPO official presented a paper at the International Symposium on the Strengthening of Economic and Trade Relations between the People's Republic of China and the European Communities (EC) Member States on the Basis of an Enhanced Industrial Property System, organized in Beijing by the EPO, the Chinese Patent Office (CPO), the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) and SAIC.

221. In December, WIPO organized the WIPO Roving Seminars on the Use of Industrial Property Information by Enterprises in cooperation with the CPO, in Beijing, Shanghai, Xian, Chongqing and Shenzhen. In all, more than 150 participants from the government sector, research institutions and enterprises in CHINA attended these events. Papers were presented by a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from CANADA and SWEDEN. Demonstrations of the use of CD-ROMs for search purposes were held by the WIPO team. The Seminars were financed under the UNDP-financed regional project.

222. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

223. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development, in Hanoi.

224. Also in November, WIPO organized a WIPO National Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property Information by Enterprises in Pyongyang in cooperation with the Invention Office of the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. Some 100 participants from government circles, research institutions and enterprises attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWEDEN. The Seminar was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project.

225. FIJI. In April, a government official and a member of the legal profession attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

226. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

227. In July, WIPO organized in Suva, in cooperation with the Government of FIJI, the WIPO Fourth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property. Eleven government officials from MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SAMOA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, TONGA, VANUATU, and eight government officials from FIJI also participated in the Meeting. In addition, five officials from NEW ZEALAND, the South Pacific Forum Secretariat and the University of the South Pacific also participated as observers. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA and the UNITED KINGDOM and three WIPO officials. Country papers giving the present status of intellectual property protection were presented by representatives of each of the above-mentioned participating countries.

228. In September, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in Bangkok.

229. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

230. INDIA. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

231. In April, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

232. In June, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of INDIA and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), and with the financial assistance of UNDP, the second WIPO National Roving Seminars on the Patent System and the Use of Patent Information for Technological Development. The Seminars, which lasted one day each, were held in New Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad and Pune. They were attended in total by 390 participants coming from the concerned government agencies and from industry, commercial and research and development organizations. Two WIPO consultants from the UNITED KINGDOM and two government officials made presentations at these Roving

Seminars. A WIPO official also participated in the Seminars held in New Delhi and Madras.

233. Also in June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

234. In late September and early October, WIPO organized, at the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Office in Bombay, a training course for 20 examiners from the Office on the use of the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification). The training, which was given by a WIPO official, was organized under the UNDP-financed country project.

235. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

236. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development, in Hanoi.

237. INDONESIA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

238. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

239. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

240. In September, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in Bangkok.

241. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO ASEAN Forum on the Role of Intellectual Property in the Development of the ASEAN Economies, in Jakarta, in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat. It was attended by 13 government officials from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and THAILAND, some 20 participants from INDONESIA, coming from government departments, academia and research institutions, industry and the legal profession. It was also attended by the Permanent Representative of MALAYSIA to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva, representing the ASEAN Geneva Committee, a UNDP official and 12 officials from the ASEAN Secretariat. Three WIPO consultants from CANADA, FRANCE and JAPAN, a government official from INDONESIA and a WIPO official presented papers. Country reports on the six ASEAN countries were presented by a government official of the country concerned and a round table discussion on strengthening the intellectual property system in the ASEAN countries was held during the Forum.

242. Also in October, WIPO organized the WIPO ASEAN Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Jakarta, in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat, immediately following the above-mentioned Forum. The Seminar was attended by the same said 13 government officials from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM,



MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and THAILAND, and some 40 participants from INDONESIA, coming from government circles, academia and research institutions, industry and the legal profession. It was also attended by the Permanent Representative of MALAYSIA to the United Nations and other International Organizations at Geneva, a UNDP official and 12 officials from the ASEAN Secretariat. Four WIPO consultants from CANADA, FRANCE, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the Permanent Representative of MALAYSIA in Geneva and two government officials from MALAYSIA and the PHILIPPINES presented papers.

243. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

244. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

245. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

246. In November, two government officials attended a WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

247. LAOS. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development, in Hanoi.

248. MALAYSIA. In March, a government official and a member of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Training Regional Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

249. In April, WIPO organized in Kuala Lumpur, in cooperation with the Government of MALAYSIA and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System. The Round Table was attended by 27 participants from the public and private sectors of BANGLADESH, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM; 27 nationals of MALAYSIA also participated. Five WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and four participants from CHINA, INDIA, the PHILIPPINES and the REPUBLIC OF KOREA presented papers. Three WIPO officials and a consultant from JAPAN attached to WIPO as well as three other officials from the JPO also attended the Round Table.

250. In June, an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

251. In September, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in Bangkok.

252. In October, three government officials attended the WIPO ASEAN Forum on the Role of Intellectual Property in the Development of the ASEAN Economies, in Jakarta.

253. Also in October, three government officials attended the WIPO ASEAN Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Jakarta.

254. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

255. MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF). In July, a government official attended the WIPO Fourth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

256. MONGOLIA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

257. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

258. In May, WIPO organized, in Ulaanbaatar, in cooperation with the Patent and Trademark Office of MONGOLIA and with the financial assistance of the Government of GERMANY, a WIPO National Seminar on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer. Approximately 60 local participants, coming from government and non-government circles, attended the Seminar. Three WIPO consultants from CHINA, GERMANY and the EPO and a WIPO official made presentations at the Seminar.

259. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

260. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

261. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development, in Hanoi.

262. MYANMAR. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

263. NEPAL. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

264. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development, in Hanoi.

265. PAKISTAN. In April, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

266. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

267. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

268. PAPUA NEW GUINEA. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Fourth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

269. PHILIPPINES. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

270. In April, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

271. In June, a government official and an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

272. In September, a WIPO official, a Member of Parliament of the UNITED KINGDOM and a former Congressman of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA participated in a round table on intellectual property rights for Philippine legislators in Manila. The round table was organized by the Senate Committee on Trade and Commerce of the Philippine Congress. It was attended by members of that Committee and a number of its staff, officials from various government departments and representatives of the legal profession, industry and trade.

273. Also in September, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in Bangkok.

274. In October, three government officials attended the WIPO ASEAN Forum on the Role of Intellectual Property in the Development of the ASEAN Economies, in Jakarta.

275. Also in October, three government officials attended the WIPO ASEAN Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Jakarta.

276. In November, a government official and a legal practitioner attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

277. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In March, two representatives of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

278. In April, a government official and an official of a research institution attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

279. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

280. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer in Daeduk, in cooperation with the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO) and the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) of that country. Twenty-eight government officials and legal practitioners from BANGLADESH, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM and 30 participants from government circles, university and research institutions and enterprises from the REPUBLIC OF KOREA attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, GERMANY, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, an expert from the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and a WIPO official. This Seminar was organized under the UNDP-financed regional project for the modernization of intellectual property systems in Asia and the Pacific.

281. SAMOA. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Fourth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

282. SINGAPORE. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

283. In April, a government official and an official of a research institution attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

284. In June, an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

285. In October, three government officials attended the WIPO ASEAN Forum on the Role of Intellectual Property in the Development of the ASEAN Economies, in Jakarta.

286. Also in October, three government officials attended the WIPO ASEAN Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Jakarta.

287. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

288. SOLOMON ISLANDS. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Fourth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

289. SRI LANKA. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

290. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

291. In June, WIPO organized, in Colombo, a WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in cooperation with the Government of SRI LANKA and the Sri Lanka Foundation, and

with the financial support of UNDP. The course was attended by 25 participants from government departments or research institutions of the following 17 countries: BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, CHINA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, VIET NAM, a representative of the China Association of Inventions, and of SRI LANKA, 18 government officials and professionals from the private sector. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, CHINA, INDIA, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, two WIPO officials and a government official from SRI LANKA.

292. In September, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in Bangkok.

293. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

294. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development, in Hanoi.

295. THAILAND. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

296. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

297. In August, WIPO organized trademark training for two government officials in Tokyo.

298. In September, in cooperation with the Government of THAILAND, WIPO organized the Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in Bangkok. The Course was attended by 17 government officials from BANGLADESH, FIJI, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM. Three WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, GERMANY and SWITZERLAND and a WIPO official lectured at the Course.

299. Also in September, four government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in Bangkok.

300. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO ASEAN Forum on the Role of Intellectual Property in the Development of the ASEAN Economies, in Jakarta.

301. Also in October, two government officials attended the WIPO ASEAN Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Jakarta.

302. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

303. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development, in Hanoi.

304. In December, a WIPO consultant from Japan undertook a mission to the Department of Intellectual Property in Bangkok to give advice and training on trademark classification, search and examination.

305. TONGA. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Fourth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

306. VANUATU. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Fourth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

307. VIET NAM. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trademark Strategies and Management for Enterprises, in Beijing.

308. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, in Kuala Lumpur.

309. In June, a government official and an official from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

310. In September, four government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks, in Bangkok.

311. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer, in Daeduk (REPUBLIC OF KOREA).

312. Also in November, WIPO organized the WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development in Hanoi in cooperation with the National Office of Industrial Property (NOIP). Fifteen government officials came from BANGLADESH, CHINA, the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, INDIA, LAOS, MONGOLIA, NEPAL, SRI LANKA and THAILAND; some 30 participants from VIET NAM, coming from government circles, university and research centers and the private sector also attended. Five WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, INDIA, MALAYSIA and the UNITED KINGDOM, two speakers from CHINA and VIET NAM and two WIPO officials presented papers. This Symposium was organized under the UNDP-financed regional project.

#### Regional and National: Industrial Property

##### Latin America and the Caribbean

313. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Eastern Caribbean Countries, in cooperation with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Saint John's. The Seminar was attended by seven participants from DOMINICA, GRENADA, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA and SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, coming from government and legal circles, and some 10 government officials and representatives of legal circles from ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, the BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS and MONTserrat. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from CANADA and the UNITED KINGDOM, an official of OECS as well as two WIPO officials.

314. ARGENTINA. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

315. In September, a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

316. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.

317. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness in Buenos Aires in cooperation with the Government of ARGENTINA and with the assistance of the Government of FRANCE. Some 140 participants from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE and PARAGUAY, coming from government circles, university and research centers, private industry and the legal profession, attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from FRANCE, seven speakers from ARGENTINA and two WIPO officials.

318. Also in November, a university researcher attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado (BRAZIL).

319. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Workshop for Government Officials of Latin America on the Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks, in Montevideo.

320. BOLIVIA. In June, a representative from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

321. Also in June, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries, in Quito.

322. In September, a WIPO official presented a paper at the National Seminar on Industrial Property and Economic Development organized in La Paz by the Bolivian Association of Industrial Property. Some 70 participants from the government and private sectors attended the event.

323. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.

324. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness, in Buenos Aires.

325. BRAZIL. In June, a government official and a representative from the industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

326. In October, WIPO and the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of BRAZIL organized the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro, in Spanish. The Seminar was attended by 12 government officials from

ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, ECUADOR, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. The travel costs of nine of the participants were financed by the Government of BRAZIL. Papers were presented by officials from various Brazilian governmental and private institutions and by a WIPO official.

327. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness, in Buenos Aires.

328. Also in November, WIPO organized the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado, BRAZIL, in cooperation with the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul. For further details see paragraph 945.

329. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Workshop for Government Officials of Latin America on the Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks, in Montevideo.

330. CHILE. In June, two representatives from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

331. In August, WIPO organized in Santiago, in cooperation with the Government of CHILE, the National Seminar on Trademarks and Export Products. The Seminar was attended by some 80 government officials and representatives of enterprises and the legal profession. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from CHILE and PORTUGAL, two speakers from CHILE and a WIPO official.

332. In September, a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

333. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.

334. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness, in Buenos Aires.

335. Also in November, two university professors attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado (BRAZIL).

336. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Workshop for Government Officials of Latin America on the Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks, in Montevideo.

337. COLOMBIA. In June, two representatives from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

338. Also in June, three government officials and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries, in Quito.



339. In September, a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

340. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.

341. In November, two university professors attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado (BRAZIL).

342. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Workshop for Government Officials of Latin America on the Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks, in Montevideo.

343. COSTA RICA. In June, a representative from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

344. In July, a WIPO consultant from SPAIN visited San José to provide training in the examination of trademark applications to government officials.

345. In September, in cooperation with the Government of COSTA RICA, WIPO organized the National Seminar on Industrial Property in San José, in the framework of the UNDP-financed country project. The Seminar was attended by 180 participants from government departments, commercial, research and industrial institutions and also the University. Papers were presented by five government officials from COSTA RICA, a WIPO consultant from SPAIN and a WIPO official.

346. Also in September, a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

347. In November, a university professor attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado (BRAZIL).

348. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Workshop for Government Officials of Latin America on the Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks, in Montevideo.

349. CUBA. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

350. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.

351. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Workshop for Government Officials of Latin America on the Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks, in Montevideo.

352. DOMINICA. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Eastern Caribbean Countries, in Saint John's.

353. ECUADOR. In June, WIPO organized in Quito, in cooperation with the Government of ECUADOR, the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries. The Seminar was attended by 70 participants from ECUADOR and 14 from BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, PERU and VENEZUELA, coming from government departments, industrial, commercial, scientific, legal and judicial circles. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from CHILE, SPAIN and the EPO, a member of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), the President of the Andean Court of Justice and a WIPO official.
354. Also in June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.
355. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.
356. GRENADA. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Eastern Caribbean Countries, in Saint John's.
357. GUATEMALA. In June, a representative from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.
358. JAMAICA. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.
359. MEXICO. In September, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.
360. In October, a WIPO official spoke at a seminar on export promotion and competitiveness organized by the Government of MEXICO, in Monterrey. This event was attended by some 140 participants from government and private business circles in MEXICO.
361. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.
362. In November, a university professor attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado (BRAZIL).
363. NICARAGUA. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.
364. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.
365. PARAGUAY. In September, a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

366. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness, in Buenos Aires.

367. Also in November, a university official attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado (BRAZIL).

368. PERU. In February, WIPO organized the National Symposium on the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, in Lima, in cooperation with the newly-established National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI). Around 200 participants from the public and private sectors attended this Symposium. Papers were presented by two WIPO officials.

369. In June, two representatives from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

370. Also in June, three government officials and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries, in Quito.

371. In September, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

372. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.

373. In November, two university professors attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado (BRAZIL).

374. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Workshop for Government Officials of Latin America on the Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks, in Montevideo.

375. SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Eastern Caribbean Countries, in Saint John's.

376. SAINT LUCIA. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Eastern Caribbean Countries, in Saint John's.

377. SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Eastern Caribbean Countries, in Saint John's.

378. SPAIN. In May and June, WIPO organized, in Madrid and Munich, a Training Seminar on Patent Searching and Examination, in Spanish, in cooperation with the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO; 16 government officials came from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COSTA RICA, CUBA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. The participants also received training at the premises of the EPO in Munich and visited WIPO in Geneva where they heard presentations from various WIPO officials.

379. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In June, a representative from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

380. URUGUAY. In June, a representative from industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

381. In September, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas.

382. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.

383. In November, a university official attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado (BRAZIL).

384. Also in November, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Training Workshop for Government Officials of Latin America on the Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks, in Montevideo, in cooperation with the National Directorate of Industrial Property. Twenty-one government officials from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, PERU and URUGUAY attended. The training was conducted by a WIPO consultant from SPAIN and a WIPO official.

385. Also in November, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks for the Entrepreneurial Sector in Montevideo in cooperation with the National Directorate of Industrial Property, and financed by the WIPO/Uruguay/Inter-American Development (IDB) country project. It was attended by 60 participants from the private sector, enterprises, industrial associations, industrial property attorneys and representatives from the Chamber of Industry and Commerce. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from CHILE and SPAIN, three speakers from URUGUAY and by a WIPO official.

386. VENEZUELA. In June, WIPO organized in Caracas, in cooperation with the Latin American Economic System (SELA), a WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean. Forty-four participants from VENEZUELA attended the Seminar (see also paragraph 954).

387. Also in June, two government officials, a representative from the private sector and a representative from a research institution attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries, in Quito.

388. In September, in cooperation with the Bolivar Program on Regional Technological Integration, Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness, WIPO organized the Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Caracas. The Seminar was attended by 24 participants from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, PERU, SURINAME, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and URUGUAY and 74 local participants from industrial, commercial, scientific, educational and development institutions involved in the activities of the Bolivar Program. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from

COLOMBIA, GERMANY, MEXICO, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a WIPO official and experts from COLOMBIA and VENEZUELA.

389. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Rio de Janeiro.

390. In November, a university professor and a university official attended the WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry, in Gramado (BRAZIL).

Copyright: Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels

Global: Copyright

391. In August, WIPO organized in Stockholm a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in cooperation with the Government of SWEDEN and with the assistance of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). Eleven government officials from CHINA, ETHIOPIA, GAMBIA, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, NIGERIA, UGANDA and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) attended the Course. Lectures were given by six government officials from SWEDEN and three WIPO officials. In the second week of the Course, practical visits were organized to various Swedish copyright organizations. At the end of the Course, the participants visited the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva.

392. In October, WIPO organized in Geneva an Orientation Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights. Thirty-nine government officials and officials from authors' rights societies from the following 33 countries attended the Seminar: BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CHILE, CHINA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUYANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, KENYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, SENEGAL, SRI LANKA, UGANDA, URUGUAY, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE. In addition, 29 officials from 24 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva attended. Papers were presented by six WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by practical training courses, mainly in the field of collective administration of copyright in the authors' societies and related governmental authorities of the following countries: DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, SPAIN, UNITED KINGDOM. These courses are described in the following five paragraphs.

393. In October, eighteen government officials and officials from authors' rights societies attended a General Introductory Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized in London by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of the UNITED KINGDOM and the British Copyright Council (BCC). The officials were from the following 17 countries: BRAZIL, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUYANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SRI LANKA, UGANDA, URUGUAY, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from SWEDEN, 24 experts from the UNITED KINGDOM and two WIPO officials.

394. In October, eight government officials and officials from authors' rights societies attended a Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized in Paris by WIPO in cooperation with the Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers of France (SACEM). The officials were from the following eight countries: CAMEROON, COTE D'IVOIRE, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, NIGER, SENEGAL. Training was given by representatives of SACEM and other experts from FRANCE. A WIPO official also gave a lecture.

395. In October, 12 government officials and officials from authors' rights societies attended a Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized in Madrid by WIPO in cooperation with the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). The officials were from the following nine countries: BRAZIL, CHILE, CUBA, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY. Training was given by representatives of SGAE and other experts from SPAIN. A WIPO official also gave a lecture.

396. In October, two government officials from CHINA and KENYA attended a Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights organized in Munich by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of GERMANY and the Musical Performing and Mechanical Reproduction Rights Society (GEMA).

397. In October, one government official from the GAMBIA attended a Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized in Copenhagen by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of DENMARK and the Danish Composers' Society (KODA).

#### Regional and National: Copyright

##### Africa

398. WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa. In April, WIPO organized in Lisbon, in cooperation with the General Directorate of Arts and Entertainment of the State Secretariat (Ministry) of Culture of PORTUGAL, a WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa. There were seven participants from ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU and MOZAMBIQUE, and some 30 nationals of PORTUGAL representing inter alia the Government, the Portuguese broadcasting organizations and various other interested circles. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND, two WIPO officials and five Portuguese experts.

399. BENIN. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of BENIN, a WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Cotonou. Eighty participants who were government officials, artists, magistrates, lawyers, police and custom officers, authors, composers and performers attended the Course. Two WIPO consultants from BURKINA FASO and SWITZERLAND, two government officials of BENIN and a WIPO official participated in the Course as lecturers.

400. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

401. In November, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Cotonou to provide training on collective administration of copyright for the staff of the Copyright Office of BENIN (BUBEDRA).

402. BURKINA FASO. In October, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of BURKINA FASO and the Conseil francophone de la chanson (CFC) and with the assistance of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation a WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries in Ouagadougou. Some 150 participants from the following countries attended the Seminar: BENIN, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, COMOROS, CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, GUINEA,

MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITIUS, NIGER, SENEGAL, TOGO, ZAIRE. A WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND, three national experts from BURKINA FASO and two WIPO officials presented papers at the Seminar.

403. CAMEROON. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

404. CONGO. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

405. COTE D'IVOIRE. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

406. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."

407. GUINEA. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

408. LIBYA. See under "Arab Countries."

409. MADAGASCAR. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

410. MALI. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of MALI, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Bamako. Some 100 participants attended the Seminar; they were government officials, artists, magistrates, lawyers, police officers, authors and composers. Two WIPO consultants from BURKINA FASO and SWITZERLAND, a WIPO official as well as two experts from Mali participated in the Seminar as speakers.

411. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

412. MAURITANIA. In January and February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), in Cairo.

413. MAURITIUS. In February, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland attended as a speaker, in Port-Louis, a National Copyright Seminar on Collective Administration of Authors' Rights in Mauritius organized by the Mauritius Society of Authors.

414. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

415. MOROCCO. See under "Arab Countries."

416. MOZAMBIQUE. In December, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland presented papers at a National Copyright Workshop organized by the Book Institute of Mozambique, in Maputo.

417. NIGER. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

418. SENEGAL. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

419. SUDAN. See under "Arab Countries."

420. TOGO. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

421. TUNISIA. See under "Arab Countries."

422. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, a WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Dar es Salaam. Over 50 participants, including authors, artists, journalists, lawyers, publishers and music composers attended the Workshop. The Workshop was opened by the Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and by the Director General of WIPO. Two WIPO consultants from GHANA and the UNITED KINGDOM, a government official from the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and two WIPO officials participated in the Workshop as speakers. Another WIPO official also participated in the Workshop.

423. ZAIRE. In October, one government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries, in Ouagadougou.

#### Regional and National: Copyright

##### Arab Countries

424. BAHRAIN. In January and February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO, in Cairo.

425. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in Abu Dhabi.

426. EGYPT. In January and February, WIPO organized, in Cairo, in cooperation with ISESCO, the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). The purpose of this Meeting--the third of this kind organized by WIPO and ISESCO--was to discuss the present status of the protection of literary and artistic works in the Arab member States of ISESCO and to examine measures to promote creativity in those countries. Eleven government officials from BAHRAIN, KUWAIT, LIBYA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, OMAN, SUDAN, TUNISIA and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES as well as 15 nationals from EGYPT participated in the Meeting. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from ALGERIA and SWITZERLAND, three Egyptian experts and two WIPO officials. The meeting was partly financed by ISESCO.



427. In late November and early December, a WIPO official spoke at a Seminar on the Legal Aspects of Software organized in Cairo by the Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (RITSEC) (Cairo) in cooperation with the International Development Law Institute (IDLI) (Rome).

428. KUWAIT. In January and February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO, in Cairo.

429. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the GCC, in Abu Dhabi.

430. LIBYA. In January and February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO, in Cairo.

431. MOROCCO. In January and February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO, in Cairo.

432. OMAN. In January and February, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO, in Cairo.

433. In May, four government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the GCC, in Abu Dhabi.

434. SAUDI ARABIA. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the GCC, in Abu Dhabi.

435. SUDAN. In January and February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO, in Cairo.

436. TUNISIA. In January and February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO, in Cairo.

437. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In January and February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of ISESCO, in Cairo.

438. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture of the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, a WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in Abu Dhabi. Eight officials from BAHRAIN, KUWAIT, OMAN and

SAUDI ARABIA and some 60 officials from the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from EGYPT, MALTA and SWITZERLAND, three WIPO officials and an expert from Abu Dhabi.

Regional and National: Copyright

Asia and the Pacific

439. BANGLADESH. In October, WIPO organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Government of BANGLADESH, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Dhaka. Sixty participants including government officials, publishers, authors, composers and journalists attended. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from JAPAN and two WIPO officials.
440. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.
441. CHINA. In September, WIPO organized in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of CHINA and the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC), the WIPO National Symposium on the Legal Protection of Expressions of Folklore in Beijing. About 40 participants from various government departments and institutions of CHINA attended the Symposium. The Director General of WIPO attended the Symposium. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA and SWITZERLAND, three officials from CHINA and a WIPO official.
442. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.
443. FIJI. In July, WIPO organized in Suva, in cooperation with the Government of FIJI, the WIPO Fourth High-Level Meeting of government officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property. Eleven government officials from MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SAMOA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, TONGA and VANUATU, as well as eight government officials from FIJI participated in the Meeting. For details, see paragraph 227.
444. INDIA. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.
445. INDONESIA. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.
446. JAPAN. In November, WIPO organized in Tokyo, in cooperation with the Government of JAPAN a WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific. Twenty-four government officials from the following 12 countries and one territory attended the Seminar: BANGLADESH, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, THAILAND, VIET NAM and HONG KONG, as well as 70 government officials and representatives from the private sector in JAPAN. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, INDIA, NEW ZEALAND, SWEDEN and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, one WIPO consultant from the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO), 10 Japanese experts and three WIPO officials.
447. MALAYSIA. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.

448. MONGOLIA. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.

449. PHILIPPINES. In October, WIPO organized in cooperation with the Department of Trade and Industry of the Government of the PHILIPPINES a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Manila. Eighty participants from the Government and sound recording, film and software industries attended. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from HONG KONG and two WIPO officials.

450. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.

451. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.

452. SINGAPORE. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.

453. THAILAND. In September, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWEDEN participated in a roundtable consultation in Bangkok on the draft copyright law. This consultation, organized by the Department of Intellectual Property of THAILAND and based on a detailed note prepared by the International Bureau containing comments on the draft law, was attended by government officials and representatives of the private sector.

454. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.

455. VIET NAM. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.

456. HONG KONG. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, in Tokyo.

#### Regional and National: Copyright

##### Latin America and the Caribbean

457. WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Central American and Caribbean Countries. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the International Copyright Institute (ICI) of the Copyright Office of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Central American and Caribbean Countries, in Washington, D.C. Twenty-seven participants from the following countries attended the Seminar: BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BELIZE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, GUYANA, HONDURAS, JAMAICA, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, SAINT LUCIA, SURINAME, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, VENEZUELA. Three WIPO consultants from COSTA RICA, MEXICO and VENEZUELA, three experts from BRAZIL, JAMAICA and the UNITED KINGDOM, as well as several experts of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and two WIPO officials, participated in the Seminar as speakers. The travel costs of 18 of the participants were funded by the Government of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

458. ARGENTINA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection

of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

459. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

460. BRAZIL. In March, WIPO organized, in Rio de Janeiro, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of BRAZIL, the First WIPO National Seminar on Collective Administration of Copyright. The Seminar was attended by 30 participants from 11 collective societies of BRAZIL and the Central Bureau for Collection and Distribution of Rights (ECAD). Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from SPAIN, SWITZERLAND and URUGUAY and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also participated in the Seminar.

461. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

462. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of BRAZIL and the Law Faculty of the University of the Vale do Rio dos Sinos (UNISINOS), an International Seminar on Copyright, in Sao Leopoldo (Rio Grande do Sul). Some 200 participants attended the Seminar. Three WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA and VENEZUELA, five experts from BRAZIL and a WIPO official participated in the Seminar as lecturers.

463. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

464. CHILE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

465. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

466. COLOMBIA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (Paraguay), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

467. In late August and early September, the first Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries was jointly organized in Santa Fe de Bogotá by WIPO and the National Directorate of Copyright of COLOMBIA. Seventeen participants from the following countries participated in the Meeting: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA. Some 10 government officials from COLOMBIA also attended the Meeting. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from PORTUGAL and SPAIN, two Colombian experts and two WIPO officials.

468. COSTA RICA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

469. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

470. CUBA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

471. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

472. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In late August and early September a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

473. ECUADOR. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

474. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

475. GUATEMALA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

476. HONDURAS. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

477. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

478. MEXICO. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

479. In July, WIPO organized, in Mexico City, in cooperation with the Supreme Court of Justice and the Ministry of Public Education of Mexico, a WIPO

National Seminar for Mexican Judges on Copyright and Neighboring Rights. The Seminar was attended by some 120 Mexican judges. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, SPAIN, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VENEZUELA, three Mexican experts and a WIPO official.

480. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

481. NICARAGUA. In June, a WIPO official participated in the National Seminar on the Draft Copyright Law organized in Managua by the Commission of Education and Culture of the National Assembly of NICARAGUA. Seventy participants attended the Seminar; they were officials of the Commission, authors, artists, broadcasters, producers of audiovisual works, choreographers, dancers, journalists, private lawyers and university teachers.

482. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

483. In October, a National Seminar on the advantages of accession to the Berne Convention was organized, in Managua, by the Commission on Education and Culture of the Nicaraguan Parliament in cooperation with WIPO. A WIPO consultant from COSTA RICA spoke at the Seminar.

484. PANAMA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

485. In late August and early September, two government officials attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

486. PARAGUAY. In March, WIPO organized, in Asunción, the WIPO National Workshop on Practical Aspects of Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the technical and administrative staff of the Paraguayan Authors' Society (APA). Some 40 persons coming from different provinces of PARAGUAY participated in the Workshop which was conducted by two WIPO consultants from CHILE and SWITZERLAND.

487. Also in March, WIPO organized, in San Bernardino, the eleventh Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in cooperation with the Government of PARAGUAY and the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA). Twenty-one participants from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, PANAMA, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA attended the Course. In addition, there were 23 participants from PARAGUAY and six observers from BRAZIL, CHILE, COSTA RICA, CUBA and URUGUAY. Forty-two papers were presented by 12 WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, MEXICO, PERU, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, as well as by an expert from PARAGUAY and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also attended the Course. The participants in the Regional Training Course also attended the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights held in March in Asunción.

488. Also in March, WIPO organized, in Asunción, the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in cooperation with the Government and the Supreme Court of Justice of PARAGUAY. The Congress was attended by more than 600 participants. The Director General and three other WIPO officials attended the Congress. Thirteen topics were covered by 36 panelists, mostly from Latin America and also from PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and by two WIPO officials.

489. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

490. PERU. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

491. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

492. In December, WIPO organized in Lima, in cooperation with the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI) of PERU, the Fourth WIPO Peruvian Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights. The Congress was attended by some 260 participants from the judiciary, university and research centers and the private sector. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from SPAIN and SWITZERLAND and a WIPO official.

493. URUGUAY. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

494. In June, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Uruguayan Academic Center for Judges (CEJU), and the Supreme Court of Justice of URUGUAY, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges, in Montevideo. Sixty judges attended the Seminar. Six WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, SPAIN, VENEZUELA, the Motion Picture Export Association of America (MPEAA) and a WIPO official participated in the Seminar as speakers.

495. In late August and early September, a government official attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

496. VENEZUELA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in San Bernardino (PARAGUAY), and the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), in Asunción.

497. In late August and early September, two government officials attended the WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

Industrial Property: Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement; Adherence to WIPO-Administered Treaties and Institution Building

Africa: Intercountry: Industrial Property

498. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In June, an official from ECA held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between ECA and WIPO in favor of the industrialization of Africa.

499. Organization of African Unity (OAU). In May, WIPO was represented at a ceremony held at the United Nations in Geneva to commemorate the 30th anniversary of OAU.

500. In June, the Secretary General of OAU, and the Assistant Secretary General of OAU, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between OAU and WIPO.

501. Also in June, a WIPO official participated in the 58th Session of the Council of Ministers and the 29th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, held in Cairo.

502. In September, an official of OAU visited WIPO to discuss the organization of joint activities between OAU and WIPO for the benefit of African countries.

503. In October, an official of OAU held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on strengthening cooperation between the two organizations in the industrial property field.

504. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from France held discussions on OAPI matters in Abidjan with government officials of COTE D'IVOIRE. The preparations for the Fourth Special Session of the OAPI Board, to be convened during the spring of 1993, were reviewed.

505. In February, a WIPO consultant from FRANCE began his six-month mission at OAPI, to assist in the review and reorganization of the work of the OAPI secretariat. The cost of his mission was partly financed by the Government of FRANCE.

506. In April, a WIPO official and the said WIPO consultant from FRANCE visited Abidjan to advise on the recruitment of candidates for various senior posts at OAPI, including that of the Director General of OAPI.

507. Also in April, a WIPO official and the WIPO consultant from FRANCE attended, in Yamoussoukro, the Fourth Special Session of the OAPI Board, convened at the Ministerial level to discuss the reorganization of the OAPI secretariat.

508. In September, on the occasion of her participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, the Director General a.i. of OAPI, accompanied by another AIPO official, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between the two organizations.

509. African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In July, WIPO organized a study visit for an ARIPO official to the Benelux Trademark Office



(BBM) in The Hague, to observe the administration of a regional trademark system, and to WIPO in Geneva, to study the legal and administrative aspects of the PCT.

510. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, the Director General of ARIPO discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation and the prospects of the accession of ARIPO member countries to the PCT.

511. In November, three WIPO officials attended the 17th session of the Administrative Council of ARIPO which was held in Banjul. During that session, the ARIPO Council agreed to establish links between the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs, within the Framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization, and the PCT, subject to the amendments to that Protocol and the latter's Implementing Regulations at the Council's next session.

#### Individual Countries in Africa: Industrial Property

512. ALGERIA. See under "Arab Countries."

513. ANGOLA. In September, two government officials visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on the operation of the industrial property system in ANGOLA.

514. BURKINA FASO. In February, two WIPO officials held discussions in Ouagadougou with government and UNDP officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration in BURKINA FASO.

515. Also in February, the same WIPO mission organized, for government officials and potential users in the private sector, a briefing on the importance of patent information and documentation, a demonstration on the functioning of CD-ROM technology and a presentation on WIPO's development cooperation activities.

516. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Ouagadougou to install a CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO to the Directorate of Industrial Development and to provide practical training in its use to the staff of the Directorate.

517. In November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Ouagadougou to give further practical training to government officials in the use of the said CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO, and more specifically in the various patent searching methods.

518. BURUNDI. In April, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Bujumbura to explore ways and means of modernizing the industrial property system of BURUNDI.

519. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a draft industrial property law with a commentary.

520. CAMEROON. In February, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials the strengthening of cooperation between CAMEROON and WIPO on industrial property matters.

521. In October, a WIPO official visited Yaoundé and held discussions with government officials on the strengthening of cooperation between CAMEROON and WIPO, in particular the forthcoming delivery of a CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO to the Government and the training to be given on its use.

522. CAPE VERDE. In September, a government official had discussions with a WIPO official in Geneva on CAPE VERDE's possible accession to the WIPO Convention.

523. CHAD. In May, a WIPO official held discussions in N'Djamena with government officials responsible for industrial property on possible ways and means of modernizing the industrial property system of CHAD.

524. CONGO. In late February and early March, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Brazzaville to install the CD-ROM equipment provided by WIPO and train the staff of the national industrial property administration on its use and maintenance.

525. COTE D'IVOIRE. In January, a WIPO official visited Abidjan and discussed with government officials the proposed accession of COTE D'IVOIRE to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. The situation regarding the possible accession of that country to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration was also discussed.

526. In April, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Abidjan on cooperation between COTE D'IVOIRE and WIPO. In this connection, there were follow-up discussions on the proposed accession to the Hague Agreement. Later in April, WIPO received the country's instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement.

527. Also in April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the computerization of the national industrial property administration.

528. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on bilateral cooperation, including the holding of a regional industrial property seminar in COTE D'IVOIRE in 1994.

529. In November, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Abidjan on the computerization of the industrial property administration.

530. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."

531. GABON. In February, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Libreville to install the CD-ROM equipment provided by WIPO and train the staff of the national industrial property administration on its use and maintenance.

532. In November, two WIPO officials held discussions in Libreville with government officials on cooperation between GABON and WIPO.

533. GAMBIA. In January, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent them draft regulations under the Industrial Property Act, 1989.

534. GHANA. In March, two WIPO officials held discussions in Accra with government and UNDP officials, as well as with members of the University of GHANA, on further cooperation between GHANA and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.
535. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them comments on the Patents Law, 1992, and draft implementing patent regulations.
536. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Accra and held discussions with government officials on the draft implementing patent regulations under the new Patents Law prepared by the International Bureau.
537. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on that Law and its draft implementing patent regulations.
538. In October, a WIPO consultant from SWEDEN undertook a mission to Accra to assist the Government in the elaboration of new working procedures and tasks under the new Patents Law.
539. Also in October, the UNDP Resident Representative in GHANA held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation in strengthening the industrial property system in the country.
540. GUINEA. In November, a government official undertook a study visit organized by WIPO to BBM in The Hague.
541. KENYA. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the expected amendments to the Industrial Property Act, on the preparation of implementing regulations thereunder and on the rules for the industrial property tribunal.
542. In May, a WIPO official held further discussions with government officials in Nairobi on the country's industrial property legislation.
543. In September, on the occasion of her participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official reviewed cooperation between KENYA and WIPO with WIPO officials in Geneva and requested technical assistance from WIPO both for the computerization of the Kenyan Office and under the WIPO state-of-the-art search program.
544. In November, the UNDP Resident Representative in KENYA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in favor of KENYA.
545. LESOTHO. In March, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to the headquarters of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) and the Office of the Controller of Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs of ZIMBABWE, both located in Harare.
546. In June, a WIPO consultant from SWEDEN undertook a mission to Maseru to review with a local computer firm the preparation of a computer program for the industrial property offices of BOTSWANA, LESOTHO and SWAZILAND.
547. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the Industrial Property (Amendment) Order, 1993.

548. In August, two WIPO officials held discussions in Maseru with government and UNDP officials on a possible UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening and modernization of the industrial property office of LESOTHO and on legislative issues.

549. LIBYA. See under "Arab Countries."

550. MADAGASCAR. In September, a WIPO official undertook a three-day mission to Antananarivo to advise the Government on its plan for the modernization of the industrial property system, including the setting up of the Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OMAPI).

551. In late November and early December, a WIPO consultant from FRANCE undertook a mission to Antananarivo to train officials of the Industrial Property Office being established and to advise on work procedures.

552. In December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Antananarivo to assist the Government in the organization of the Malagasy Industrial Property Office, to install a CD-ROM workstation which was offered by WIPO and to train government officials in its use.

553. MALI. In February, two WIPO officials visited Bamako and organized a demonstration session on the use and functioning of CD-ROM technology in the field of patent information and documentation for interested potential users from the government and private sectors, research institutions, the university and inventors. During that session, a briefing was also given on the importance of patent information and documentation and on WIPO's development cooperation activities. In addition, the mission held discussions with government and UNDP officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration in MALI.

554. In August, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Bamako on the modernization of the industrial property system and the provision, by WIPO, of CD-ROM equipment for patent information and documentation.

555. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bamako to install a CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO to the Government. Training in its use as well as in various searching methods using CD-ROMs was also given to the staff.

556. MAURITIUS. In May, a WIPO official visited MAURITIUS to hold discussions on industrial property legislation with government officials and members of the private sector.

557. In September, a government official had further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the industrial property legislation of the country.

558. MOROCCO. See under "Arab Countries."

559. MOZAMBIQUE. In July, two WIPO officials had consultations in Maputo with government and UNDP officials regarding possible ways and means of modernizing the industrial property system of MOZAMBIQUE.

560. NAMIBIA. In March, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to the headquarters of ARIPO and the Office of the Controller of Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs of ZIMBABWE, both located in Harare.

561. In July, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Windhoek on the strengthening of cooperation between NAMIBIA and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

562. In late July and early August, a WIPO consultant from the NETHERLANDS undertook a mission to Windhoek to assist the Government in the streamlining of its trademark registration procedures.

563. In August, a WIPO consultant from SWEDEN undertook a mission to Windhoek to advise on the modernization of the Registry of Companies, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs and to provide on-the-job training for the staff of the Registry.

564. In October, the UNDP Resident Representative in NAMIBIA held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on strengthening assistance to this country in the field of intellectual property.

565. NIGER. In February, two WIPO officials visited Niamey and organized a demonstration session on the use and functioning of CD-ROM technology in respect of patent information for interested potential users from the government and private sectors, research institutions, the university and inventors. During that session, a briefing was also given on the importance of patent information and documentation and on WIPO's development cooperation activities. In addition, the mission held discussions with government and UNDP officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration in NIGER.

566. NIGERIA. In late January and early February, two government officials undertook a study visit on patent examination to the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna and the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport.

567. In November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Abuja and Lagos to discuss with government officials the strengthening of cooperation between NIGERIA and WIPO.

568. Also in November, the UNDP Resident Representative in NIGERIA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on joint UNDP-WIPO industrial property activities in NIGERIA.

569. Also in November, a WIPO official participated in a meeting organized in Abuja by UNDP in respect of the latter's Program on External Trade and Tourism Promotion, which will have a component on industrial property to be implemented by WIPO.

570. SENEGAL. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dakar to install a CD-ROM workstation given by WIPO to the Industrial Property and Technology Service. The staff was also given training in its use and in various searching methods using CD-ROMs.

571. In December, a WIPO consultant from FRANCE undertook a mission to Dakar to advise the Government on administrative arrangements relating to the licensing and transfer of industrial property rights.

572. SWAZILAND. In April, a WIPO consultant from the NETHERLANDS undertook, under the UNDP-financed Interregional Project for Sectoral Support in the Industrial Property Field, a two-week mission to Mbabane to assist the Office of the Registrar General in the reorganization and modernization of the trademark registry.

573. TOGO. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance in the training of new staff and with computerization support in the Government's plan to upgrade the national industrial property administration.

574. UGANDA. In April, a WIPO official had discussions in Entebbe with government officials on industrial property protection in the country.

575. In late October and early November, a WIPO consultant from GERMANY undertook a mission to Kampala to advise the Government on the establishment of a patent documentation and information center.

576. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dar es Salaam to discuss with government officials developments relating to industrial property legislation and a proposed UNDP-financed country project.

577. In July, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared comments on the draft regulations under the Patents Act 1987 for discussion during the visit of a WIPO mission scheduled for the following month.

578. In August, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Dar es Salaam and had discussions with government officials on the said Act and on finalizing the draft patents regulations.

579. In December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dar es Salaam to review with government officials cooperation between the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and WIPO.

580. ZAMBIA. In November, the UNDP Resident Representative in ZAMBIA held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible joint UNDP/WIPO activities in favor of ZAMBIA.

#### Arab Countries: Intercountry: Industrial Property

581. League of Arab States (LAS). In August, two WIPO officials attended a meeting, in Geneva, on cooperation between the United Nations system of organizations and LAS and its specialized organizations.

#### Individual Arab Countries: Industrial Property

582. ALGERIA. In February, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Algiers to install the CD-ROM equipment provided by WIPO and train the staff of the national industrial property administration on its use and maintenance.

583. In July, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva ALGERIA's possible accession to the PCT.

584. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials the industrial property situation in ALGERIA and WIPO's assistance in the further modernization of the industrial property administration and the training of its staff.

585. EGYPT. In March, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation with WIPO, in particular concerning the possibility of holding a national seminar on transfer of technology and licensing arrangements and training of industrial property specialists.

586. In April, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials possible future cooperation between EGYPT and WIPO on patent information and documentation.

587. In July, a government official visited WIPO and further discussed with WIPO officials cooperation activities as well as EGYPT's possible accession to the PCT.

588. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials on the strengthening of trademark activities in EGYPT through a possible UNDP-financed and WIPO-executed country project.

589. Also in September, an official from the Agency for Development of Innovations and Inventions (ADII) visited Geneva and requested WIPO to assist in the organization of study visits for officials of that Agency.

590. In October, a official from ADII had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on strengthening cooperation between this Agency and WIPO.

591. In November, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between EGYPT and WIPO and the industrial property situation in the Arab region.

592. JORDAN. In June, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the industrial property system in JORDAN.

593. KUWAIT. In June, six members of a Kuwaiti Special Committee entrusted with the task of strengthening the patent system of the country visited WIPO. They had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the establishment of a modern national patent system, the treaties administered by WIPO, the possible accession of KUWAIT to the WIPO Convention, and WIPO's assistance for the establishment of that system, particularly in the preparation of a draft law on patents and industrial designs.

594. Also in June, at the request of the Kuwaiti Special Committee, the International Bureau prepared and sent to it a draft law on patents and industrial designs.

595. In October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a possible WIPO mission to KUWAIT in 1993, as well as the organizational arrangements for a proposed subregional seminar on licensing and transfer of technology for the member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), to be held in KUWAIT in 1994.

596. In December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kuwait City to discuss with government officials KUWAIT's possible accession to the WIPO Convention, the strengthening of the industrial property system of the country, and the possible organization, in 1994, of the said subregional seminar.

597. LEBANON. In July, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Beirut and discussed with government and UNDP officials the restructuring of the industrial property system of the country, starting with the preparation of draft industrial property legislation covering patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

598. LIBYA. In May, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project entitled "Strengthening of the Industrial Property System; Promotion of Inventive Capacity" which had been provisionally approved by the Government and UNDP.

599. MOROCCO. In late January and early February, a WIPO consultant from URUGUAY visited Casablanca and Rabat to provide advice on the computerization of patent and trademark procedures. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project.

600. In February, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Rabat to attend a tripartite review meeting with government and UNDP officials concerning the UNDP-financed country project. The WIPO officials also had discussions with government officials in Rabat and Casablanca on legislative and administrative issues concerning industrial property in MOROCCO.

601. In March, a WIPO consultant from URUGUAY started to develop, under the UNDP-financed country project, a software for the further computerization of the Moroccan Industrial Property Office, initially in respect of trademark operations.

602. In June, the same WIPO consultant from URUGUAY visited Casablanca and Rabat to advise the Government on the computerization of trademark and patent procedures. This mission took place under the UNDP-financed country project.

603. In July, a government official reviewed with WIPO officials in Geneva the activities undertaken in 1993 under the UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the industrial property system.

604. In November, the UNDP Resident Representative in MOROCCO had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the on-going UNDP-financed country project.

605. OMAN. In December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Muscat to discuss with government officials future plans for the strengthening of the industrial property system and OMAN's possible accession to the WIPO Convention.

606. SAUDI ARABIA. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible future cooperation with WIPO.

607. SUDAN. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official discussed with WIPO officials the training of the staff of the Commercial Registry General in the use of the CD-ROM workstations provided by WIPO.

608. SYRIA. In May, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between SYRIA and WIPO in the field of industrial property legislation as well as SYRIA's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties.



609. In July, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Damascus and discussed with government officials the organization, in 1994, of a national industrial property seminar in Damascus, as well as SYRIA's possible accession to the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and to the WIPO Convention.

610. In October, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the said possible accessions.

611. In November, three members of the Syrian Committee entrusted with the revision of the Industrial Property Law undertook a study visit to Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials the draft industrial property law prepared by WIPO for that country. Future cooperation between SYRIA and WIPO was also discussed.

612. In December, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property law, with a commentary.

613. TUNISIA. In October, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the strengthening of cooperation between TUNISIA and WIPO.

614. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In June, a government official visited WIPO to discuss the situation of the Intellectual Property Office in respect of trademarks and future cooperation between the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and WIPO.

615. In October, a WIPO consultant from CANADA undertook a mission to Abu Dhabi to advise the Intellectual Property Office on its trademark operations.

616. In December, a government official visited WIPO to discuss future cooperation between his country and WIPO and the follow-up to a WIPO advisory mission which took place in October 1993.

617. Also in December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES to discuss with government officials the possible accession of the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES to the Paris Convention and to other treaties administered by WIPO and the strengthening of the Industrial Property Directorate.

Asia and the Pacific: Inter-country: Industrial Property

618. UNDP Inter-Country Project for Asia and the Pacific. During the year under review, WIPO commenced the execution of a regional project on intellectual property, which was part of a UNDP-financed regional program on trade and investment.

619. In November, a WIPO official attended an Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting, organized by UNDP in Kuala Lumpur. The Meeting reviewed the 1993 and 1994 work plans of various international organizations, including WIPO, under the said UNDP-financed program for the Asia and Pacific region.

620. Also in November, a WIPO official attended, in Kuala Lumpur, a Programme Advisory Group Meeting organized by UNDP and attended by government officials and private sector representatives from countries in the Asia and Pacific region. The Meeting gave advice on the program mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

621. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). In May, an official from ESCAP's Asian and Pacific Center for Transfer of Technology in Bangalore, INDIA, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the activities of that Center and possible cooperation between the Center and WIPO.

622. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In January, WIPO organized the first WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, at its headquarters in Geneva. The Meeting was attended by 22 government officials from the ASEAN member countries (BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and THAILAND), a representative of the ASEAN Secretariat based in Jakarta, the Director General and other WIPO officials. The meeting agreed on a number of follow-up activities which are described in the following three paragraphs.

623. In February, WIPO sent to the ASEAN countries and the ASEAN Secretariat advice and recommendations on a possible ASEAN newsletter on intellectual property, proposals on the organization of an intellectual property forum and a seminar on enforcement of intellectual property rights in ASEAN countries to be held in late 1993, as well as proposals on a mission to survey the feasibility of the exchange of intellectual property information among ASEAN countries.

624. In March, WIPO sent to the ASEAN countries and the ASEAN Secretariat a summary comparative analysis of the industrial property and copyright legislations of the six ASEAN countries.

625. Also in March, a WIPO official held discussions in Brussels with officials of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) on a proposed joint CEC/WIPO/EPO project on patents and trademarks for ASEAN countries, to be funded by the CEC and implemented by WIPO and the EPO.

626. In late July and early August, a joint WIPO-ASEAN survey mission, consisting of two WIPO officials and two officials from the PHILIPPINES and SINGAPORE, nominated by the ASEAN Secretariat, visited BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and THAILAND to undertake a survey of the present status of industrial property information in those ASEAN countries and to evaluate the needs, requirements and other feasibility questions related to the possible initiation of industrial property information exchanges among ASEAN member countries.

627. In September, two WIPO officials attended a ceremony in Brussels to launch the CEC/WIPO/EPO industrial property project for ASEAN countries which is financed by the CEC. The ceremony was followed by a meeting of the project's Program Advisory Committee, which was composed of government officials from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and THAILAND, and also representatives of WIPO, the CEC and the EPO. The government officials from the six ASEAN countries later visited WIPO in Geneva to continue discussions on those activities under the project which were to be implemented by WIPO.

628. In October, a WIPO official held discussions in Jakarta with the Secretary General of the ASEAN Secretariat on WIPO-ASEAN cooperation activities, and explored possible new fields of common action between the ASEAN countries and WIPO.

629. In November, a WIPO official attended a meeting organized in Brussels by the CEC and reviewed modalities of coordination between WIPO and the EPO for

activities to be implemented under the CEC/WIPO/EPO project for member States of ASEAN.

630. South Pacific Countries. In December, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities of FIJI, the MARSHALL ISLANDS, MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), NAURU, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SAMOA, the SOLOMON ISLANDS, TONGA, TUVALU, VANUATU and NIUE, at their request, an updated draft model industrial property law for South Pacific countries or territories, with a commentary.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Industrial Property

631. BANGLADESH. In January, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Dhaka to provide guidance and assistance in patent classification, examination and searching procedures, and in the use of patent documentation on CD-ROMs. The mission was funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

632. In May, WIPO arranged, in the framework of the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for two government officials to the Trade Marks Registry of the United Kingdom Patent Office, in Newport.

633. In July, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Dhaka and Chittagong to provide advice on the use of patent documentation to government officials and users of the patent system and to assist in promoting the use of that documentation by research and development institutions, enterprises and other potential users. The mission was organized under the UNDP-financed country project.

634. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's advice on the draft new patent and industrial design laws.

635. In late October and early November, a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA undertook a mission to Dhaka to provide the Government with guidance and assistance in the computerized processing of trademark applications and to prepare a feasibility study on possible increased computerization in the Registry. The consultant also had discussions with UNDP officials and private sector representatives. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

636. In November, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft Patents Bill.

637. Also in November, two WIPO consultants from JAPAN undertook a mission to Dhaka, to provide training to government officials concerned on the use of English abstracts of Japanese patents on microfilm provided by the JPO.

638. In December, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a commentary on the draft industrial designs act, 1993.

639. BHUTAN. In July, at the invitation of the Government of BHUTAN, two WIPO officials undertook the first WIPO mission to Thimphu. The mission had discussions with ministers and other government and UNDP officials, as well as with representatives of the private sector, on the advantages of establishing a legal and administrative system for the protection of intellectual property rights in BHUTAN and of possible WIPO assistance. The mission also discussed BHUTAN's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties.

640. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property law, together with a commentary.

641. In December, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between BHUTAN and WIPO in the field of intellectual property, in particular on the draft law on industrial property which had been prepared by the International Bureau and on a possible UNDP-financed country project for the setting up an intellectual property office in BHUTAN.

642. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest, including the country's possible membership in the WIPO Convention.

643. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation to upgrade BRUNEI DARUSSALAM's intellectual property system and the possibility of its accession to the WIPO Convention.

644. CHINA. In February, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo. The program covered training in the processing of patent applications, examination and information.

645. In March, a WIPO official attended, in Beijing, the Meeting to Commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the Entry Into Force of the Chinese Trademark Law, organized by the State Administration of Trade and Commerce (SAIC). Some 300 government officials and representatives from trademark agencies and enterprises attended the Meeting.

646. Also in March, that same WIPO official had various discussions with government officials on matters relating to the PCT and other cooperation matters between CHINA and WIPO.

647. In April, nine members of the China Patent Agents Association (CPAA) visited the headquarters of WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on matters of mutual interest.

648. In May, two government officials had discussions, in Geneva, with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of cooperation in the trademark field, including arrangements for the Forum on the Madrid Protocol and CHINA, to be held in Beijing in September 1993. Further, WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND gave advice to those two officials on the draft regulations and the special regulations under the revised Chinese Trademark Law.

649. Also in May, six government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the Chinese industrial property administration system.

650. In May and July, a WIPO official visited Beijing to discuss with government officials the preparation and printing of a publication commemorating the 20th anniversary of cooperation between CHINA and WIPO.

651. In August, WIPO organized a study visit, on service marks, to the Japanese Patent Office in Tokyo for three government officials.

652. In September, the Director General visited Beijing. He was received by the President of the People's Republic of China. He also had talks with other government leaders and officials on further cooperation between CHINA and WIPO on various intellectual property matters, and attended the opening ceremony of two meetings that had been organized by the Chinese authorities with WIPO's cooperation, namely, the WIPO Symposium on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and CHINA and the WIPO Forum on the International Registration of Trademarks. The meetings are described elsewhere in this report.

653. Also in September, a university professor had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on recent developments regarding the legal protection of integrated circuits at national and international levels, for the purposes of the preparation of ad hoc legislation for the protection of integrated circuit layout designs in CHINA.

654. In November, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Beijing on preparations for CHINA's possible accession to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

655. In December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Beijing to advise the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) on the production of CD-ROMs containing information on Chinese patent documents.

656. Also in December, a government official from the CPO had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the patent field, including the holding of further PCT seminars in CHINA.

657. Also in December, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the operations of the International Trademark Registry and on the possibility of organizing a seminar on the Madrid Protocol in CHINA.

658. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In May, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on matters concerning the proposed UNDP-financed country project for the development of industrial property in the country.

659. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA and WIPO, and in particular on the implementation of the newly approved UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system in the country.

660. In November, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Pyongyang on the draft workplan for the said project which would begin in 1994.

661. Also in November, the UNDP Resident Representative in the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the implementation of that project.

662. FIJI. In July, three WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA held discussions in Suva with government and UNDP officials and representatives of the private sector on upgrading the intellectual property legislation and administration of FIJI. The mission was partly funded by the UNDP-financed intercountry project.

663. INDIA. In January, a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook an advisory mission to Bombay and Nagpur on the modernization and expansion of patent information services, as part of the UNDP-financed country project.

664. In February, three government officials undertook a study visit, organized by WIPO, on the computerization of patent information services and its management, to the industrial property offices of AUSTRIA and the UNITED KINGDOM, the EPO and to WIPO in Geneva. The study visit was organized in the framework of the UNDP-financed country project.

665. In March, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of further cooperation.

666. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible holding in INDIA of a seminar on enforcement of intellectual property rights and on the monitoring of the UNDP-financed country projects in the fields of patents and trademarks in INDIA.

667. In June, two government officials discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between INDIA and WIPO.

668. Also in June, two WIPO officials visited the Trade Marks Registry in Bombay and held discussions with government officials on the planning and implementation of activities under the UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the Registry.

669. Also in June, two WIPO officials visited Bombay, Nagpur and New Delhi to undertake an evaluation and testing of office and computer equipment which had been purchased under the UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the Patent Information Service (PIS) in Nagpur. That equipment is intended for the modernization and computerization of the operations of the PIS in Nagpur and at the offices of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi.

670. In late June and early July, a WIPO consultant from the EPO and two WIPO officials visited Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi and undertook preparatory activities for the development of CD-ROM prototypes containing information on Indian patents. The mission was undertaken in the framework of the said UNDP-financed country project.

671. In September, a government official had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on industrial property matters of common interest.

672. In September, and in late October and early November, a total of seven government officials undertook two separate study visits, organized by WIPO, to the United Kingdom Patent Office in London and Newport, BBM in The Hague and WIPO in Geneva on the subject of the computerization of trademark administration. The study visits were organized under the UNDP-financed country project on trademarks.

673. Also in September, three other government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the activities under the UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the patent information service in Nagpur.

674. In October, a government official held discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on progress made in the implementation of the two said UNDP-financed country projects, and on the Government's plan to establish an intellectual property institute.

675. In November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bombay to assist the Government, under the UNDP-financed country project, on the establishment of an upgraded trademark computerized system.

676. In December, two WIPO officials visited Nagpur, Bombay and New Delhi in connection with the two UNDP-financed country projects. In Nagpur and Bombay, they monitored the projects' progress and held discussions with representatives of equipment suppliers. In New Delhi, the two WIPO officials participated in the tripartite review meetings of the two projects with government and UNDP officials.

677. Also in December, a WIPO official held discussions in New Delhi with government officials and representatives of the private sector on various aspects of cooperation between India and WIPO on intellectual property matters.

678. Also in December, a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA started a three-month mission to Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, New Delhi and Ahmadabad to advise the Trade Marks Registry and its branch offices on various aspects of the computerization plan for the Registry under the UNDP-financed project.

679. INDONESIA. In January, a WIPO consultant from JAPAN undertook a mission to Jakarta to advise and provide training to government officials, with particular emphasis on patent classification, searching and examination based on the International Patent Classification (IPC).

680. Also in January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation under the proposed UNDP-financed country project.

681. In May, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the initial work plan for the implementation of the newly approved UNDP-financed country project entitled "Strengthening the Intellectual Property System in INDONESIA."

682. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the future activities of the UNDP-financed country project.

683. Also in September, WIPO organized a study visit for three government officials to observe the computerized administration of industrial property rights at the EPO and BBM in The Hague, at the United Kingdom Patent Office in London and Newport and at WIPO in Geneva.

684. In October, a WIPO official held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Jakarta on the implementation of the said country project.

685. Also in October, under that project, two government officials received training on trademark examination at BBM in The Hague, the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and the German Patent Office in Munich, and two government officials undertook a training program on patent information and documentation at the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and the German Patent Office in Munich.

686. In November, two WIPO consultants from JAPAN undertook a mission to Jakarta to give advice to the Government and conduct a two-week training course on the IPC and search and examination based on the IPC.

687. Also in November, a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook a mission to Jakarta under the project, to give advice on the computerization of the patent and trademark operations.

688. Also in November, another WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook, under the same project, an expert mission to Jakarta to provide advice and training in patent administration and documentation.

689. Also in November, a WIPO official visited Jakarta to discuss with government officials WIPO's implementation of certain activities under the CEC/WIPO/EPO project.

690. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). In March, a UNDP official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva to facilitate approval of a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the national industrial property administration.

691. In August, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Tehran to assist in finalizing the list of equipment to be acquired for the introduction of basic computerized processing of patent and trademark applications in the Registration Organization of Deeds, Intellectual and Industrial Property. The WIPO official also held discussions with government and UNDP officials and representatives of development institutions and the private sector on promoting greater local use of the industrial property system. The mission was financed by the UNDP-financed country project.

692. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the possibility of the country's accession to the WIPO Convention, on training for government officials in the field of industrial property and on the implementation of the said project.

693. MALAYSIA. In January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation under a proposed UNDP-financed country project.

694. In April, three WIPO officials had discussions in Kuala Lumpur with government and UNDP officials, as well as with representatives of the private sector, on developing further cooperation in the field of industrial property.

695. In August, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between MALAYSIA and WIPO, in particular in the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project for upgrading the Intellectual Property Department, and also with a view to obtaining advice from WIPO on the draft industrial design law. The possible accession of MALAYSIA to the PCT and to the Madrid Protocol was discussed.

696. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the proposed workplan of activities of the UNDP-financed country project.

697. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur, under the country project, to assist the Government in finalizing the tender



document for computer hardware and software purchases. He also attended the meeting of the Malaysian Project Advisory Committee constituted under the CEC/WIPO/EPO project.

698. Also in October, the UNDP Resident Representative in MALAYSIA held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the country project.

699. In November, a WIPO official held discussions in Kuala Lumpur with government and UNDP officials on the progress of the country project as well as other matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.

700. Also in November, another WIPO official undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur under the project to advise on the introduction of an upgraded computerized system for the processing of patent and trademark applications.

701. Also in November, a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA started a three-month mission in Kuala Lumpur to advise on the revision and updating of the Regulations in accordance with the revised (1993) Patents Act and to revise the related administrative and examination manuals. The consultant also provided training and assistance to the examiners in classification, examination and search procedures, in particular in the field of mechanical engineering. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

702. Also in November, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur to discuss with government officials the implementation of activities in MALAYSIA under the CEC/WIPO/EPO project.

703. Also in November, the International Bureau provided the Government, at its request, with information on industrial design registration procedures.

704. MONGOLIA. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Ulaanbaatar and had discussions with government officials on cooperation between MONGOLIA and WIPO in the field of industrial property, including accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

705. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance to MONGOLIA, a possible UNDP-financed country project, and on the need for the training of government officials in MONGOLIA.

706. Also in September, WIPO organized for a government official a study visit to the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport on patent administration and the PCT.

707. NEPAL. In May, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official on trademark administration to the Office of the Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks of INDIA in Bombay.

708. PAPUA NEW GUINEA. In October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the updating of industrial property legislation in the country and the possibility of PAPUA NEW GUINEA becoming a member of WIPO.

709. PHILIPPINES. In January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation.

710. In May, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance to the Government of the PHILIPPINES in revising its patent, trademark and copyright laws.

711. In June, the UNDP Resident Representative in the PHILIPPINES visited WIPO to discuss cooperation between UNDP and WIPO's assistance to that country.

712. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, proposals for amending the trademark legislation.

713. In October, a WIPO official attended the meeting of the Philippine Project Advisory Committee, constituted under the CEC/WIPO/EPO project. The workplan under the project was discussed. On that occasion, the WIPO official also had discussions with government officials on various activities undertaken by WIPO in that country.

714. In November, two WIPO consultants from JAPAN undertook a two-week mission to Manila to provide advice to the Government and training on the IPC in the field of chemistry, the processing of foreign patent applications in the field of electronics and biotechnology, as well as the effective use of English abstracts of Japanese patents in both paper and CD-ROM form.

715. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and WIPO in the field of industrial property, including the organization of regional training courses in that country and the country's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties.

716. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance in the computerization of industrial property activities.

717. In November, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Seoul on a proposed evaluation of the ongoing computerization program of the Korean Industrial Property Office and possible assistance from WIPO in this regard.

718. SINGAPORE. In January, a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA commenced a long-term assignment, until the end of the year, at the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents to advise and assist in preparations for the establishment of a new national patent system. The mission is financed from a funds-in-trust arrangement established by WIPO with contributions from the Government of SINGAPORE.

719. Also in January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation.

720. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued consultations, by correspondence, with government authorities on various questions pertaining to the draft patent law.

721. In December, a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook a mission to SINGAPORE to provide training to the legal officers of the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents on patent-related matters, including revocation proceedings. A consultant from AUSTRALIA terminated his one-year mission.

The mission was financed from a trust fund established by WIPO with contributions from the Government of SINGAPORE.

722. SRI LANKA. In late March and early April, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from CANADA undertook an expert mission to Colombo to advise the Government on improving and upgrading the work of the Registry of Patents and Trade Marks. The mission members also discussed with government and UNDP officials future cooperation with WIPO under a proposed UNDP-financed country project.

723. In May, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official on trademark administration to the Office of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks of INDIA in Bombay.

724. In October, four government officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between SRI LANKA and WIPO, especially on the upgrading of the Registry of Patents and Trade Marks.

725. Also in October, WIPO organized a study visit for two government officials to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne, the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and WIPO in Geneva on patent and trademarks administration and on computerized procedures for patent examination and trademark registration. The study visit was organized under the UNDP-financed regional project for Asia and the Pacific.

726. THAILAND. In January, on the occasion of the First WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation.

727. In February, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo. The program covered training in trademark administration and examination.

728. In August, five government officials visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between THAILAND and WIPO in the field of industrial property and on the country's possible accession to several treaties administered by WIPO.

729. In November, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a fact-finding mission to Bangkok on the computerization of the granting procedures of industrial property rights. The mission was financed by the CEC/WIPO/EPO project.

730. Also in November, a WIPO consultant from GERMANY undertook a mission to Bangkok to provide assistance to the Government on patent classification and management of patent documents and to provide relevant training to government officials.

731. TONGA. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook a mission to Nuku'alofa to provide advice to the government authorities concerned on the establishment of an intellectual property system.

732. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial property bill.

733. VIET NAM. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on development cooperation matters, including the possible holding of a subregional symposium on industrial property in Hanoi later in the year.

734. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between VIET NAM and WIPO in the field of industrial property, including a subregional symposium on industrial property to be organized in Hanoi in November 1993.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Intercountry: Industrial Property

735. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement the regional project entitled "Industrial Property Systems for Technological Innovation and Competitiveness," financed by UNDP.

736. In April, a WIPO consultant from Chile started an eight-month assignment to assist in the development of computerized systems on industrial property for countries of the region, under the UNDP-financed regional project and certain UNDP-financed country projects in the region. In preparation for this assignment, the consultant visited WIPO for discussions and paid study visits to the industrial property offices of AUSTRIA, SPAIN, the UNITED KINGDOM and to the EPO.

737. In December, the WIPO consultant from CHILE had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva to review the work which he had undertaken in 12 Latin American countries in 1993 and to make recommendations for future activities.

738. Joint Project of WIPO, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) and the EPO to issue a CD-ROM product containing the first pages of Latin American granted patents and patent applications published (DOPALES-PRIMERAS). In February, the Sixth WIPO/EPO/OEPM Coordination Meeting on "DOPALES-PRIMERAS" took place in Geneva. Discussions were held on the preparation of the production of the DOPALES-PRIMERAS CD-ROM which would contain the first pages and bibliographic data of patent documents published in Latin American countries in 1991.

739. In December, a WIPO official participated, in Madrid, in the Seventh WIPO/EPO/OEPM Coordination Meeting on "DOPALES-PRIMERAS." Discussions were held on the progress of the preparation of the CD-ROM containing the first pages and bibliographical data of patent documents published in Latin American countries in 1991, as well as possible plans for the future.

740. Latin American Economic System (SELA). In June, a WIPO official had discussions in Caracas with the Permanent Secretary of SELA and other SELA officials on future cooperation between WIPO and SELA.

741. Andean Countries. In June, two WIPO officials had discussions in Quito with officials of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) on industrial property issues and cooperation between WIPO and the Andean Countries.

742. In July, at the invitation of the Board of JUNAC, a WIPO official participated in the 7th Meeting of Government Experts of the Andean Countries on Industrial Property held in Lima. The purpose of the Meeting was to conclude the discussions on a draft Decision to replace Decision 313 (dealing with industrial property) and to continue discussions on a draft new Decision on the protection of plant varieties.

743. MERCOSUR (Common Market of the Southern Cone). In May, the Director General met in Geneva with the Permanent Representatives (to the United Nations in Geneva) of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY and URUGUAY, to discuss WIPO's possible role in MERCOSUR's cooperation efforts in the field of intellectual property.

744. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO/MERCOSUR Consultative Meeting in Geneva. It was attended by the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations in Geneva of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY and URUGUAY and government officials from those countries as well as by the Director General and five other WIPO officials. Discussions dealt with possible areas of cooperation between the MERCOSUR countries and WIPO in the field of intellectual property. The meeting agreed that WIPO would undertake several studies based on information to be provided by the four countries as well as that a meeting between the two sides should take place in 1994.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Industrial Property

745. ARGENTINA. In June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Buenos Aires to advise the Directorate of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property on the examination of patent applications in the field of biochemistry and biotechnology.

746. In July, a WIPO consultant from CHILE visited Buenos Aires to advise the Government on the further development of the computerized system for the industrial property administration. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project.

747. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the training requirements in the field of trademarks.

748. In October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the draft law on the protection of appellations of origin and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration. Comments on the draft law prepared by the International Bureau were handed over to the official.

749. In November, a WIPO consultant from CHILE undertook a mission to Buenos Aires to provide advice to the Government on computerization systems for trademark and patent operations. This mission was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project. The WIPO consultant also had consultations with government officials on possible cooperation between member countries of MERCOSUR in the exchange of industrial property information.

750. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between ARGENTINA and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

751. Also in December, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, proposed amendments, with comments, to the draft law on geographical indications.

752. BOLIVIA. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to La Paz to discuss with government leaders and officials the possible accession of BOLIVIA to the WIPO and Paris Conventions, as well as future cooperation between the Government and WIPO on the modernization of BOLIVIA's industrial property legislation and administration.

753. In April, a government official handed over to the Director General the instrument of accession of BOLIVIA to the WIPO Convention and discussed with him future cooperation between BOLIVIA and WIPO.

754. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a draft industrial property law.

755. In September, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in La Paz regarding the strengthening of cooperation between BOLIVIA and WIPO.

756. BRAZIL. In June, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between BRAZIL and WIPO in the trademark and patent information fields.

757. In September, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the reinforcement of the existing cooperation between BRAZIL and WIPO.

758. In November, a WIPO consultant from CHILE visited the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Rio de Janeiro to advise on its computerization. This mission was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project. On the occasion of this mission, the WIPO consultant also had consultations with government officials on possible cooperation between MERCOSUR countries in the exchange of industrial property information.

759. Also in November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to INPI in Rio de Janeiro to provide advice on the compatibility of the national classifications of trademarks and service marks and of figurative elements of trademarks with the classifications under the Nice and the Vienna Agreements. The country's possible accession to those Agreements was also discussed.

760. CHILE. In March, a government official had discussions on intellectual property cooperation between CHILE and WIPO with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva.

761. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between CHILE and WIPO in the industrial property field.

762. In late August and early September, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Santiago to advise the Government on the examination of patent applications in the field of mechanics.

763. Also in late August and early September, a WIPO consultant from CHILE provided the Government in Santiago with advice on its computerized system. It was an activity under the UNDP-financed regional project.

764. In September, two government officials discussed with the Director General in Geneva the possible organization of an intellectual property seminar for officials of the Diplomatic Academy of CHILE.

765. Also in September, WIPO organized a study visit for the President of the Industrial Property Arbitration Tribunal and one of the members of the Tribunal to the German Federal Patent Court and the Appeal Board of the EPO in Munich, and also to WIPO in Geneva.

766. In October, a WIPO consultant from CHILE provided the Government with advice on the development and implementation of computerized systems.

767. Also in October, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible Chilean legislation concerning appellations of origin.

768. In late October and early November, two WIPO consultants from the EPO visited Santiago to advise the Government on the classification and examination of patents and to provide advice to the Government on the use of the IPC and state-of-the-art searches. The missions were funded by the EPO.

769. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the cooperation between CHILE and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

770. COLOMBIA. In February, a WIPO consultant from CHILE undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogotá to assist in the implementation of the program for the computerization of the industrial property operations of the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce. The mission was organized under the UNDP-financed country project.

771. In June, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau sent to them a note on international trends in the field of patenting of pharmaceutical and chemical products and comments on a draft law on this matter.

772. In September, in conjunction with his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the project.

773. Also in September, the UNDP Resident Representative in COLOMBIA visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on WIPO's assistance to COLOMBIA and on the possibility of its accession to the Paris Convention.

774. In October, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Santa Fe de Bogotá on cooperation between COLOMBIA and WIPO in the implementation of the project.

775. In late October and early November, a WIPO consultant from CHILE undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogotá to advise the Government on the further development of the industrial property computerized system, under the project.

776. COSTA RICA. In March, two WIPO consultants from CHILE and VENEZUELA undertook a mission to San José to evaluate the computerization of the patent and trademark operations of the Intellectual Property Registry, as well as to further train the staff in charge of computerization. The mission was an activity under the UNDP-financed country project.

777. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to San José to participate in the WIPO/UNDP/COSTA RICA tripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project. Discussions were held with government officials on future cooperation between COSTA RICA and WIPO, as well as on the advantages of adhering to the Paris Convention.

778. In September, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in San José on the possibility of COSTA RICA's accession to the Paris Convention. He also had discussions with UNDP officials in COSTA RICA on the progress of the project.

779. Also in September, two WIPO consultants from CHILE and VENEZUELA undertook a mission to San José to evaluate and advise the Government on the computerized system of trademark applications and registrations. This mission was financed under the project.

780. CUBA. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Havana to assess the needs of the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM) in the field of patent information and documentation. He held discussions on future cooperation between CUBA and WIPO on the computerization of patent information services and documentation.

781. In April, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the advantages of adhering to the PCT.

782. In June, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva where he was received by the Director General and discussed cooperation between CUBA and WIPO.

783. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the implementation of a technical cooperation program on patent information and computerization of the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM), to be funded by the Government.

784. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the said cooperation program.

785. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In January, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Santo Domingo to discuss with government authorities possible steps to be taken in connection with the modernization of the intellectual property system, including legislative reform and accession to treaties administered by WIPO.

786. In April, as a follow-up to the mission undertaken by two WIPO officials to Santo Domingo in January and at the request of the Government, the International Bureau sent a draft industrial property law.

787. In July, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a proposed new industrial property law on the basis of a draft prepared by the International Bureau earlier in 1993.

788. ECUADOR. In June, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Quito on enhancing technical cooperation between ECUADOR and WIPO, as well as on ECUADOR's possible accession to the Paris Convention.

789. In August, a WIPO consultant from CHILE visited Quito to advise the National Directorate of Industrial Property on the computerization of its patent and trademark work. The mission was financed by the Government of GERMANY.

790. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between ECUADOR and WIPO on industrial property matters.

791. EL SALVADOR. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to San Salvador to discuss with government officials measures to be taken for the



strengthening and modernization of the Registry of Industrial, Artistic and Literary Property, a possible UNDP-financed country project, as well as the advantages of adhering to the Paris Convention.

792. GUATEMALA. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Guatemala City to discuss with government officials technical cooperation for the strengthening of the industrial property system, the possible sources of funding of such cooperation, and the advantages of adhering to the Paris Convention.

793. HONDURAS. In June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Tegucigalpa to advise the Industrial Property Registry on patent classification and search. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

794. MEXICO. In March, three government officials and a representative of the Mexican private sector undertook a study visit to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) in Madrid, the EPO in Munich and WIPO in Geneva. At WIPO, they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on MEXICO's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties, the situation of industrial property in the country, and the strengthening of cooperation between MEXICO and WIPO.

795. In May, four government officials undertook a study tour organized by WIPO to INPI (France), in Paris, to OEPM, in Madrid, and to WIPO. In Geneva, they discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials the Government's plans for the establishment of a Mexican Industrial Property Institute and WIPO's technical cooperation in this respect.

796. Also in May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between MEXICO and WIPO in the fields of trademarks and geographical indications.

797. In late June and early July, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Mexico City to advise the Directorate General of Technological Development on the feasibility of the creation of a court specializing in industrial property matters.

798. In late September and early October, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook missions to Mexico City to assist the Directorate General in the examination of patent applications in the field of chemistry. One of the missions was funded by the EPO and the other by the funds-in-trust agreement between the Government and WIPO.

799. In October, the Director General visited Mexico City, where he held discussions with federal government leaders and officials on cooperation between MEXICO and WIPO, including the country's possible accession to the PCT, preparations for the creation of the Mexican Industrial Property Institute and the training of judges in intellectual property litigation.

800. NICARAGUA. In April, a WIPO official visited Managua to discuss with government officials a cooperation program for the modernization of the industrial property system and the advantages of adhering to the Paris Convention.

801. In late May and early June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Managua to give advice and training on patent classification and search. The mission was funded from the UNDP-financed regional project.

802. In late June and early July, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Managua to advise the Industrial Property Registry on patent classification and search. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

803. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the draft UNDP-financed country project proposed by WIPO for the strengthening of industrial property in that country, NICARAGUA's possible accession to the Paris Convention and the draft industrial property law.

804. In October, a WIPO consultant from CHILE undertook a mission to Managua to assist the Government in further development of the computerized system for patent and trademark operations already installed. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

805. PANAMA. In April, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General on cooperation between PANAMA and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

806. In June, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between PANAMA and WIPO in the industrial property field.

807. PARAGUAY. In November, a government official held discussions with the Director General in Geneva on the possible accession of PARAGUAY to the Paris Convention.

808. Also in November, the WIPO consultant from CHILE visited Asunción to advise the Industrial Property Department on patent information issues. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project. On the occasion of this mission, the WIPO consultant also had consultations with government officials on possible cooperation between MERCOSUR countries in the exchange of industrial property information.

809. PERU. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Lima and discussed with government officials future cooperation between the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI) and WIPO.

810. In March, a WIPO official attended the inaugural ceremony of INDECOPI in Lima and had discussions with government officials on the strengthening of cooperation between PERU and WIPO, especially in respect of the future work of INDECOPI.

811. In July, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Lima on the strengthening of cooperation between PERU and WIPO, PERU's accession to the Paris Convention and plant variety protection.

812. In August, a WIPO consultant from CHILE undertook a mission to Lima to provide advice to the INDECOPI on the development of computerized systems for processing patent and trademark applications. This mission was financed by the Government of GERMANY.

813. SURINAME. In March, a WIPO consultant from the NETHERLANDS undertook a mission to Paramaribo to advise and assist the Government in the preparation of a new industrial property law.

814. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In July, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Port of Spain to advise government officials on the modernization of the patent legislation.

815. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill.

816. Also in August, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, again at their request, an outline of a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration.

817. In September, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the revised draft Patents Bill, 1993.

818. In November, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on patent and trademark legislation and on the country's envisaged accession to the PCT.

819. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation, inter alia, on the revised draft Patents Bill, 1993, and preparation for the entry into force of the PCT in respect of TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

820. URUGUAY. In February, the Director General received the visit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the WIPO headquarters and discussed with him cooperation between URUGUAY and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

821. In May, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Montevideo to provide information on the PCT to legislators, government officials and representatives of interested circles.

822. In late May and early June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Montevideo to give advice and training on the examination of patent applications in the fields of chemistry and biotechnology.

823. In June, a contract was signed for the implementation by WIPO of a technical cooperation project for URUGUAY in the field of industrial property. The project will be funded by the Uruguayan Government from a loan provided by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). That project was part of the Sectoral Investment Program agreed between the Government of URUGUAY and the IDB. The project provides for a number of activities aimed at modernizing the industrial property legislation, strengthening the pertinent administration, promoting the teaching of industrial property in universities and the use of industrial property by interested circles.

824. Also in June, a WIPO consultant from CHILE visited the National Directorate of Industrial Property in Montevideo to advise on the further computerization of the industrial property operations of the Directorate. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

825. In July, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Montevideo to discuss with government officials the work plan of the new IDB-financed country project.

826. Also in July, a WIPO consultant from CHILE visited Montevideo to advise the Government on the further implementation of a computerized system for its industrial property operations. The mission was organized in the context of the IDB-financed country project.

827. In August, a WIPO consultant from CHILE undertook a mission to Montevideo to provide advice on the preparation of a draft law for the establishment of the proposed Uruguayan Institute of Industrial Property. The mission was funded by the project.

828. Also in August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a draft law on inventions and industrial designs.

829. In late August and early September, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Montevideo to give advice to government officials and members of the Parliament on the revision of the Patent Law.

830. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the country project.

831. In November, a WIPO consultant from CHILE undertook a mission to Montevideo to provide advice on the further computerization of the industrial property administration. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Latin America and the Caribbean. On the occasion of this mission, the WIPO consultant also had consultations with government officials on possible cooperation between MERCOSUR countries in the exchange of industrial property information.

832. Also in November, under the country project, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SPAIN undertook a mission to Montevideo to advise and give training to government officials on the coding of the national figurative marks.

833. Also in November, missions were undertaken to Montevideo, under the country project, by three WIPO consultants from CHILE, SPAIN and the EPO to advise the Government on the examination of trademark applications, the creation of a service of technological information and the establishment of a national patent document collection.

834. Also in November, a WIPO consultant from FRANCE undertook a mission to Montevideo to assist the Government in the organization of technological information services based on patent documents. This mission was financed by the Government of FRANCE.

835. VENEZUELA. In June, a WIPO official met with government officials in Caracas to discuss cooperation in the industrial property field.

836. Also in June, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau sent to them comments on the draft industrial property law from the view point of compatibility of the draft with the Paris Convention. The latter is before the Venezuelan Congress.

837. In July, a WIPO consultant from CHILE visited Caracas to advise the Government on the further development of a computerized system for storing, searching and retrieving figurative trademarks. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project.

838. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible UNDP-financed country project on industrial property.

839. ARUBA and the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES. In August, a joint delegation of officials from ARUBA and the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES visited WIPO in Geneva and

held discussions with WIPO officials on the application of treaties administered by WIPO to the territories of ARUBA and the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, on patent and trademark legislation issues and on the PCT.

Interregional Sectoral Support

840. In 1993, WIPO implemented activities under two UNDP-financed interregional projects, one on interregional sectoral support services and the other on support to service-oriented intellectual property administrations for private sector development.

Copyright: Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement; Adherence to WIPO-Administered Treaties and Institution Building

Africa: Intercountry: Copyright

841. Organization of African Unity (OAU). In October, an official of OAU held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on strengthening cooperation between the two organizations in the copyright field.

842. Southern African Development Community (SADC). In December, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND held discussions with officials of SADC in Maputo on the strengthening of cooperation between SADC and WIPO.

Individual Countries in Africa: Copyright

843. BURKINA FASO. In September, the Minister of Culture, and another government official, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on copyright cooperation between BURKINA FASO and WIPO, including the organization of a WIPO national Colloquium on collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights, which subsequently took place in Ouagadougou in October 1993.

844. BURUNDI. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bujumbura to discuss with government officials the modernization of BURUNDI's copyright and neighboring rights legislation and administration.

845. CAMEROON. In September, the Minister of Culture visited the headquarters of WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on copyright cooperation between CAMEROON and WIPO.

846. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. In March, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent them a draft decree on collective administration of copyright and draft statutes for an authors' society.

847. COTE D'IVOIRE. In May, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND undertook a mission to Abidjan to provide training to government officials on the collective administration of copyright.

848. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."

849. GAMBIA. In March, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Banjul on possible training of Gambian officials in the collective administration of copyright and assistance to the Government in the setting up of a collective administration system in the country.

850. In April, following a mission by the WIPO official to Banjul in March, the International Bureau prepared and sent, at the request of the Government authorities, recommendations regarding the introduction of modern copyright legislation and the establishment of a collective administration organization.

851. GHANA. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible training of officials from GHANA in the establishment and use of documentation and computerization systems for the collective administration of copyright.

852. In November, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND visited Accra and had discussions with officials of the Copyright Office on technical matters related to the future installation of a computerized system for the collective administration of rights.

853. GUINEA. In October, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND visited Conakry. They held discussions with government officials on cooperation between GUINEA and WIPO in the field of copyright.

854. KENYA. In June, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials on cooperation between KENYA and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and collective administration of copyright.

855. LESOTHO. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on administrative matters concerning the establishment of a Copyright Office in the Registrar-General's Office.

856. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the drafting of the regulations under the Copyright Law and possible WIPO assistance in the organization of seminars for copyright owners.

857. MADAGASCAR. In September, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND undertook a mission to Antananarivo to discuss with government officials the draft of a new copyright law prepared by the International Bureau, cooperation between MADAGASCAR and WIPO in strengthening the collective administration of copyright and also the possibility of MADAGASCAR's accession to the Paris Act of the Berne Convention.

858. MALAWI. In February, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND undertook a mission to Lilongwe to provide advice and training to the new Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA) in the field of the collective administration of copyright.

859. Also in February, WIPO organized, with the assistance of the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS), a study visit for two officials of the Copyright Society of Malawi to ARTISJUS in Budapest.

860. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights for the benefit of that Copyright Society.

861. MAURITIUS. In May, a WIPO official visited MAURITIUS to hold discussions on copyright legislation with government officials and representatives of the private sector.

862. MOZAMBIQUE. In September, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a model law on copyright and neighboring rights.

863. In late November and early December, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND visited Maputo to discuss future cooperation between MOZAMBIQUE and WIPO on copyright matters.

864. NAMIBIA. In July, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Windhoek on the strengthening of cooperation between NAMIBIA and WIPO in the field of copyright.

865. In September, three government officials from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting handed to the Director General in Geneva NAMIBIA's declaration of continued application of the Berne Convention and the country's instrument of accession to the Paris (1971) Act of the same Convention. They discussed future cooperation between the two sides.

866. NIGER. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent draft model statutes for the new Copyright Office of NIGER and a draft implementing decree for the establishment of that Office.

867. In November, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND visited Niamey and had discussions with officials of the Copyright Office (BNDA) on future cooperation activities, particularly training of officials of Niger in the collective administration of copyright.

868. NIGERIA. In June, a government official handed over to the Director General, in Geneva, NIGERIA's instrument of accession to the Berne Convention and discussed cooperation between NIGERIA and WIPO.

869. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible training of officials from NIGERIA in the establishment and use of documentation and computerization systems for the collective administration of copyright.

870. SIERRA LEONE. In January, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent them a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

871. SUDAN. See under "Arab Countries."

872. TOGO. In July, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the Law on the Protection of Copyright, Folklore and Neighboring Rights of 1991, and on the advantages for TOGO of adhering to the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty).

873. UGANDA. In November, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the new draft copyright law.

874. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dar es Salaam to discuss with government officials the organization of a WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights to be held in Dar es Salaam in the first half of 1993.

875. In May, in connection with the WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, the Director General was received in Dar es Salaam by the President and by the Prime Minister and First Vice-President of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. The Director General, who was accompanied by two other WIPO officials, visited Zanzibar where he was received by the President of Zanzibar and Second Vice-President of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. The Director General had discussions with those and other government leaders as well as with government officials on cooperation in improving the intellectual property system in the country, in particular on possible accession to the Berne Convention and the preparation of draft patent regulations.

876. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the new draft copyright law.

877. ZAMBIA. In late November and early December, a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook a mission to Lusaka to discuss with government officials the new draft copyright law as well as various aspects of the collective administration of copyright in ZAMBIA.

#### Individual Arab Countries: Copyright

878. ALGERIA. In June, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials the draft new Copyright Law of ALGERIA.

879. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

880. EGYPT. In February, four WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND had discussions with government officials in Cairo on the modernization of the Egyptian Copyright Law, future cooperation activities between EGYPT and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and EGYPT's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

881. In October, two WIPO officials held discussions, in Cairo, with officials from the Cabinet Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) and the Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (RITSEC) concerning the organization of a national copyright seminar in Cairo in early 1994, as well as the preparation of a study on the protection of copyright in the Arab countries.

882. JORDAN. In July, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between JORDAN and WIPO in the fields of copyright and collective administration of copyright.

883. OMAN. In June, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them the Arabic version of the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

884. SUDAN. In May, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between SUDAN and WIPO, as well as on the establishment of a National Committee which would introduce amendments to the Copyright Law of SUDAN.

885. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In May, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared comments on the new Copyright



Law. Three WIPO officials visited Abu Dhabi that month and transmitted those comments to, and discussed them with, government officials.

886. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft implementing regulations under that Copyright Law.

887. YEMEN. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the strengthening of cooperation for the benefit of his country.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Copyright

888. BHUTAN. In July, two WIPO officials undertook the first WIPO mission to Thimphu. For details, see paragraph 639.

889. Also in July, following the above-mentioned mission, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

890. In December, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between BHUTAN and WIPO in the field of intellectual property, in particular on the draft law on copyright, prepared by the International Bureau, and possible WIPO assistance in the organization of a national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights.

891. CHINA. In March, a WIPO official had discussions in Beijing with government officials on future cooperation.

892. In April, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Beijing to discuss with officials of the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) the printing of a commemorative book on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of cooperation between CHINA and WIPO.

893. In May, three government officials of NCAC visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on copyright cooperation between CHINA and WIPO.

894. Also in May, WIPO organized a study tour for the Director of the Musical Copyright Society of China (MCSC) to the headquarters of WIPO, prior to a training program on collective administration of copyright.

895. In December three government officials of the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between CHINA and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, particularly on the organization of seminars in CHINA in 1994 and a proposed revision of the Copyright Law. The Chinese officials then proceeded on a study visit organized by WIPO to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne, the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) in Zurich, the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS) in Budapest and the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE) in Madrid.

896. FIJI. In July, three WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA held discussions in Suva with government and UNDP officials and representatives of the private sector on WIPO's possible assistance relating to copyright questions.

897. INDIA. In September, a government official had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on copyright matters.

898. In December, a WIPO official held discussions in New Delhi with government officials and representatives of the private sector on various aspects of cooperation between INDIA and WIPO on copyright matters.

899. INDONESIA. In October, a WIPO official held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Jakarta on activities under the UNDP-financed country project relating to strengthening the copyright system in INDONESIA.

900. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on training opportunities for government officials in the field of copyright.

901. MALAYSIA. In August, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials, in Geneva, on cooperation between MALAYSIA and WIPO, including possible advice from WIPO on the proposed revision of the Copyright Law and on the appropriate copyright collective administration system for MALAYSIA.

902. PAPUA NEW GUINEA. In October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible cooperation between PAPUA NEW GUINEA and WIPO in the establishment of an appropriate copyright system.

903. Also in October, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

904. PHILIPPINES. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

905. THAILAND. In April, at the request of the Government of THAILAND, the International Bureau sent to it information concerning the protection of computer programs under the laws of the States party to the Berne Convention.

906. In August, five government officials visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on, *inter alia*, WIPO's advice on the proposed revision of the Copyright Law and the country's proposed accession to the 1971 Paris Act of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

907. Also in August, following the above-mentioned visit, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft revised copyright law.

908. In September, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWEDEN participated in a roundtable consultation in Bangkok on the draft copyright law. This consultation, organized by the Department of Intellectual Property of THAILAND, and based on a detailed note prepared by the International Bureau containing comments on the said draft law, was attended by government officials and representatives of the private sector.

909. TONGA. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook a mission to Nuku'alofa and provided advice to the government authorities concerned on the implementation of the copyright law.

910. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, recommendations regarding enforcement of copyright and the establishment of a collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights in Tonga.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Copyright

911. CHILE. In September, two government officials handed to the Director General in Geneva CHILE's instrument of accession to the Film Register Treaty (FRT). The possible organization of a copyright seminar for judges and an information seminar on the FRT were also discussed.

912. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent a draft copyright law to the government authorities, at their request.

913. HONDURAS. In April, a WIPO consultant from COSTA RICA undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa to discuss with government officials the new draft copyright law.

914. In November, two government officials and a representative from the private sector visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials a possible cooperation program for the development of copyright and neighboring rights in HONDURAS.

915. MEXICO. In July, officials of the Society of Authors and Composers of Mexico (SACM) and of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation between SACM and WIPO.

916. NICARAGUA. In May, at the request of the Government, the International Bureau sent comments on the draft Copyright Law which was being discussed by the National Assembly.

917. In June, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Managua on questions of copyright and neighboring rights and future cooperation between NICARAGUA and WIPO. He also discussed the draft new Copyright Law with members of the Commission of Education and Culture of the National Assembly of NICARAGUA. Following those discussions, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities comments on the draft Copyright Law.

918. In July, a WIPO consultant from COSTA RICA undertook a mission to Managua to discuss with government officials the draft copyright law.

919. PANAMA. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and, in particular the organization of the Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in cooperation with the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE) to be held in Panama City in early 1994.

920. PARAGUAY. In March, on the occasion of his presence in Asunción to attend the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights, the Director General held talks with Mr. Arturo Rodríguez, President of the Republic of PARAGUAY, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other government officials on intellectual property matters of mutual interest and on cooperation between PARAGUAY and WIPO, including accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

921. PERU. In December, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Lima on mutual cooperation, including the possible holding of copyright meetings in PERU in 1994.

922. SPAIN. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Madrid to discuss with government officials cooperation activities between SPAIN and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in favor of the countries of Latin America.

923. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible WIPO assistance in the field of copyright, in particular the organization of an advisory mission in 1994, as well as other matters related to the setting up of a collective administration of rights organization in the country.

924. URUGUAY. In June, a WIPO official had discussions in Montevideo with government and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) officials on the new draft copyright law and on a proposed copyright cooperation project to be funded by the Government from a loan provided by the IDB and implemented by WIPO.

925. VENEZUELA. In November, a government official visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials various aspects related to the promotion and implementation of the new Copyright Law.

Development of the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, Authors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries

926. WIPO medals for inventors have been awarded since 1979. The purpose of the awards is to promote inventive and innovative activities, particularly in developing countries. The medals are awarded at exhibitions or contests organized by national or international institutions. The criteria for selecting the recipients are established by the requesting institutions, and WIPO does not participate in the selection.

927. In March, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese schoolboy at the Exhibition of the 51st All Japanese Contest of School Children's Inventions, in Tokyo.

928. Also in March, a WIPO official participated in the inauguration of the Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions, New Techniques and Products. On that occasion, two WIPO medals were awarded, one to an inventor from LEBANON and one to a woman inventor from SPAIN.

929. In April, two WIPO medals were awarded to two young winners of the Grand Prize of the Weekly Reader National Inventive Thinking Contest (1992-93) in Akron, Ohio, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

930. In May, two WIPO medals were awarded to inventors at the 2nd Exhibition of Syrian Inventions and Innovation in Damascus.

931. In June, a WIPO medal and certificate were awarded to an Egyptian inventor. They were handed over to him by the President of EGYPT, in the presence of African heads of State and Government who were attending the 29th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Cairo. A WIPO official was present.

932. In July, two WIPO medals were awarded to the winners of the best invention and best student invention at the 4th Annual Technology Fair and National Contest in Manila.

933. In August, WIPO medals were awarded to two Malaysian inventors for the best Malaysian invention and the best student invention presented at the Malaysian Invention and Design Society Exhibition, "MINDEX 93," held in Kuala Lumpur.

934. In September, WIPO gold medals were awarded to an outstanding inventor and to the best woman inventor at the National Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques held in Pyongyang.

935. In November, a WIPO medal was awarded to the inventor of the best invention presented at the National Excellent Inventions Exhibition held in Seoul.

936. Also in November, two WIPO medals were awarded to the inventor of an invention most appropriate to the conditions of developing countries for the needs of their development and to a woman inventor, during the International Exhibition "Brussels Eureka '93" held in Brussels.

937. Also in November, two WIPO medals were awarded on the occasion of the Golden International Inventions Expo '93 (GIINE '93) organized in Manila for the celebration of the 50th (Golden) Anniversary of the Filipino Inventors Society (FIS), one for the best invention presented and one to an outstanding inventor.

938. In December, a WIPO medal was awarded to the best inventor at the AFRISTECH 93 exhibition, held in Dakar.

939. Also in December, a WIPO medal was awarded to the best woman inventor at the National Technical Creation Contest 1993, held in Hanoi.

940. In March, a WIPO consultant from EGYPT spoke at a Seminar on the Protection of Indigenous Inventions and Innovations organized by ARIPO in Harare.

941. In August, WIPO organized in Maseru a Subregional African Seminar on the Promotion of Innovation. The Seminar was attended by eight government officials from BOTSWANA, NAMIBIA, SWAZILAND and ZIMBABWE and some 25 participants from government, academic and research and development institutions in Lesotho. Three WIPO consultants from COTE D'IVOIRE, DENMARK and IFIA and two WIPO officials presented papers.

942. In September, a WIPO consultant participated in the First Ibero-American Congress of Inventors, held in Buenos Aires, and presented a paper on WIPO and its program for the promotion of inventive activities. The Congress, which was organized by the Argentine Association of Inventors, was attended by some 180 participants, most of them from the private sector.

943. Also in September, a WIPO official participated in the inauguration of the Third National Invention Exhibition in San José, at which some 70 inventions were displayed.

944. In October, WIPO organized, in Accra, in cooperation with the Government of GHANA the National Seminar on the Patents Law, 1992, and Promotion of

Innovation. This Seminar was attended by 80 participants from government circles, university and research centers, private industry and the legal profession. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from EGYPT, SWEDEN and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, two government officials from GHANA and a WIPO official.

Teaching of Intellectual Property Law; the Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent

945. BRAZIL. In November, WIPO organized a WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and industry in Gramado, in cooperation with the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul. It was attended by some 60 participants from government circles, university and research centers, law firms and enterprises from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, MEXICO and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, two experts from BRAZIL and a WIPO official.

946. CHINA. In March, a WIPO official presented a paper at the Center for Teaching and Research of Intellectual Property of the People's University of China in Beijing to some 150 judges, law professors and law students. He also had discussions with Chinese university professors on matters of mutual interest.

947. In June, the Vice-President of Peking University and three other professors visited WIPO where they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials concerning possible cooperation in the field of intellectual property law teaching and research.

948. GHANA. In March, WIPO organized in Accra a WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research in cooperation with the University of Ghana. The Workshop was attended by some 50 participants, mainly university lecturers and students, researchers from technical institutes, private legal practitioners and government officials. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from INDIA, IRELAND, NIGERIA, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and ZIMBABWE, three officials from GHANA and two WIPO officials.

949. LEBANON. In October, an official from the Jinane University in Tripoli visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between this University and WIPO on intellectual property law teaching.

950. PORTUGAL. In April, on the occasion of the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking African Countries held in Lisbon, a WIPO official had discussions with members of the Faculty of Law of Lisbon University on the teaching of intellectual property.

951. International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP). In August, the 12th annual meeting of ATRIP took place at the Stockholm School of Economics in Stockholm. The meeting was attended by 66 participants from 40 countries. The travel and subsistence expenses of 12 professors from BRAZIL, CHINA, COLOMBIA, EGYPT, INDIA, PAKISTAN, SENEGAL, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, TUNISIA, UGANDA and ZIMBABWE were borne by WIPO.

Acquisition of Foreign, Legally Protected, Technology

952. EGYPT. In October, WIPO organized in Cairo, the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Licensing Contracts and Technology Transfer Arrangements for Arab Countries in cooperation with the Government of EGYPT. Six government officials from LIBYA, MOROCCO and TUNISIA and some 75 participants from government circles, university and research centers, private industry and the legal profession in EGYPT attended the Workshop. Two WIPO consultants from EGYPT and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and a WIPO official presented papers on that occasion.

953. SENEGAL. In December, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from FRANCE attended in Dakar the Forum on Science and Technology (AFRISTECH 93) and presented papers on industrial property and technology transfer.

954. VENEZUELA. In June, WIPO organized in Caracas, in cooperation with the Latin American Economic System (SELA), a WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean (see also paragraph 386). The Seminar was attended by 19 participants coming from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, JAMAICA, NICARAGUA, PERU, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY and 44 participants from VENEZUELA, coming from government departments, industry, research institutions and the legal profession. Papers were presented by eight WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CANADA, MEXICO, the UNITED KINGDOM, VENEZUELA, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture (IICA), and two WIPO officials.

Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents and its Dissemination

955. WIPO Patent Information Services. These services are offered free of charge for the benefit of developing countries and include the supply of reports on the state of the art, information on equivalent patent documents and patent literature, copies of individual patent documents, and information on the legal status of patent applications and granted patents.

956. State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services. From January 1 to December 31, 1993, 360 search reports were delivered to the following 31 developing countries: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, CHILE, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, GUATEMALA, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JORDAN, KENYA, MALAYSIA, MALI, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, SINGAPORE, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY and VIET NAM. The search reports were prepared by AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN and SWITZERLAND. Some 30 of those reports pertained to inventions related to the environment. During the same period, 522 requests for search reports were received from 33 developing countries.

957. In cooperation with the industrial property offices of several donor countries, WIPO continued to supply, upon request from developing countries, free copies of specific patent documents. From January 1 to December 31, 1993, 2,542 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 19 developing countries and to one intergovernmental organization: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S

REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, LEBANON, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, VIET NAM and ARIPO. The copies were delivered regularly by the following industrial property offices: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as well as by the EPO.

958. Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications. From January 1 to December 31, 1993, 79 search and examination reports, prepared by CANADA, GERMANY and SWEDEN were sent to ARIPO.

959. International Cooperation in the Search and the Examination of Inventions (ICSEI). During the period covered by this report, four search and examination reports were provided by AUSTRIA and GERMANY, and forwarded to the requesting industrial property offices in SRI LANKA and TURKEY.

960. The ICSEI Program started in December 1983. Up to now, applications filed with the Office of the country concerned by individuals and entities from all other countries and applications filed by subsidiaries of foreign companies in developing countries could not be accepted under the ICSEI Program. This limitation narrowed unnecessarily the scope of the Program which is designed to assist the industrial property offices of developing countries whose laws provide for substantive examination. At their twenty-fourth series of meetings, held in Geneva from September 20 to 29, 1993, the Governing Bodies of WIPO agreed to broaden the scope of the Program by removing the said limitation and, as a means of further assisting industrial property offices of developing countries, by requesting the cooperating offices to also examine applications for compliance with standard requirements such as sufficiency of disclosure, unity of invention and industrial application.

#### WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

961. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. During the period under review, CROATIA, ECUADOR, SLOVENIA, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN became members of the Permanent Committee, bringing the number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 111. On December 31, 1993, they were the following: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.



962. The Working Group of the Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property held its first session in Geneva on September 6 and 10, 1993. Fifteen States members of the Working Group were represented, namely, ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, FRANCE, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND and ZIMBABWE. Discussions were based on the reports on WIPO's activities in 1992 and the first six months of 1993. The Working Group reviewed the progress of the Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the last session of the Permanent Committee held in November 1992. All delegations that made statements expressed their appreciation to the International Bureau for the development cooperation activities carried out during the period under review and emphasized the importance that they attached to those activities. Some delegations expressed the hope that UNDP-financed projects would continue and be expanded. The Working Group referred to the continuing importance of human resource development and stressed the constant need for evaluation of the training programs by the participants as well as by the International Bureau. Measures were proposed for maintaining the quality of WIPO-sponsored training in the field of industrial property and its evaluation. The Working Group also reviewed the following areas of activity under the Permanent Program: facilitating the creation or improvement of national or regional legislation and its enforcement; encouraging adherence to WIPO-administered treaties; and facilitating the creation or improvement of governmental and other institutions for the administration and effective implementation of national or regional legislation (institution-building). The Working Group noted with satisfaction the information provided, in the course of the discussion, on activities of the Permanent Program in Africa, the Arab States, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. The Working Group stressed the need to strengthen the teaching of intellectual property law in universities, the acquisition of foreign but locally protected technology and also the development of inventive and innovative activity. The Working Group underlined the importance of developing the profession of industrial property lawyer and agent in developing countries, and noted with satisfaction the forthcoming publication of the WIPO Patent Agents' Manual. Some delegations commended the International Bureau for its efforts in promoting the wider dissemination of the technological information in patent document collections stored on CD-ROM, in obtaining CD-ROM product subscriptions for developing country users at preferential prices and in encouraging the production of collections of national patent documents on CD-ROM. In connection with the promotion of domestic inventive activity, it was made clear by the International Bureau that WIPO continued to assist developing countries, at their request, in different ways. The report of the Working Group was noted by the relevant Governing Bodies of WIPO which met in September.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights

963. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. During the period under review, CROATIA, SLOVENIA, THAILAND and UKRAINE became members of the Permanent Committee bringing the total number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 99. On December 31, 1993, the member States were the following: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI,

FINLAND, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

964. The Working Group of the Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights held its first session in Geneva on September 7 and 10, 1993. Thirteen of the 14 member States of the Working Group were represented, namely: ARGENTINA, CANADA, CHINA, FRANCE, HUNGARY, INDIA, JAPAN, KENYA, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The Working Group reviewed and evaluated the activities of WIPO under the Permanent Program since the last session of the Permanent Committee in November 1992. All the delegations that took the floor expressed their appreciation and indicated their full support for WIPO cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in developing countries, including advice and assistance in legislation, development of human resources and institution-building. They all noted the significant increase in activities undertaken since the last meeting. Some delegations made comments on the following WIPO activities: development of human resources, including specialized training courses, seminars and meetings, such as those related to the impact of emerging technologies in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, and symposia for members of the judiciary; the protection of authors and artists through the establishment or strengthening of institutions for the collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights; the enforcement of legislation in the fight against piracy; the drafting and modernization of national copyright laws of developing countries, and the reinforcement of copyright protection at both national and international levels. Some delegations made suggestions on the structure and content of documents prepared by the International Bureau on activities undertaken for the benefit of developing countries, including their results. The report of the Working Group was noted by the relevant Governing Bodies of WIPO which met in September.

#### Setting of Norms for the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

##### Objective

965. The objective is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the different countries, goals that correspond to the state of development in which each of them is. This objective may be obtained by the creation of new treaties or by adjusting (through revision or supplementing) existing treaty relations to new circumstances. Furthermore, if the subject matter is not ripe for regulation by treaties, this objective may be obtained by giving advice, particularly through model laws, to the national or regional legislators, it being understood that model laws are in the nature of advice, and it is the right of any legislator to follow or not to follow them.

966. In the field of treaty making, the objectives are the creation of a treaty supplementing the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in the field of marks (like the Patent Law Treaty which will supplement the Paris Convention in the field of patents) and the creation of two new treaties, one for the protection of geographical indications and the other on the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property.
967. In the field of advice to legislators, the objective is that model laws be drafted and published in fields in which such advice seems to be particularly urgent.
968. As far as existing treaties are concerned, the objective is to explore the feasibility of granting certain intergovernmental organizations deeply involved in the protection of intellectual property the same status or a similar status as States have.

### Activities

#### Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States

969. From May 10 to 21, the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States held its fifth session in Geneva. The following 70 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented as members: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA and CEC. Representatives of four intergovernmental organizations (UN, Unesco, GATT and EPO) and of two non-governmental organizations (AIPPI and ALAI) participated in the session in an observer capacity.

970. The Committee examined all the provisions set forth in the draft of a "Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property" (document SD/CE/V/2) and in the draft of "Regulations under the Treaty" (document SD/CE/V/3). The draft Treaty provides for a dispute settlement system which comprises recourse to consultations and submission of disputes to a panel procedure. Good offices, conciliation and mediation as well as arbitration are also provided for on an optional basis. The Committee also discussed a proposal submitted by the European Communities concerning the status of regional economic integration organizations and intergovernmental organizations under the Treaty as well as a proposal submitted by the Government of the Netherlands concerning the compulsory submission of disputes to either arbitration or to the International Court of Justice. In view of those proposals and the fact that a number of other issues required further consideration, the Committee concluded that an additional (sixth) session of the Committee of Experts should be convened.

971. The Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of

Intellectual Property was held from May 17 to 21, in Geneva. The same States, with the exception of NAMIBIA, were represented at the session. The following four international organizations were admitted to the Preparatory Meeting in an observer capacity: ARIPO, EC, EPO, OAPI.

972. The discussions of the Preparatory Meeting were based on a memorandum of the International Bureau that dealt with the following matters: substantive documents to be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference, languages of the preparatory documents, languages of interpretation, proposed agenda, proposed rules of procedures and invitations to the Diplomatic Conference.

973. The Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference decided that it should be convened for a second part in conjunction with the next (sixth) session of the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States in order to deal with certain questions whose consideration was postponed in view of their relationship to the issues that will be the subject of further consideration by that Committee of Experts at its sixth session.

974. The holding of a sixth session of the Committee of Experts and of a second part of the Preparatory Meeting in early 1994 was approved by the General Assembly of WIPO at its September meeting.

#### Protocol to the Berne Convention

975. The Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention held its third session in Geneva from June 21 to 25. Forty-nine member States of the Berne Union and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committee of Experts were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAWI, MALI, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA and EC.

976. The following three States (members of WIPO but not members of the Berne Union) participated in the session in an observer capacity: ALGERIA, INDONESIA and RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Representatives of the following six intergovernmental and 47 non-governmental organizations participated in an observer capacity: GATT, ILO, UNCTAD, CE, EFTA and LAS; ACC, AGICOA, AIDAA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, ATRIP, BDU, BIEM, BSA, CCA, CIPA, CISAC, CLIP, CRIC, EAPA, EBLIDA, EBU, ECIS, EIA, EUROBIT, EWC, FERA, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FIM, IAWG, ICA, ICMP, IFJ, IFLA, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IIDA, IIPA, INTERGU, IPA, ISETU, ITAA, ITI, IVF, MPI, NMPA, SPA, STM.

977. Discussions were based on a working document prepared by the International Bureau. That document contained suggestions on what norms a possible future Protocol could contain in order to clarify and widen the rights of authors and other owners of copyright in three fields:

(i) Enforcement. The Committee recommended that the Protocol contain provisions on enforcement and that they be essentially the same as those appearing in the TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) part of the draft Agreement prepared in 1992 by the Director General of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in the course of the so-called Uruguay Round of negotiations of GATT.

(ii) Right of distribution, including the right of importation. The recognition of a distribution right received general support. Discussions should continue on certain aspects of that right, particularly exhaustion (by first sale), rental and importation.

(iii) National treatment. The recognition of national treatment, without qualification, received general support. Several delegations expressed the wish, however, that the question of national treatment be revisited at an appropriate future moment when the contents of the future Protocol is further clarified. The majority of the delegations appeared to be of the opinion that there was no need to recognize the right of lending (for example, of books, by libraries) and it was permissible for a country to regulate the question of public lending as a matter outside the scope of copyright. The majority opposed the proposal of the International Bureau that the Protocol should contain rules on the collective administration of the rights of authors. The Director General expressed his regrets over this attitude since the rights of foreign authors were particularly susceptible of disregard in the case of collective administration arrangements.

978. Discussions will continue at the fourth session of the Committee of Experts to be held in December 1994.

#### Treaty on the Protection of Geographical Indications

979. In 1993, the International Bureau prepared and published a document (in English and French) entitled "Protection of Geographical Indications Through Registration of Collective Marks or Certification Marks" (document WIPO/GEO/MA/1993/INF 7), reporting on the situation of the protection of geographical indications in 21 countries, which was distributed on the occasion of the Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications (see next paragraph).

980. On October 13 and 14, WIPO organized a Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications in Funchal, Madeira, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Energy of PORTUGAL. The Symposium was opened by the Regional Secretary of Finance of Madeira, the Secretary of State, Ministry of Industry and Energy of PORTUGAL, and the Director General of WIPO. The Symposium dealt with the protection of geographical indications (appellations of origin and other indications of source) at the national and multilateral levels. The various forms of protection of geographical indications (including protection through registration as collective marks or certification marks) were examined, as well as other important questions such as the definition of geographical indications, the settlement of conflicts between trademarks and geographical indications and possibilities of improving the existing protection of geographical indications, in particular as regards the treaties administered by WIPO. The Symposium was attended by some 120 participants from 36 countries. Presentations were made by nine WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, three experts from the CEC and PORTUGAL and a WIPO official. Five other WIPO officials also participated in the Symposium.

Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Trademarks are Concerned  
("Trademark Law Treaty")

981. In February, the International Bureau organized in Geneva a meeting of five consultants from GERMANY, JAPAN, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to discuss the draft Trademark Law Treaty and Draft Regulations with forms.

982. The Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks held its fifth session in Geneva from June 7 to 18. The following 47 States members of the Paris Union and one intergovernmental organization were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LUXEMBOURG, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA, ZIMBABWE, EC.

983. The following four States members of WIPO and two intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: INDIA, LITHUANIA, THAILAND, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNCTAD, BBM.

984. Representatives of the following 17 non-governmental organizations participated in the session in an observer capacity: AIM, AIPPI, APAA, BDI, ECTA, FICPI, HTA, ICC, INTA, ITMA, JPA, JPAA, JTA, MPI, UEPPI, UNICE, UNIFAB.

985. The Committee of Experts examined the draft of a new multilateral treaty, tentatively called the Trademark Law Treaty ("TLT") and hereinafter referred to as "the Draft" or as "the Treaty" or as "the Draft Treaty." The Draft examined was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the results of the preceding (fourth) session (November 1992) of the Committee of Experts.

986. The main objective of the Treaty would be to simplify the procedures, before the national and regional trademark registries (offices) connected with the registration, and the maintenance of registrations, of marks (covering goods and/or services). The simplification would make the compliance with formal requirements easier and the costs lower. The simplification would consist of placing limits on the formalities, that is, the administrative requirements, that may be imposed on applicants and owners of registrations. This would be achieved in the following two ways: first, the Treaty would exhaustively enumerate, for the purposes of different transactions taking place in a registry (national or regional), the requirements that can be imposed ("maximum requirements") and, second, the Treaty would expressly prohibit the imposition of different or additional requirements, most of which serve no really useful purpose. One example of such a prohibited requirement is the one according to which the signature of any person addressing himself to the registry must be legalized or otherwise certified by national and even foreign (consular) authorities.

987. Another example of requirements which the Treaty would prohibit is that any application (and registration) may only concern goods or services that belong to one and the same class (according to the International Classification of Goods and Services (the Nice Classification)) and, consequently, if the mark concerns goods and services belonging to several classes, one has to file as many applications as there are classes to which

the goods and services belong. Since there are altogether 42 such classes, one could (in the absence of the prohibition) require up to 42 separate applications and the registry would have to effectuate up to 42 separate registrations; instead, the Treaty would require that an application may relate to several (without limit of their number) classes.

988. A further simplification would consist in allowing the holder of several registrations to request, in a single paper, the assignment of all (sometimes hundreds of) his registrations or the recordal of the changes of his or his representative's address in all his registrations.

989. The Treaty would also guarantee that applications and other requests could not be refused by a registry (office) without giving an opportunity to the requesting party to be heard by the registry (office).

990. The Treaty would be accompanied by various model forms whose use by applicants or owners of registrations could not be refused by any national or regional trademark registry (office). Such standard forms would considerably facilitate the task of those who address themselves to several national or regional registries (offices) since they would be the same for the purposes of all such registries (offices).

991. The Committee of Experts held its sixth session in Geneva from November 29 to December 10, in conjunction with the Preparatory Meeting for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Trademark Law Treaty).

992. The following 60 States members of the Paris Union and one intergovernmental organization were represented at the session: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, EC.

993. The following five States members of WIPO were represented by observers: COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PAKISTAN, SAUDI ARABIA, THAILAND.

994. Representatives of the following three intergovernmental organizations participated in the session in an observer capacity: BBM, UNCTAD, OAPI. Representatives of the following 16 non-governmental organizations participated in the session in an observer capacity: AIM, AIPPI, APAA, ASIPI, CIPA, CNIPA, ECTA, FICPI, HTA, ICC, INTA, JPA, JPAA, JTA, MPI, UNIFAB.

995. At that session, the Committee of Experts completed its review of the draft Trademark Law Treaty and agreed on certain amendments to that draft.

996. The Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty was held in Geneva from December 7 to 10. The same States members of the Paris Union, with the exception of ALGERIA, BULGARIA, EGYPT, IRELAND, LUXEMBOURG and THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, were represented at the session. ECUADOR, NICARAGUA and PAKISTAN were represented in an observer capacity. The EC and OAPI were admitted to the Preparatory Meeting in an observer capacity.

997. The Preparatory Meeting agreed that the Diplomatic Conference take place in Geneva from October 10 to 28, 1994, established the proposed agenda and the proposed Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference, agreed on the languages to be used at the Diplomatic Conference and approved the draft invitations proposed by the Director General.

#### Patent Law Treaty

998. At its twentieth (10th extraordinary) session held in Geneva in April, the Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) decided that the second part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned, scheduled for July 1993, be postponed to a date, as early as possible in 1994, to be set by the Paris Union Assembly at its session in September 1993.

999. At its twenty-first session held in Geneva in September, the Assembly of the Paris Union asked the Director General to convene an extraordinary session of that Assembly when he believed that the time would be ripe for considering the fixing of a date for the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference.

#### Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms

1000. On February 8, WIPO organized in Geneva an informal preparatory consultation meeting with 21 non-governmental organizations representing performers (ADAMI, AFTRA, AIE, British Actors' Equity Association, British Musicians' Union, FIA, FIM, Finnish Musicians' Union, GEIDANKYO, GVL, ILAFP, ISETU, Musicians' Union of Japan, SAMI, Screen Actors Guild, SFA, SMF, SPEDIDAM, STF, SYDAS, SYMF) to discuss the contents of a possible new instrument on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms. The discussions were taken into account by the International Bureau when it prepared the preparatory documents for the meeting of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms.

1001. The Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms held its first session in Geneva from June 28 to July 2. Fifty-one member States of the Berne Union and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committee were represented: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKHSTAN, MALI, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TOGO, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, EC.

1002. Representatives of the following five intergovernmental and 35 non-governmental organizations participated in observer capacity: ILO, UNESCO, EFTA, LAS; AADI, ACC, ACT, ADAMI, AGICOA, AID, AIPPI, ALAI, ANDI, APA, APP, CISAC, CRIC, EBU, EIA, FIA, FIAPF, FIM, IAOA, ICA, ICMP, IFPI, IIDA, IIPA, ILAFP, IPA, IPO, ISETU, IVF, MPI, NAB, NMPA, PEARLE, SACM, SPA.

1003. Discussions of the Committee were based on a working document prepared by the International Bureau. That document contained suggestions on what



norms a possible future multilateral treaty should contain in order to secure international protection to performers and producers of phonograms, protection that would be more far-reaching than it is at the present time.

1004. Time was too short for the Committee to discuss all the questions dealt with in the working document, and the Committee expressed the wish that it be convened again from November 8 to 12, 1993 (instead of the meeting on a model law on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms). It was understood that such convocation would be effected by the Director General if the Assembly of the Berne Union did not disapprove, in its September 1993 session, the suggested change in the program.

1005. As to the scope of the mandate of the Committee established by the Assembly of the Berne Union in September 1992 (and in respect of which the International Bureau had some doubts), there was consensus in the Committee that nothing in the said terms of reference of the Committee precluded a discussion on the question of possible provisions on the rights of performers in audiovisual (as opposed to purely sound) fixations. The International Bureau would, consequently and in due time, prepare a working document on the rights of performers in audiovisual fixations (unless the Assembly of the Berne Union, in its September 1993 session, instructs the Director General otherwise).

1006. The Committee discussed the proposed economic rights of performers in their unfixed (that is, "live") performances and some of the proposed economic rights of performers in their performances fixed in phonograms and of producers of phonograms in their phonograms (namely, the rights of reproduction, distribution (including importation, rental, public lending and adaptation)). The Chairman summarized the discussions as follows: "A general right of distribution for performers and producers of phonograms had received broad support, subject to a carefully-worded provision on the application of the principle of exhaustion of the said right. The proposal for a public lending right had not received sufficient support, but the right to authorize public lending as a means of exercise of the right of distribution subject to exhaustion should be maintained. The right of rental had received broad support, and a majority expressed the preference for an exclusive right rather than a right to remuneration. The transition period from a right to remuneration to a full exclusive right of rental, in those countries whose legislation provided a right to remuneration when the new instrument comes into effect, should be as short as possible. The exercise of exclusive rental rights by different right owners should be studied. A number of speakers expressed opposition to or reservations concerning the proposed right of importation. There was, however, also substantial support for the recognition of such a right, and the support by non-governmental organizations was particularly strong. The right of importation should be further studied."

1007. The recognition of the possible right of adaptation or transformation (recommended to be protected by the International Bureau), while receiving substantial support, also met with opposition and will be kept on the agenda of the Committee. In the personal view of the Chairman, "with the ever wider application of new technologies, particularly digital technology, and with the phenomena of multimedia and interactivity, the alteration, modification and user-dominated presentation of works, performances and recordings might become a normal practice. Such a possible development should also be taken into account during further discussions on the right of adaptation."

1008. The Committee of Experts held its second session in Geneva from November 8 to 12. Experts from the following 49 States and

one intergovernmental organization members of the Committee attended the meeting: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LESOTHO, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY and EC.

1009. Representatives of the following four intergovernmental organizations participated in an observer capacity: GATT, ILO, UNESCO, EFTA. Observers from the following 36 non-governmental organizations participated in the meeting: AADI, ABU, ACT, ADAMI, AER, AFM, AFTRA, AGICOA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, BIEM, CISAC, EBU, EIA, FIA, FIAPF, FIM, IAB, ICA, ICMP, IFPI, IIA, IIDA, ILAFP, INTERGU, IPA, ISETU, ITI, MPI, NAB, NMPA, PEARLE, SACM, SPA, STM.

1010. The session was a continuation of the discussions which took place at the first session in July 1993, based on the memorandum prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO entitled "Questions Concerning a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms." The Committee dealt with the following questions: rights of communication to the public and public performance; exceptions to rights; remuneration for private reproduction in the form of a levy on recording equipment, blank recording media, or both; moral rights of performers; exercise and transfer of economic rights; and national treatment.

1011. On the question of communication to the public and public performance, it was recognized that such rights were necessary to protect both performers and producers of phonograms, with a right to remuneration as the smallest common denominator. Opinions were divided in particular on the question of whether an exclusive right for digital broadcasting, on the one hand, and digital on-demand delivery systems, on the other, was appropriate or necessary. In regard to the latter, the possible need for recognition of an entirely new right was raised. The importance of definitions was emphasized.

1012. On the question of exceptions to rights, it was decided that discussions should be postponed until it was more clear which rights would be covered by the new instrument. On the question of remuneration for private reproduction in the form of a levy on recording equipment, blank recording media, or both, numerous questions were raised, including, inter alia, whether such levies could be considered a tax, whether the rights of performers in respect of audiovisual fixations should be included in such a system, whether the levy system should apply to analog as well as digital recordings, upon which entity the levy should be imposed (the manufacturer, the importer, the seller of equipment and/or blank media), how the system should be administered (by a State body, by a collective administration organization), and whether such a private-reproduction levy system should apply to authors as well as to performers and producers of phonograms.

1013. There was general support for the provision of moral rights for performers. Suggestions were made for wording changes (i.e., more general or more restrictive formulations of the rights covered, depending on the point of view, and such notions as the "practicability" of the exercise of moral rights), and the question of the appropriate term of protection of rights was examined. In respect of provisions on the exercise and transfer of rights, opinions differed on the basic question of whether such provisions should be included in the new instrument at all, in light of the existence of other international conventions regulating conflict of laws, choice of laws, and

arbitration in the commercial relations among States. Those supporting the inclusion of such provisions differed as to whether all rights should be freely transferable, or, rather, whether such provisions should reflect the generally weaker position of performers by imposing limits on free transferability.

1014. The proposals on national treatment received general support, although many questions remained open, e.g., whether national treatment should apply to some rights provided in the new instrument, to all rights provided in the new instrument, or, rather, to all rights included in the new instrument as well as any rights of performers and producers of phonograms that might be provided in the future under national laws. The question of the relationship between national treatment under the new instrument and national treatment under other intellectual property conventions was also raised, in particular, between the new instrument and the Rome Convention, on the one hand, and between the new instrument and the Berne Convention, on the other.

1015. At the end of the session, the Committee agreed that the remaining parts of the memorandum (i.e., definitions, enforcement of rights, the term of protection, abolition of formalities, and the criteria for eligibility for protection) could be transferred to the next generation of working documents, and that the "first reading" could thus be considered completed. It was decided that the third session of the Committee would take place in December 1994 in Geneva.

#### Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties

1016. The third session of the Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties was held at the headquarters of WIPO from June 2 to 4.

1017. The following 27 non-governmental organizations were represented at the meeting: AAA, ABAPI, ABPI, AGICOA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, APA, ASA, ASIPI, ATRIP, BDI, BIEM, CCIG, CIArb, CISAC, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FIAD, FICPI, ICC, IIP, IPA, JPA, LES, UNICE. Four experts, invited by the International Bureau, also participated in the meeting.

1018. Discussions were based on the following working documents prepared by the International Bureau: "Services Proposed to be Offered by WIPO" (document ARB/WG/III/1), "Draft WIPO Mediation Rules" (document ARB/WG/III/2), "Draft WIPO Arbitration Rules" (document ARB/WG/III/3), "Draft WIPO Mini-Arbitration Rules" (document ARB/WG/III/4) and "Draft Model Contract Clauses and Submission Agreements" (document ARB/WG/III/5).

1019. The Working Group considered proposed services that WIPO might provide in relation to certain dispute-settlement procedures for intellectual property disputes between private parties. Four such dispute-settlement procedures were discussed, namely:

(i) Mediation, a procedure in which a neutral third party, the mediator, selected by the parties to the dispute, endeavors to assist parties in understanding their respective positions and in reaching a mutually satisfactory resolution of the dispute, but in which the mediator has no power to impose a settlement on the parties;

(ii) Arbitration, a procedure whereby the parties to a dispute submit the dispute to an arbitrator or a Tribunal of Arbitrators, chosen by them, to be settled, in accordance with rules selected by the parties, by a binding decision of the arbitrator or the Tribunal;

(iii) Expedited arbitration (referred to in the working documents as "mini-arbitration"), a modified arbitration procedure in which the arbitral proceedings are conducted pursuant to strict time limits by a sole arbitrator, usually without a hearing;

(iv) Mediation and default arbitration, a combined procedure whereby, should the dispute not be settled through mediation, it is referred to arbitration for a binding decision.

1020. Four principal proposed services that the working documents envisaged that WIPO might provide in relation to the four dispute-settlement procedures outlined above were discussed.

1021. The first such service would be the making available of rules for the conduct of each of the procedures. Drafts of such rules were contained in the working documents and were discussed in depth by the Working Group with a view to designing the most efficient and least costly procedures.

1022. The second proposed service would be the making available of model clauses for adoption in contracts defining a business relationship between parties, pursuant to which the parties would agree to submit disputes arising under the contract to one of the above-mentioned four procedures, as well as of model submission agreements, which could be used by parties not standing in a pre-existing contractual relationship to submit, on an ad hoc basis, a given dispute to one of the four procedures.

1023. The third service would consist, in certain circumstances, of the appointment of mediators or arbitrators, in respect of given disputes, by the Director General of WIPO.

1024. The fourth service contemplated was the establishment, by the International Bureau in consultation with both the parties and the proposed mediators or arbitrators, of the fees payable to mediators or arbitrators with respect to given disputes, as well as the administration of those fees.

1025. The meeting commended the International Bureau on the quality of the working documents and agreed that the draft rules presented in those documents furnished a good basis on which WIPO could proceed to establish the services outlined in document ARB/WG/III/1 ("Services Proposed to be Offered by WIPO"). It endorsed, in particular, the establishment of services to be provided by WIPO in accordance with those rules in respect of mediation, arbitration, expedited arbitration and mediation and default arbitration.

1026. The establishment of a WIPO Arbitration Center, which would offer services for the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties as from July 1, 1994, was approved by the General Assembly of WIPO at its session in September. The Center will offer services for the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties, particularly those having an international character for which a specialist, international and neutral forum is sought by the parties to the disputes. Enterprises and individuals wishing to use the services of the Center will be able to choose between four dispute-settlement procedures: mediation, arbitration, expedited

arbitration (designed particularly for small-scale disputes), and a combined procedure, providing for mediation and, in default of settlement through mediation, arbitration.

1027. The services of the Center would become operational on July 1, 1994. In preparation for the commencement of the Center's operations, the following steps were, inter alia, undertaken by the International Bureau towards the end of 1993:

(i) Draft WIPO Mediation, Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules were prepared and distributed in October to a number of non-governmental organizations in the fields of intellectual property and arbitration, for observations (documents ARB/DR/1, 2 and 3). The draft Rules would be further revised in the first three months of 1994 on the basis of observations received.

(ii) Lists of specialized mediators and arbitrators were compiled. A Form of "Offer to Serve as WIPO Mediator and/or Arbitrator" was made available to interested persons.

(iii) A Worldwide Forum on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes, jointly organized by WIPO and the American Arbitration Association (AAA), would be held in Geneva, at the headquarters of WIPO, on March 3 and 4, 1994.

(iv) A WIPO Supervisory Board on Arbitration, which would oversee the activities of, and provide advice to, the Center was being constituted. The Board will be composed of six leading international experts in the fields of arbitration and intellectual property. Its composition will be announced in early 1994.

1028. In December, the International Bureau sent to non-governmental organizations and interested parties forms entitled "Offer to Serve as WIPO Mediator and/or Arbitrator" (document ARB/APP/93), for the purpose of establishing a list of mediators and a list of arbitrators. Nominations of mediators and arbitrators could be chosen from that list in cases submitted to the WIPO Arbitration Center where the parties did not independently agree on the person of the mediator or the arbitrator and the Director General of WIPO was requested to nominate the mediator or arbitrator. Details of the mediators and arbitrators who offer their services would be maintained by the WIPO Arbitration Center in a searchable data base.

#### Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting

##### Objective

1029. The objective is to create awareness of some of the topical questions in the field of intellectual property which do not seem to have found, in most countries, a satisfactory solution.

##### Activities

#### Impact of Certain New Technologies on the Intellectual Property Rights of the Performing Artists

1030. On May 17 and 18, WIPO held a Consultation Meeting on the Impact of New Technologies on the Rights of Performers at its headquarters, with the

participation of the following interested non-governmental organizations: AGICOA, ALAI, CISAC, EBU, FIA, FIM, IFPI, INTERGU and MPI. The meeting discussed two studies prepared by WIPO consultants from SWEDEN and the UNITED KINGDOM and the relevant parts of the working document prepared for the first session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms scheduled to be held from June 28 to July 2, 1993, and made useful suggestions with regard to the protection of the rights of performers.

#### Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright

1031. From March 31 to April 2, WIPO organized a Worldwide Symposium on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Some 250 participants from ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, ICELAND, INDIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LITHUANIA, MEXICO, the NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and HONG KONG attended the Symposium.

1032. The Symposium was opened by the Director General, who was accompanied by several other WIPO officials. During the opening session, a United States government official and the Dean of Harvard Law School also made speeches. Papers were presented by 20 experts from FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDIA, JAPAN, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Those papers dealt with the following subjects: Concept and General Overview of Digital Technology; Impact of Digital Technology on the Creation, Dissemination and Protection of Works and Subjects of Neighboring Rights (Publishing, Information Networks, Libraries); Impact of Digital Technology on the Creation, Dissemination and Protection of Works and Subjects of Neighboring Rights (Audiovisual Works, Sound Recordings, Broadcasting); Digital Technology and the Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights. A compendium of the papers presented at the Symposium was published by the International Bureau in late 1993.

#### Unfair Competition

1033. The International Bureau's study on the Protection Against Unfair Competition, which consists of an analysis of the present world situation, was finalized in 1993 taking into account the comments made by 12 consultants and is scheduled for publication in 1994. It addresses the need and legal basis for protection against unfair competition at the international and national levels, gives detailed definitions of the acts of unfair competition and describes the existing systems of enforcement of the protection (by civil, criminal and administrative sanctions). The legislative texts compiled for the drafting of the study are listed in its Annex.

#### Franchising

1034. A Franchising Guide for Developing Countries, prepared by the International Bureau in 1993, is scheduled for publication in 1994. In addition to an explanation of what is meant by "franchising" and an example of a franchising agreement, it contains a comparison of routine retail sales, standard licensing and franchising agreements; an explanation of the types of

franchising agreements; the description of an intellectual property license--that is, the essential element of a franchise agreement--and the typical clauses in a franchising agreement as well as government regulation of franchising agreements.

#### Character Merchandising

1035. A report entitled "Character Merchandising," prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of studies carried out from 1991 to 1993 on the world situation in respect of the laws applicable to "character merchandizing" (that is, the use of the name, picture, voice and statements of a real or fictitious personality to promote the sale and use of certain products or services), was published in English in November. The report provides definitions of "character" and "character merchandising," describes the sources and primary use of character and the history of character merchandising and enumerates the types of character merchandising. It further describes the lawful merchandising of a character, including the rights attached to it and the ownership of those rights, the forms of legal protection (by copyright, industrial design, trademarks or unfair competition legislation), the scope of protection and measures and remedies for the enforcement of rights (by civil, criminal and administrative sanctions and remedies). The legislation and practice in a number of countries is described in Annex I of the report and the legislative texts compiled for the drafting of the report are listed in Annex II. The report was distributed to governments and interested international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. The French version will be published in 1994.

#### Dissemination of Information Concerning Intellectual Property in the World

##### Objective

1036. The objective is to increase and spread general knowledge about developments in the field of intellectual property, and, in particular, about the legislation, frequency of use and practical administration of intellectual property. Such knowledge is useful, if not essential, to all those concerned with intellectual property.

##### Activities

##### Periodicals and Other Publications

1037. The periodicals Industrial Property, La Propriété industrielle, Copyright and Le Droit d'auteur continued to be published each month in English and French and the Spanish periodicals Derecho de Autor and Propiedad Industrial every two months. All those periodicals in the said three languages are distributed, against paying subscriptions or free of charge, in some 5,200 copies. For information on the reviews issued under the registration systems administered by the International Bureau, see hereafter, Part III: Registration Activities.

1038. Collection of Intellectual Property Laws and Treaties. The WIPO collection of the texts of intellectual property laws and regulations of all countries and of treaties dealing with intellectual property, both in their original languages and in English and French translations continued to be kept up to date. The most important of those texts were published in the

periodicals Industrial Property, La Propriété industrielle, Copyright and Le Droit d'auteur.

1039. IP-LEX. A prototype CD-ROM containing the texts of international treaties and regional and national legislation in the field of intellectual property as well as relevant information (compiled on the basis of the WIPO collections of intellectual property laws) in English and French and, where available, in Spanish, was developed in 1993 under the name of IP-LEX and was scheduled for production in the first half of 1994.

1040. IP-LEX was planned to contain a "Treaties and Legislation" file, a "Ratification Situation" file and a "Glossary" file, and would be provided with a search software, allowing for simultaneous display of texts in two languages on the screen.

1041. Special publications of the proceedings of certain symposiums or seminars, particularly those that are of interest to developing countries, as well as guides and manuals were also issued in the course of the year.

1042. New (1993) editions of the WIPO General Information brochure were issued in March in English, French and Spanish, in June in Arabic, Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian, and in August in Japanese.

1043. Industrial Property Statistics. The computer-produced Publication B (IP/STAT/91/B), an exhaustive compilation of industrial property statistics for 1991, based on information supplied by the industrial property offices of the world, was issued in two separate volumes: Part I (Patents, Utility Models), in June, and Part II (Trademarks and Service Marks, Industrial Designs, Varieties of Plants, Microorganisms), in April.

1044. Annotated lists of selected forthcoming WIPO meetings and bi-monthly bibliographic lists of printed material newly acquired by the WIPO Library were also regularly issued. The publications issued by WIPO during the period under review are listed in Annex C. The reviews published under the registration activities are mentioned in the following text under the relevant activities.

1045. Sale and Distribution of WIPO Publications. In 1993, twenty-nine new WIPO publications and 46 reprints or updates of existing ones brought to a total of 170 the number of titles available from the Publications Sales and Distribution Unit of the International Bureau. In addition to English and French, many of those publications were also made available in other languages such as, for example, the 1993 edition of the WIPO General Information brochure which was made available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish, while a special publication on the inscription in the Cupola of the headquarters provided translations of the Latin motto in 45 languages.

1046. WIPO's publications are listed in Annex F to this report and enumerated under the following headings in the WIPO Catalogue of Publications (which also contains a price-list): General Information about WIPO and its Activities; Periodicals and PCT Applications; Texts of Conventions, Treaties and Agreements; Records of Diplomatic Conferences; International Classifications; Texts of Laws and Treaties, Collections; Commentaries, Guides and Studies; Glossaries; Model Laws and Model Provisions; Papers of Courses and Seminars for Developing Countries and other Symposia; Statistics; Directories, Surveys and Awards. A discount of 20% is offered to government departments and officials as well as universities and booksellers



on the surface mail price of WIPO's publications, the price of the dispatch being included in the sale price. WIPO has a special agreement with the Swiss postal authorities as a large distributor of mail which entitles the Organization to a preferential tariff.

1047. The French editions of the monthly reviews Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle and Copyright/Le Droit d'auteur date back to 1885 and 1888, and the English versions to 1962 and 1965, respectively. In 1993, the monthly issues averaged between 30 to 50 pages in each language, not counting the monthly legislative inserts. Industrial Property was printed in 1,350 copies, La Propriété industrielle in 1,000 copies, Copyright in 750 copies and Le Droit d'auteur in 650.

1048. The Spanish versions of the reviews, Propiedad Industrial and Derecho de Autor, contain selected items of special interest to Spanish-speaking readers and have been published every two months and distributed free of charge since 1990 and 1989, respectively. In 1993, their circulation was 700 and 750, respectively.

1049. The following periodicals are published under the registration treaties: The PCT Gazette, published in English and French (Gazette du PCT) every two weeks since 1978, contains bibliographic data and an abstract of each published international application under the PCT. The 1993 issues in both language versions averaged 400 pages. All international trademark registrations under the Madrid Agreement as well as related information are published monthly in French only in Les Marques internationales, within two months from registration; the periodical has been published since 1893 and the current issues average 600 pages. The industrial designs deposited under the Hague Agreement are published monthly in the bilingual English/French periodical International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux, which has been in existence since 1979. The current issues average 500 pages. In 1993, Les Marques internationales was printed in 1,700 copies, the International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux in 500 copies, the PCT Gazette in 800 copies and the Gazette du PCT in 230 copies.

1050. In 1993, the Organization's periodicals and reviews were sent to the States party to the treaties administered by WIPO on an official basis and on the basis of the provisions of the relevant treaties and their implementing regulations. WIPO's periodicals were also distributed to interested intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations and sold on a subscription basis to interested circles and persons, e.g., copyright societies, industrial property agents and interested persons from the private industry. WIPO publications were sent free of charge on a selected basis to institutions and officials in developing countries. WIPO also sold and distributed several manuals and guides with updating services as, for example, the Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices and the PCT Applicant's Guide. In 1993, there were about 5,600 subscribers to the updating services of which 3,600 concerned the PCT Applicant's Guide.

1051. In 1993, the Publications Sales and Distribution Unit dealt with almost 18,000 pieces of mail (orders and correspondence).

1052. The sale of WIPO reviews and publications, including PCT pamphlets, constitutes a significant source of income for the Organization.

1053. Printing Facilities of the International Bureau. The Reproduction Section of the International Bureau is responsible for WIPO's internal printing plant located in the first basement of the headquarters building and

IPC be considered during the 1994-95 biennium, in view of problems experienced by the users in the application of the present indexing schemes, and to study the desirability and feasibility of introducing a light-indexing scheme (in contrast to a deep-indexing scheme) applicable throughout the IPC.

1082. The PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) held its eleventh session in Geneva from June 3 to 9. The following 31 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHINA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. COLOMBIA, JORDAN, ZIMBABWE, CEC, the PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

1083. The EPO made a detailed presentation on the progress of the EASY (Electronic Application System) project whose objective is to facilitate and encourage the filing of patent applications in electronic form.

1084. After detailed discussions of the proposed definitions of the expression "internal use" by an industrial property office in relation to data received from other industrial property offices, and of a draft questionnaire on the same subject, the Working Group requested the International Bureau to circulate a new draft of the definitions and a new version of the draft questionnaire requesting information on the subject.

1085. The PCIPI/MI held its twelfth session in Geneva from December 13 to 17. The following 32 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ARIPO, EPO. CHILE, the PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" (WPI) were represented by observers.

1086. The Delegation of the EPO made a detailed presentation of further progress made in the development of the EASY project and the International Bureau gave a demonstration of the software developed for electronic filing of applications under the PCT.

1087. The Working Group discussed the summary of replies to a new WIPO circular concerning definitions of "internal use" of data which was sent after the eleventh session of the PCIPI/MI and adopted a new modified draft questionnaire, with the request that the International Bureau circulate it in order for the Working Group to be able to consider the replies and desirability of any further action at its next session in 1994.

1088. The PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) held its eleventh session in Geneva from June 12 to 25. Fifteen members of the Working Group, namely, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the EPO, were represented at the session.

1089. The Working Group finalized its preparatory work for the sixth edition of the IPC, which will enter into force on January 1, 1995.

1090. The Working Group also dealt with 77 IPC revision projects on the program for the 1992-93 biennium, of which 24 belonged to the mechanical

field, 23 to the chemical field and 30 to the electrical field, and completed the revision projects relating to 73 subclasses.

1091. The introduction, in subclass G 05 D, of references to application places in the IPC, was also completed; it was agreed to exclude from indexing use certain IPC groups that were not considered suitable therefor, and certain amendments to the Guide to the IPC, in particular to Chapter IV of the Guide (relating to hybrid systems), which made that Chapter more explanatory, were approved.

1092. The PCIPI/SI held its twelfth session in Geneva from November 29 to December 3. The following 17 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: BELGIUM, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO.

1093. At that session, the Working Group started its preparatory work for the seventh edition of the International Patent Classification (IPC), which will enter into force on January 1, 2000. It discussed seven IPC revision projects in the electrical field on the program for the 1992-93 biennium. Amendments relating to four subclasses of the IPC were approved. The Working Group considered the introduction of references in function-oriented places of the IPC and agreed on the procedure for the elaboration of this task. Finally, it also discussed the selection of patent documents that could be used for training in classification work.

1094. The PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee held its twelfth session in Geneva from June 3 to 11. The following 31 members of the Committee were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHINA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. COLOMBIA, JORDAN, ZIMBABWE, CEC, the PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" (WPI) were represented by observers.

1095. Regarding the recommendation made by the PCIPI/IPC, the Committee adopted stricter quantitative criteria for the selection of IPC revision projects and agreed that the new criteria should be applied to the revision requests not yet having been considered by the Committee and to all revision projects that would not have been completed at the eleventh session of the PCIPI/SI in June 1993, with the exception of those under which substantial work had already been undertaken. The recommendation relating to the policy for the IPC revision work during the sixth revision period (1994-99) was endorsed and it was agreed to recommend the adoption of that policy to the Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union.

1096. The Committee adopted the draft report on the activities of the PCIPI in the 1992-93 biennium and decided, after discussion of the mandates of its Working Groups, to discontinue the ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS) and the ad hoc Working Group on Long-Term IPC Revision Policy (PCIPI/IPC) and to reassign the tasks of the former Working Group to other Working Groups.

1097. The same Coordination Committee held its thirteenth session in Geneva from December 13 to 17. The following 32 members of the Committee were represented at the session: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BULGARIA, CANADA,

is one of the most modern and well-equipped in Geneva. Constant monitoring of new technologies enables WIPO to maintain its leading position, to further increase its printing productivity and to make better use of existing resources. The printing plant currently covers two kinds of technologies: offset printing machines, mostly used for internal documents, combined with several high-performance assembly lines for the sorting and stapling of documents and six sophisticated high-speed, computer-based photocopiers which also assemble and staple the printed documents.

1054. The Reproduction Section is currently testing computerized laser printers which receive materials for printing directly from jukeboxes via optical discs without reproducing original paper copies. The testing is expected to be concluded successfully and the machines in question to become fully operational by the end of 1994. They will then primarily be used for the printing of PCT pamphlets, a work which is currently performed on high-speed computer-based photocopiers. The new system will also allow for the automatic compilation of the pamphlets for mailing, thus eliminating the time-consuming manual sorting and dispatching.

1055. The high-speed photocopiers currently in operation are controlled by computerized touchscreens and are leased by WIPO. Each machine is designed for continuous use and can handle an unlimited number of copies with its three paper holders which can be filled continuously. In order to make maximum use of the facilities, the printing plant is in operation 16 hours a day, from 7 a.m. to midnight, five days a week, with two shifts manned by 23 persons.

1056. In 1993, some 30,650 different documents (including some 25,000 PCT pamphlets at an average of 32 pages each) were printed in-house, totalling 958,869 pages of originals. This represented an increase of about 12.5% in the number of documents and of about 20.5% in the number of pages as compared with 1992. A total of some 87.2 million pages were printed, about 7.1% more than in the previous year. These production figures are all the more impressive as there was no increase in fixed-term personnel over the past four years.

1057. Among the new technologies used by the Section are the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) program and scanner which became operational in February 1993. OCR permits the capturing of printed texts without the need for re-typing and allows the texts to be further processed on the WANG word processor system. During the remainder of the year, some 4,700 pages were scanned in this way, proving the introduction of the OCR system to be a successful innovation.

1058. The internal printing plant is specialized in the rapid production of documents required by the International Bureau on a daily basis. For the printing of books or periodicals, WIPO relies on the services of outside printers, since the volume of these orders is not sufficient to justify in-house facilities of conventional printing machines. Outside printers cover the entire range of the Organization's printing requirements and a great diversity of publications such as the monthly reviews Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle and Copyright/Le Droit d'auteur, official notifications, books, loose-leaf manuals, posters, newsletters, information material, stationery and business cards.

1059. The Reproduction Section also handled the paper requirements for the entire Organization, both internally and externally as far as the reviews were concerned.

## Public Information

1060. Presentations on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to particular topics, were given by WIPO officials to organized groups visiting the Organization's headquarters. Such groups included, in particular, government officials, diplomats, university students and industry representatives from various countries. Informational materials on WIPO, both of general or specialized interest, were provided to requesting members of the public and special-interest organizations and institutions.

1061. Interviews were given by the Director General and WIPO officials to newspaper, journal, television and radio correspondents in various countries, mostly while attending meetings organized by WIPO or while on mission.

## Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices

### Objective

1062. The objective is to encourage and institute close cooperation among national and regional industrial property offices, and among such offices and the International Bureau, in all matters concerning patent, trademark and industrial design documentation and information, including in particular the standardization of the form of documents, document carriers and the indexing and classifying of patent documents in order to facilitate the retrieval of the information contained therein, the establishment of the state of the art and the searching for the purposes of patent examination. Those activities are planned and monitored by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

### Activities

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

1063. The WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) consists of the States members of the Paris Union which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members and of the States members of the PCT and IPC Unions. The following international intergovernmental organizations are also members: ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO and OAPI.

1064. In 1993, BELARUS, CROATIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, KAZAKHSTAN, LATVIA, NIGER, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA and UZBEKISTAN became members of the PCIPI. These new memberships brought the number of members to 92: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, HUNGARY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

1065. The following six States have observer status in the PCIPI: COLOMBIA, INDIA, LITHUANIA, PERU, TURKEY, YEMEN. Four international organizations (CEC, FICPI, FID, PDG) and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" (WPI) also have observer status in the PCIPI.

1066. The same Committee held its fourth session in Geneva on September 21. The following 36 members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, LATVIA, MALAWI, MONACO, MONGOLIA, NORWAY, POLAND, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ZAMBIA, ARIPO, EPO. The PDG was represented by an observer.

1067. Regarding a proposal made to the Assembly of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union by the International Bureau to transfer the IPC revision work from the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) to a working group to be created under the IPC Committee of Experts and to transfer the responsibility for the selection of IPC revision requests from the PCIPI's Executive Coordination Committee to the IPC Committee of Experts, the PCIPI recommended to the Assembly of the IPC Union that no change be made to the current system, that is, that the IPC revision work be continued in the PCIPI/SI and that the selection of the IPC revision requests be carried out by the Executive Coordination Committee. (The PCIPI's recommendation was accepted by the IPC Union Assembly at its meeting in September 1993.) The Permanent Committee noted with approval the summary of the reports of the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sessions of the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee and approved the draft report of the Director General to the September 1993 sessions of the Assemblies of the Paris, IPC and PCT Unions on the activities of the PCIPI in 1992 and the first half of 1993.

1068. The PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) held its tenth session in Geneva from April 15 to 23. The following 18 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: BULGARIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The PDG was represented by observers.

1069. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee the adoption of a new letter code "W" related to the publication of information on utility model applications or registrations.

1070. The Working Group considered the first draft of a WIPO standard for field name tags used in patent search systems and had a first discussion on the revision of WIPO Standards ST. 23 (Recommendation for the Presentation of Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequences in Patent Applications and in Published Patent Documents) and ST.32 (Generic Coding of the Text of Patent Documents Exchanged on a Machine-Readable Carrier).

1071. Regarding the possibility of distinguishing the IPC indexing codes more clearly from the IPC classification symbols by modifying the present representation of the indexing codes printed on patent documents and recorded in data bases, the Working Group agreed, in view of the practical problems involved, not to change the representation of those codes.

1072. Finally, the Working Group considered a proposal by the Norwegian Patent Office to indicate, from the year 2000 onwards, the year of filing a patent

application by four digits preceding the application number. It also considered the possible consequences of the use of such a numbering system on industrial property information and documentation services.

1073. The PCIPI/GI held its eleventh session in Geneva from October 11 to 15. The following 20 members of the Working Group participated in the session: AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The PDG was represented by observers.

1074. The Working Group completed the revision of WIPO Standards ST.18 (Recommendation concerning patent gazettes and other patent announcement journals) and ST.23 (Recommendation for the presentation of nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings in patent applications and in published patent documents) and recommended the adoption of the amended Standards to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC).

1075. A draft study on the grant and publication of "supplementary protection certificates" for medicinal products or equivalent industrial property rights was considered and will be finalized for the Working Group's next session in 1994.

1076. Finally, the Working Group discussed the consequences of the year 2000 on questions of industrial property information and documentation, matters relating to information on industrial designs and the feasibility of monitoring the accuracy of the representation of IPC indexing codes on patent documents, and approved a list of abbreviations used in electronic data processing of industrial property information and documentation.

1077. The PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term IPC Revision Policy (PCIPI/IPC) held its second session in Geneva from June 1 to 4. The following 20 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

1078. The Working Group agreed that the proposal for a compromise solution that would reduce the cost of the revision works, improve the IPC as a search tool and make the IPC mode dynamic, which had been put forward by the International Bureau and discussed by the Working Group at its first session in November 1992, should not be implemented, since it would entail various practical problems for offices.

1079. The Working Group agreed that stricter criteria, rigorously applied, in the selection process should ensure that the revision program not be overburdened. It agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee new criteria for the selection of IPC revision requests.

1080. The Working Group also agreed that the policy for the IPC revision work during the current (fifth) revision period should form the basis, subject to some minor changes, for the IPC revision work during the sixth revision period (1994-99).

1081. The Working Group further agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that the future development of indexing schemes in the

CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ARIPO, EPO. CHILE, the PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" (WPI) were represented by observers.

1098. The Committee noted the report, in particular the conclusions, of the fourth session of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) held in September 1993 and adopted revised versions of WIPO Standards ST.18 (Recommendation concerning patent gazettes and other patent announcement journals), ST.23 (recommendation on the presentation of nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings in patent applications and in published patent documents) and ST.60 (Recommendation concerning bibliographic data relating to marks).

1099. The "List of Abbreviations Used in Electronic Data Processing in the Field of Industrial Property Information and Documentation," which will be published in the WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation," was adopted. Further, the Committee agreed to include new tasks in the PCIPI work program for the 1994-95 biennium, including the use of INID codes for the unique identification of bibliographic data and the elaboration of WIPO Standards providing guidance to industrial property offices for issuing patent and trademark gazettes in machine-readable form. It also agreed to set up an "Ad hoc Working Group on the Application of the Criteria for the Selection of IPC Revision Projects," with the task of considering the application of the quantitative selection criteria of such projects and related questions.

1100. The Ad Hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) held its third session in Geneva from October 18 to 22. The following 22 members of the Working Group were represented: BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHINA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BBM.

1101. The Working Group completed the revision of WIPO Standard ST. 60 (Recommendation concerning bibliographic data related to marks) and agreed to recommend the adoption of the amended Standard to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee. Draft WIPO Standard ST.63 (Recommendation for the content and layout of official trademark gazettes) was considered and a redrafted version will be prepared for the Working Group's next session in 1994. Regarding draft WIPO Standard ST.65 (Recommendation concerning numbering of trademark applications and registrations), the Working Group agreed to ask the International Bureau to circulate questionnaires as to whether offices preferred an annual series numbering system or a continuous numbering system for trademark applications and as to whether offices preferred an application and its corresponding registration to have the same number or not. Finally, the Working Group discussed quality control measures for data entry and validation and trademark search systems and examination methods.

#### Publications

1102. The 1993 update of the WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation was published in English in April and a French version was distributed in August. A Spanish version of volume 1 of the Handbook was published in May.



1103. The WIPO World Directory of Sources of Patent Information was published in August in English and French.

1104. JOPAL and JOPALROM. The Journal of Patent Associated Literature (JOPAL) (including an annual index) has been published since 1981, in the form of a monthly booklet providing, in a condensed form, the bibliographic data of articles published in leading scientific and technical periodicals which disclose new manufacturing methods and processes, devices, equipments and arrangements, materials, or new applications of known methods, devices or materials. Those periodicals constitute the list of minimum documentation provided for in the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) for the purposes of determining the relevant prior art in connection with the international search of patent applications filed under the PCT.

1105. In October 1993, a CD-ROM containing the information published from 1981 to 1992 in the monthly periodical JOPAL was made available under the name of JOPALROM. The following information is available in searchable form on JOPALROM for the above-mentioned articles: International Patent Classification (IPC) symbols; authors, titles and details of the sources; PCT identification numbers. A facsimile of the front pages of each periodical is also available on JOPALROM as well as the (searchable) titles of the periodicals included in the PCT minimum documentation.

1106. It was planned to issue one JOPALROM every year. The second disc, containing data up to the end of 1993, would be issued in the second part of 1994. The price of the JOPALROM is 250 Swiss francs.

#### International Patent Classification (IPC)

##### Objective

1107. The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Patent Classification (IPC), an important tool in the orderly filing of patents and in the retrieval of technological information contained in patent documents. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new fields of technology and (ii) the more precise description and classification of existing ones.

##### Activities

1108. IPCIS and IPC:CLASS. A new data base management system became operational in September 1993 under the acronym IPCIS (International Patent Classification Information System). It contains all versions of the IPC in English and French as well as all new proposals for its amendment. It further constitutes a support for the ongoing revision of the IPC and for the catchword index, generates an online data base for use by national industrial property offices and provides high quality preparatory data for the periodical printing of the IPC.

1109. The first edition of the IPC:CLASS (International Patent Classification Cumulative and Linguistic Advanced Search System) CD-ROM was produced in 1992, with over 300 copies sold so far and some 100 free-of-charge copies made available to the members of the IPC Union and a number of developing countries. The content of that CD-ROM is valid until January 1, 1995, when the sixth edition of the IPC will enter into force.

1110. The IPC:CLASS retrieval software, which is available on a separate floppy disc (and not on the CD-ROM), allows for searching with keywords and/or IPC symbols in any of the data files on the CD-ROM and for easy switching between language versions and different editions, with simultaneous display of two data files on the screen.

1111. The second edition of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM, which will be produced in 1994, will contain, apart from the data files contained on the present (first) edition, the sixth edition of the IPC in English, French, German, Spanish and Hungarian, as well as the texts in English and French of the first and second editions of the IPC. This second edition of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM will also run under the more user-friendly "Windows" operating system.

1112. The International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks established by the Nice Agreement (Nice Classification) and the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks established by the Vienna Agreement (Vienna Classification) are contained in the ROMARIN series described under the Madrid system.

#### IPC Committee of Experts

1113. The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its twenty-first session in Geneva from March 1 to 5. Fourteen States members of the Committee (DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) and the EPO were represented at the session.

1114. The Committee approved amendments to the IPC, submitted by the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) and affecting five classes and 53 subclasses. Two new subclasses relating to "reclamation of contaminated soil" and "image data processing or generation, in general," respectively, were introduced in the IPC.

1115. The same Committee of Experts held its twenty-second session in Geneva from September 30 to October 8. Fifteen States, members of the Committee (DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) and the EPO, were represented at the session.

1116. At this session, which was the last one of the present five-year revision period, the Committee finalized the preparation of the sixth edition of the IPC, which will enter into force on January 1, 1995.

1117. The Committee adopted amendments to the IPC, submitted by the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI), affecting two classes and 88 subclasses of the IPC. A new subclass C 22 K, relating to the "changing of the physical characteristics of alloys," was introduced. The Committee also adopted some changes and corrections to the fifth edition of the IPC.

1118. The Committee adopted changes to the Guide to the IPC, in particular a new text of Chapter IV, relating to hybrid systems. In order to improve user information, the Committee agreed to introduce a reference to that Chapter at the beginning of each indexing scheme in the IPC.

International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

Objective

1119. The objective is to continue the improvement of the Nice Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks ("Nice Classification"), an important tool in the registration and examination of trademarks and service marks. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new products and services and (ii) the more precise description and classification of existing ones. It also means the updating of the Nice Classification in various languages.

Activities

1120. From May 3 to 14, the Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union held its thirteenth session in Geneva. Twelve States, members of the Working Group (AUSTRIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) and BBM were represented at the session. CHINA, ITALY and the REPUBLIC OF KOREA were represented by observers.

1121. The Working Group approved a number of changes in the Nice Classification which will be forwarded to the next session of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union for adoption. Among the changes considered were proposals concerning the addition of "retail store services" in the Alphabetical List. The Working Group did not introduce any position in the said List relating to such services, but noted that the International Bureau considered the question of registration of marks for "retail store services" to be of great importance, in particular because of the forthcoming entry into force of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement, and that the International Bureau intended to further study this question with a view to finding a compromise solution, if possible, that could be accepted by all countries.

1122. The Working Group noted a preliminary evaluation by the International Bureau concerning a survey relating to possible restructuring of the Nice Classification which showed that, with the exception of subdivision of existing classes and introduction of new classes, most trademark offices were opposed to a restructuring of the Classification.

1123. The WIPO Classification Service for Marks, which gives advice (for a fee) in the form of classification reports, in respect of the correct classification of goods and services according to the Nice Classification, pursued its activities during the period under review. In 1993, a total of 156 classification reports were drawn up, representing an increase of 23,8% compared with the 1992 figure (126).

1124. The sixth (1992) edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification) (which entered into force on January 1, 1992) was issued in Italian/French and Portuguese/French in August. It was also made available in English and French on CD-ROM (see the ROMARIN series described below, under the Madrid system).

## International Classification of Industrial Designs

### Objective

1125. The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Classification for Industrial Designs ("Locarno Classification"), an important tool in the orderly registration of industrial designs. "Improvement" means the covering of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones, in addition to the updating of the Classification in various languages.

### Activities

#### Committee of Experts of the Locarno Union

1126. The Committee of Experts of the Locarno Union for the International Classification of Industrial Designs held its sixth session in Geneva from March 15 to 19. Twelve member States of the Locarno Union, AUSTRIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, the NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN and SWITZERLAND, as well as BBDM were represented at the session.

1127. The Committee adopted a number of amendments and additions to the Locarno Classification, proposed by DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, NORWAY, SWEDEN, BBDM and the International Bureau, and noted that the new (sixth) edition of the Classification, containing the adopted amendments and additions, would enter into force on January 1, 1994.

1128. The Committee also agreed to recommend to offices that, in future, when including in the official documents for the deposit or registration of industrial designs, and in publications relating thereto, the numbers of the classes and subclasses of the Locarno Classification, those numbers be preceded by the abbreviation "LOC" followed by an indication, by an Arabic figure in round brackets, of the edition of the Locarno Classification according to which the industrial designs were classified, for example: "LOC(6)."

1129. The sixth (1993) edition of the Locarno Classification (which will enter into force on January 1, 1994) was published, for the first time by computerized means, in English/French in October.

## International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

### Objective

1130. The general objective is to continue the improvement of the Vienna Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks ("Vienna Classification"), an important tool in the registration and searching of marks that have figurative elements. "Improvement" means the filling of gaps, replacing difficult-to-apply principles by more practical ones and clarifying the Vienna Classification where it is not clear enough.

Activities

1131. The third (1993) edition of the Vienna Classification (which will enter into force on January 1, 1993) was made available in English and French on CD-ROM (see the ROMARIN series described below, under the Madrid system).

[Part III follows]

PART III: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)

Objective

1132. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (the "PCT"). An additional objective is to further develop the PCT system.

Activities

1133. New Contracting States. As a result of the deposit of instruments of accession or of declarations of the continued application of the PCT, the following countries became bound by the PCT on the dates indicated in parentheses, bringing the total number of Contracting States to 64: BELARUS (December 25, 1991), CHINA (January 1, 1994), CZECH REPUBLIC (January 1, 1993); KAZAKHSTAN (December 25, 1991), LATVIA (September 7, 1993), NIGER (March 21, 1993), SLOVAKIA (January 1, 1993), SLOVENIA (March 1, 1994), TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (March 10, 1994), UZBEKISTAN (December 25, 1991), VIET NAM (March 10, 1993).

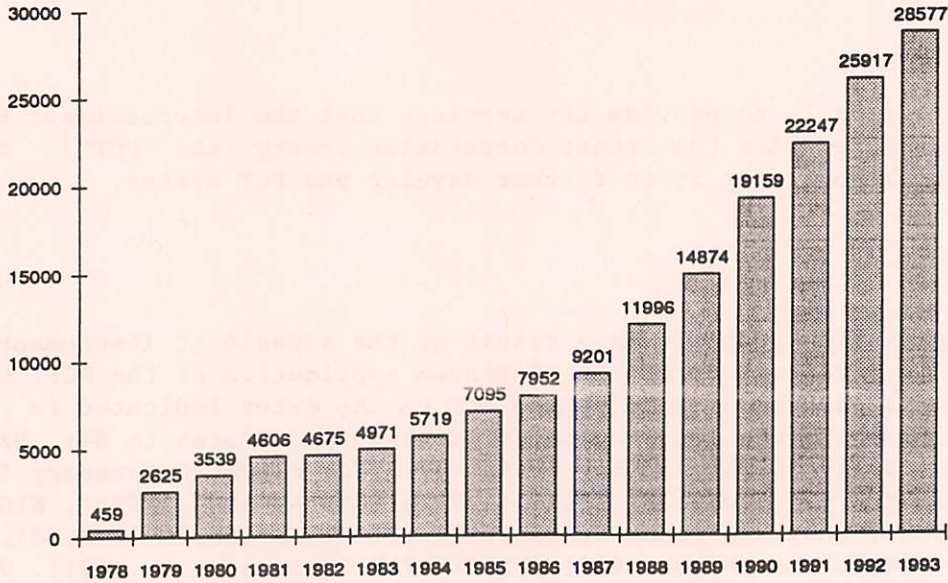
1134. Application of Rule 32 of the PCT Regulations in Certain Successor States. In 1993, in accordance with the said Rule, the International Bureau notified the applicants of some 37,600 international applications under the PCT of the possibility to request the extension of the effects of such applications to a successor State of the former Soviet Union or the former Czechoslovakia having made a declaration of the continued application of the effects of the PCT on its territory. The States concerned and the numbers of valid requests for extension received by the International Bureau in 1993 were as follows: BELARUS 73, CZECH REPUBLIC 221, KAZAKHSTAN 684, SLOVAKIA 197, UKRAINE 1,841.

Administration

1135. In 1993, the International Bureau received the "record copies\*" of 28,577 international applications from the "receiving Offices," that is, the Offices with which the international applications are filed (1992: 25,917). This represented an increase of 10.26% over 1992.

1136. The numbers of record copies received by the International Bureau in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations are as follows:

Number of Record Copies Received Since 1978



1137. The following table shows the countries of origin of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau in 1993 and the corresponding percentages:

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\* A "record copy" is the true copy of an international application filed with a "receiving Office" and transmitted to the International Bureau.

<u>Record Copies Received*</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Country of Origin of the Applicant</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
12,535	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	43.86
3,459	GERMANY	12.10
2,813	UNITED KINGDOM**	9.84
1,916	JAPAN	6.70
1,517	FRANCE	5.31
1,098	SWEDEN	3.84
664	AUSTRALIA	2.32
568	FINLAND	1.99
553	CANADA	1.94
531	SWITZERLAND***	1.86
484	NETHERLANDS	1.69
454	DENMARK	1.59
399	ITALY	1.40
271	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	0.95
244	AUSTRIA	0.85
184	NORWAY	0.64
167	BELGIUM	0.58
133	NEW ZEALAND	0.47
125	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	0.44
123	SPAIN	0.43
77	HUNGARY	0.27
71	IRELAND	0.25
42	BRAZIL	0.15
31	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.11
24	GREECE	0.08
20	LUXEMBOURG	0.07
17	POLAND	0.06
15	BULGARIA	0.05
10	PORTUGAL	0.03
6	BELARUS	0.02
6	ROMANIA	0.02
6	UKRAINE	0.02
5	SLOVAKIA	0.02
3	MONACO	0.01
2	OAPI	0.01
1	BARBADOS	<0.01
1	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	<0.01
1	KAZAKHSTAN	<0.01
1	SRI LANKA	<0.01
<u>Total:</u>		<u>100.00</u>
=====		=====

\* 3,447 (= 12%) international applications received were filed with the EPO; they are included in the figures concerning the member State of the EPO of which the applicant is a national or a resident.

\*\* Includes figures for HONG KONG and the ISLE OF MAN, since the national Office of the UNITED KINGDOM also acts for residents of HONG KONG and the ISLE OF MAN.

\*\*\* Includes figures for LIECHTENSTEIN, since the national Office of SWITZERLAND also acts for nationals and residents of LIECHTENSTEIN.



1138. In 1993, the average number of designations made per international application was 13.66 (1992: 10.25). These designations had, on average, per international application, the effect of national or regional applications in 31.46 (1992: 25.50) Contracting States. The difference between the numbers of designations and their effect as national or regional applications is due to the fact that the designation for a regional (European or OAPI) patent covers several States. In 1993, a European patent was sought in 28,155 international applications, which represents 98.52% (in 1992: 24,695 = 95.28%) of the total. The percentage of applications containing more than 10 designations was 34.53% (1992: 26.74%), which shows that over one third of all PCT applicants take advantage of the possibility of designating any number of additional States free of charge provided that 10 designation fees have been paid.

1139. The table below shows the total number of designations made in the international applications, the record copies of which were received in 1993, broken down according to the designated States and the number of times a Contracting State is designated per 100 international applications (expressed as a percentage).

<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection*</u>	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
35,037	UNITED KINGDOM	122.61
34,772	GERMANY	121.68
34,073	SWEDEN	119.23
33,916	NETHERLANDS	118.68
33,882	SPAIN	118.56
33,863	DENMARK	118.50
33,823	SWITZERLAND**	118.36
33,817	AUSTRIA	118.34
33,664	LUXEMBOURG	117.80
32,892	PORTUGAL	115.10
27,520	FRANCE	96.30
27,401	ITALY	95.88
27,296	BELGIUM	95.52
27,239	GREECE	95.32
27,216	IRELAND	95.24
27,214	MONACO	95.23
24,519	JAPAN	85.80
20,799	CANADA	72.78
16,626	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	58.18
16,028	AUSTRALIA	56.09
14,948	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	52.31
11,577	NORWAY	40.51
11,575	BRAZIL	40.50
11,418	FINLAND	39.96
11,224	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	39.28
10,305	HUNGARY	36.06
10,073	POLAND	35.25
9,571	NEW ZEALAND	33.49
9,119	ROMANIA	31.91
8,943	BULGARIA	31.29
8,851	CZECH REPUBLIC	30.97
8,752	UKRAINE	30.63
8,479	SLOVAKIA	29.67
8,386	SRI LANKA	29.35
8,374	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	29.30
8,365	SUDAN	29.27
8,362	BARBADOS	29.26
8,347	MADAGASCAR	29.21
8,320	MONGOLIA	29.11
8,316	MALAWI	29.10
7,695	OAPI***	26.93
5,006	KAZAKHSTAN	17.52
4,781	VIET NAM	16.73
3,741	BELARUS	13.09
1,248	LATVIA	4.37
997	UZBEKISTAN	3.49
676	Czechoslovakia****	2.37

\* Two designations are counted where a State member of the EPO is designated both for the national protection and for a European patent, which explains why the percentage indicated in connection with some States is above 100%.

(Footnote continued on next page.)

1140. A copy of every international application is sent to the competent International Searching Authority (ISA) for carrying out the international search. The numbers of international applications the record copies of which were received by the International Bureau in 1993 and which were sent to each ISA were as follows:

<u>ISA</u>	<u>Number of applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
EPO	15,409	53.92
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,848	27.46
SWEDEN	2,236	7.82
JAPAN	1,811	6.34
AUSTRALIA	777	2.72
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	286	1.00
AUSTRIA	<u>210</u>	<u>0.74</u>
Total:	28,577	100.00
=====	=====	=====

1141. The languages of filing of the international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau in 1993 and the corresponding percentages were as follows:

<u>Language of filing</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
English	19,562	68.45
German	4,012	14.04
Japanese	1,813	6.34
French	1,602	5.61
Swedish	569	1.99
Russian	283	0.99
Finnish	228	0.80
Danish	183	0.64
Dutch	123	0.43
Spanish	104	0.36
Norwegian	<u>98</u>	<u>0.34</u>
Total:	28,577	100.00
=====	=====	=====

Footnote continued from preceding page:

\*\* Includes the simultaneous designation of LIECHTENSTEIN.

\*\*\* Includes the simultaneous designation of BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL and TOGO.

\*\*\*\* The indication of the designation of Czechoslovakia in the above table results from the fact that some of the applications, the record copies of which were received by the International Bureau in 1993, were filed before December 31, 1992.

1142. The demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT, filed with the Offices indicated below, which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEA), amounted to 19,995, which represents an increase of 32.85% over the corresponding figure for 1992. In the following table, those demands are broken down according to the IPEA which received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

<u>IPEA</u>	<u>Number of Demands</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
EPO	8,644	43.23
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	7,056	35.33
UNITED KINGDOM*	1,672	8.36
SWEDEN	1,363	6.82
AUSTRALIA	612	3.07
JAPAN	484	2.42
AUSTRIA	92	0.46
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	<u>63</u>	<u>0.31</u>
Total:	19,995	100.00
=====	=====	=====

1143. The growth of 32.85% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in 1993 as compared to 1992 can be attributed to the fact that most of the PCT Contracting States can be elected for international preliminary examination and that applicants are increasingly aware of the advantages of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT, which provides an opinion on whether the invention meets the PCT criteria for patentability and postpones by 10 more months the beginning of the national or regional procedures.

\* The United Kingdom Patent Office ceased to function as an International Preliminary Examining Authority in respect of demands for international preliminary examination made on or after June 1, 1993.

1144. Reimbursement of PCT Deficit-Covering Contributions. In January, the following States were credited with the following amounts, in Swiss francs, as their share of the fourth yearly installment, for 1993, of the reimbursement of the PCT deficit-covering contributions paid by them, pursuant to a decision taken by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its session held in Geneva in September and October 1989. In accordance with a decision taken by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its session held in Geneva in September and October 1991, the total balance (of 6,580,819 Swiss francs) of those contributions was reimbursed in the course of the 1992-93 biennium:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	767,703
JAPAN	470,085
GERMANY	380,326
UNITED KINGDOM	279,918
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	274,007
FRANCE	235,377
SWEDEN	149,274
SWITZERLAND	131,915
NETHERLANDS	95,864
AUSTRALIA	91,677
CANADA	76,598
AUSTRIA	55,507
DENMARK	53,751
BRAZIL	53,582
NORWAY	37,302
FINLAND	34,690
HUNGARY	24,460
SPAIN	23,211
BELGIUM	19,722
IRELAND	7,677
ISRAEL	6,963
ROMANIA	6,463
LUXEMBOURG	6,357
YUGOSLAVIA	2,568
LIECHTENSTEIN	1,720
EGYPT	1,607
PHILIPPINES	1,061
CUBA	932
MONACO	88
<u>Total:</u>	<u>3,290,405</u> =====

## Use of Computers

1145. The new, improved, computer system CASPIA ("Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications"), which enables the International Bureau, among other things, to record and process the data contained in the international applications, international search reports and demands for international preliminary examination received by it, as well as to generate magnetic tapes for the photocomposition of the pages of the PCT Gazette and of the front pages of PCT pamphlets, has been operational since July 1992.

1146. The new CASPRO ("Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications by the International Bureau as Receiving Office") system has been developed in order to enable the International Bureau to process international applications filed with it in its capacity as receiving Office under the PCT. The CASPRO system provides for the recording and processing of the data contained in the international applications filed with the International Bureau, facilitating, in particular, the examination formalities, the generation of the notifications and the processing of the fees. The system is interfaced with the computer system used by the Finance and Budget Division (FINAUT) and with CASPIA.

1147. The DICAPS ("Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System") was designed to satisfy the following general requirements: storage, consultation and retrieval of application files (files will no longer exist in paper form but will gradually be replaced by optical discs); automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of PCT Gazette pages; automatic printing of pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of pamphlets on optical media, in particular on CD-ROMs. The first module of the second phase (automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of PCT Gazette pages) was completed in 1993. It is foreseen that the full system will be fully operational in the second half of 1994.

1148. When fully operational, the DICAPS system will provide:

(i) A more efficient storage of the application files by recording on optical discs the constituent pages (approximately 8.55 million) of the 85,000 current paper files in the compactus.

(ii) A simpler organization of workflows, ensuring that documents and files are distributed automatically to the appropriate staff members in due time.

(iii) Improvements in the production of the PCT Gazette and pamphlets, by the use of computer-controlled composition and computer-controlled high-speed printers that are planned to produce over 6,000,000 pages per month.

(iv) Simpler and cheaper production and distribution to national administrations and to customers of copies of the PCT pamphlets, digital copies of which will be retrieved from the optical discs, electronically sorted and printed on the high-speed printers.

1149. PCT CD-ROM Products. The International Bureau continued improving its program of distribution and dissemination of industrial property information relating to its activities, on optical storage media, more particularly on CD-ROMs (SPACE-WORLD series).

1150. The whole backfile (1978-89) of the 66,700 published PCT international applications of those 12 years, which will fill approximately 140 CD-ROMs, will be completed in 1994 and sold by WIPO. The first set of CD-ROMs, containing the PCT international applications published in 1989, was issued at the end of 1993 and is available at WIPO.

1151. CD-ROM workstations for PCT Contracting States. In 1993, the International Bureau continued to implement the Assembly of the PCT Union's decision, made in 1990, to offer each national office of the PCT contracting States a workstation for reading and printing the published international applications on CD-ROM free of charge. Most of the offices concerned have accepted the offer and received the workstation. The decision is implemented on an ongoing basis in respect of new contracting States.

1152. EASY Project. In 1993, WIPO was invited by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) and the European Patent Office (EPO), in the framework of the three Offices' ongoing trilateral cooperation, to participate in the Electronic Application SYstem (EASY) project.

1153. Under the EASY project, the USPTO is developing a software which will enable applicants to prepare European, United States and International (PCT) applications in electronic form. While the ultimate aim of the EASY project is to achieve complete on-line electronic filing leading to the elimination of paper filing, the project aims initially at the development of a means to enable electronic filings on diskettes. It is expected that significant benefits and savings for applicants and patent offices will result from the preparation of patent applications using the EASY system, including immediate validation of data as they are entered, the use of help screens, reduction of paper used, and more streamlined and better quality publication of patent applications. It is to be noted that the JPO already has an electronic filing system.

1154. In July 1993, WIPO and the EPO signed a cooperation agreement concerning the publication and dissemination of patent information contained in CD-ROMs. The agreement applies to the following series of CD-ROMs: ESPACE-WORLD (containing facsimile images of PCT pamphlets and bibliographic data, coded and searchable), ESPACE-FIRST (containing facsimile images of first pages of published European patent applications and PCT pamphlets, as well as the corresponding bibliographic data, coded and searchable) and ESPACE-ACCESS (containing the bibliographic data of European patent applications and PCT pamphlets published since 1978, the titles and abstracts in English (and of the PCT pamphlets in French), coded and searchable). All international applications under the PCT published since 1989 have been made available in CD-ROM format (a total of 216 CD-ROMs). The agreement provides that the production and distribution of the current CD-ROMs will be undertaken by the EPO in agreement with WIPO. The distribution of the backfile CD-ROMs containing the international applications published from 1978 to 1989 will be undertaken by WIPO.

#### Information and Promotion Services

1155. Publications. The fortnightly publication of the PCT Gazette, in separate English and French editions, continued in 1993. In addition to a substantial volume of information of a general character, the PCT Gazette included entries relating to the 26,090 (in 1992, 22,971) international

applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in 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. As of December 31, 1993, there were 891 subscribers to the PCT Gazette. The number of PCT pamphlets sold in 1993 was 75,613.

1156. Computer equipment was installed in WIPO's Publications Sales and Distribution Unit which allowed the printing of copies of PCT pamphlets on demand from juke-boxes contained in ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs, using software developed by the United Kingdom Patent Office. The computerized system also allowed printing of invoices for a range of publications sold by the International Bureau. Over 75,000 PCT pamphlets (of an average of 30 face prints each) were printed in 1993.

1157. The numbers of international applications published in 1993 as pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages were as follows:

<u>Language of Publication</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
English	19,056	73.04
German	3,588	13.75
Japanese	1,712	6.56
French	1,414	5.42
Russian	223	0.85
Spanish	<u>97</u>	<u>0.37</u>
Total:	26,090	100.00
=====	=====	=====

1158. Four special issues of the PCT Gazette, containing consolidated information of a general character, the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines and a list of the minimum documentation under PCT Rule 34.1(b)(iii) were published.

1159. The PCT Applicant's Guide, a loose-leaf handbook for the users of the PCT system, continued to be updated on a regular basis by the International Bureau in Chinese, English, French, German and Japanese.

1160. The updated leaflet entitled Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was made available, free of charge, in English, French, German and Spanish.

1161. Brochures containing the text of the PCT and the PCT Regulations were also issued in 1993 in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

1162. Preparations for the publication, as from March 1994, of a PCT Newsletter, providing up-to-date information for users of the PCT, were undertaken in 1993. The Newsletter will appear, on average, once a month in English.

1163. Training and Promotion. In 1993, forty-nine information and training seminars on the promotion and use of the PCT (representing some 74 training days for over 3,200 persons) were organized for government officials, patent attorneys and other persons from the legal profession and industry as well as students, in AUSTRALIA, CHINA, ESTONIA, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GERMANY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY and HONG KONG.



1164. In addition to the activities enumerated above aimed at promoting the use of the PCT, government officials from the following countries, two territories and one intergovernmental organization were briefed on the PCT and its operations, or were given training in Geneva or during certain missions of WIPO officials: ALGERIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, CROATIA, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDONESIA, KAZAKHSTAN, KUWAIT, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, MALTA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, ARUBA, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, ARIPO.

1165. In the case of CHINA, discussions focused on the draft Chinese PCT implementing regulations. In the case of SPAIN, the work of an International Searching Authority and International Preliminary Examination Authority under the PCT was discussed.

#### Development of the PCT System

1166. The PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) held its fifth session in Geneva from May 24 to 27. The following 25 States members of the Committee, namely, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM, and the EPO, in its capacity as an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority, were represented at the session. The following four States, members of the Paris Union, were represented by observers: CHILE, CHINA, INDONESIA and LIBYA. The following one intergovernmental and six non-governmental international organizations were represented by observers: UNCTAD, AIPPI, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FEMIPPI and FICPI.

1167. The Committee discussed proposed amendments to the PCT Regulations which would give applicants from all PCT Contracting States the option, from January 1, 1994, of filing international applications with the International Bureau as receiving Office, as an alternative to filing with the competent national (including regional) Offices as receiving Offices. The Committee decided to propose amendments, including a new Rule 19.4, which further protects applicants by providing that an international application filed by an applicant from a PCT Contracting State with a "non-competent" receiving Office would be transmitted by that Office to the International Bureau as receiving Office and the date of receipt by the "non-competent" Office would then be considered as the date of receipt by the International Bureau. The proposed amendments were adopted by the PCT Assembly in September.

1168. The Committee also considered two proposals to amend Rule 91.1 to provide for the rectification of obvious errors in the request or demand if the competent authority was satisfied that what was offered was what was intended and that the rectification was obvious from a comparison with any paper relating to the international application existing at the time of filing the request or the demand. Although many delegations expressed sympathy for the general spirit of the proposals, no agreement was reached concerning them. In contrast, the Committee generally agreed that possibilities for further improvements in specific remedies should be studied.

1169. The Committee also discussed proposed amendments to the PCT Regulations to provide for the electronic filing of international applications under the Electronic Application System (EASY) project. Although the Committee welcomed the development of an electronic filing system for international applications and expressed general support for the implementation plan, it agreed that consideration of amendments to the Regulations concerning electronic filing should be deferred until some further experience had been gained in the implementation of the first stage of EASY's development.

1170. The PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) held its fifteenth session in Geneva from June 3 to 11. The following 27 members of the Committee were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The CEC, the PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" (WPI) were represented by observers.

1171. The Committee approved a revised list of periodicals established under Rule 34.1(b)(iii) (Minimum Documentation) of the PCT.

1172. The Committee considered a proposal to review the 1920 cut-off date for minimum documentation under PCT Rule 34. However, as studies undertaken by a number of patent offices had shown that recent search reports contained a significant number of citations of documents which had been published prior to 1940, particularly in certain technical fields, it was decided that no change should be made to the present cut-off date.

1173. The Committee also discussed matters related to the use of optical discs as data carriers for the exchange, between patent offices, of patent documents which form part of the PCT minimum documentation under PCT Rule 34.1(c)(vi).

1174. The same Committee held its sixteenth session in Geneva on September 21 and 22. The following 35 members of the Committee were represented: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MONACO, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM, EPO.

1175. The Committee unanimously recommended to the Assembly of the PCT Union that it approve a draft agreement between the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and WIPO and appoint that Office as an International Searching Authority with effect from the entry into force of the agreement. The Assembly of the PCT Union later adopted the recommendations of the Committee and the agreement entered into force on September 22.

1176. The PCT/CTC held its seventeenth session in Geneva from December 13 to 17. The following 24 members of the Committee were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" (WPI) were represented by observers.

1177. The PCT/CTC considered a proposal for the inclusion of standard abbreviations in the PCT minimum documentation list and agreed to have the matter dealt with in the framework of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

1178. The PCT/CTC also discussed a proposal for the possible inclusion of the kind-of-document code in the inventory of patent documents forming the PCT minimum documentation according to PCT Rule 34.1 and adopted a proposed layout of the inventory.

1179. The Assembly of the PCT Union held its twenty-first (ninth ordinary) session from September 20 to 29, 1993. The main decisions were the following:

1180. International Bureau to Act as Receiving Office. The Assembly adopted amendments to the PCT Regulations which enable the International Bureau to act as receiving Office, thus giving applicants from all PCT Contracting States the option of filing international applications with the International Bureau as an alternative to filing with competent national or regional Offices as receiving Offices. The amendments involved PCT Rules 4.1, 4.14**bis**, 18.1, 18.2, 19.1, 19.2, 19.4, 35.3, 54.1, 54.3, 59.1, 83.1**bis** and 90.1, and were published in PCT Gazette No. 26/1993, Section IV, on October 28, 1993, and in the January 1994 version of the brochure containing the text of the PCT and the PCT Regulations. The amended Rules entered into force, and the International Bureau began to act as a receiving Office, on January 1, 1994.

1181. Appointment of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office as an International Searching Authority. The Assembly appointed the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office as International Searching Authority with effect from September 22, 1993, for all international applications filed in the Spanish language with the receiving Office of, or acting for, any Contracting State where that Office has specified the Authority for that purpose. In addition to the benefits for Spanish applicants (there has not been up to now any International Searching Authority which had declared itself prepared to carry out international searches in respect of international applications filed in Spanish without the need for a translation), it is hoped that this appointment will facilitate the accession of other Spanish-speaking countries to the PCT.

1182. Expenses of Delegations - PCT Rule 84.1. The Assembly unanimously agreed to suspend the application of PCT Rule 84.1 in relation to its own sessions and the sessions of the PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters in order to make it possible to pay the travel and subsistence expenses of one delegate of each PCT Contracting State for the sessions of those bodies from the budget of the PCT Union. The Assembly also agreed that the Director General would make proposals to end the suspension if it could not be continued at any time beyond 1995 because of lack of sufficient funds.

1183. PCT Fees. A proposal to increase PCT fees did not find the majority required for its approval. It was, however, agreed that the Assembly could examine the possibility of a fee increase in an extraordinary session in 1994.

1184. The Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA) held its third session in Geneva from June 21 to 25. The following eight

International Authorities under the PCT were represented at the session: the Australian Industrial Property Organization (AIPO), the Austrian Patent Office, the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation (ROSPATENT), the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), the Swedish Patent Office, the United Kingdom Patent Office (which will cease to act as an International Preliminary Examining Authority after disposing of the pending cases for which demands have been filed with it before June 1, 1993) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in their capacities as both International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT. The Chinese Patent Office was represented as an observer in the expectation that that Office will start acting as an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT on January 1, 1994, when CHINA would become bound by the PCT.

1185. The Meeting agreed that certain Sections of the Administrative Instructions, certain PCT Forms and certain of the PCT Search Guidelines should be modified. Among the more significant modifications, the Meeting agreed to modify the Administrative Instructions to make more uniform the practice of marking replacement sheets containing amendments submitted in connection with international preliminary examination. Also, the Meeting agreed to modify the demand form by pre-marking the check-box "all eligible States" and removing the supplemental box containing the list of PCT Contracting States bound by Chapter II, thus further protecting applicants from mistakes which could preclude their use of Chapter II.

1186. The Meeting did not consider in detail the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines inasmuch as the USPTO explained that the existing Guidelines conflict in several respects with its national practice, but that Office agreed to submit concrete proposals for future modifications of the Guidelines.

1187. The Meeting further agreed to a uniform manner of handling comparative test results during international preliminary examination and referred the question of how to deal with the filing of two demands with two competent International Preliminary Examining Authorities to the PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) for further study.

#### Madrid System (Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement and Madrid Protocol)

##### Objective

1188. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks ("the Madrid Agreement") and under the Protocol of 1989 Relating to that Agreement ("the Protocol"), once the Protocol enters into effect.

##### Activities

1189. New Member States. As a result of the deposit of instruments of accession or ratification or of declarations of the continued application of the Madrid Agreement during 1993, the following countries became bound by that Agreement on the dates indicated in parentheses, bringing the total number of member States of the Madrid Agreement to 38 on December 31, 1993: BELARUS (on December 25, 1991); BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (on March 6, 1992); the CZECH REPUBLIC (on January 1, 1993); KAZAKHSTAN (on December 25, 1991); SLOVAKIA (on January 1, 1993); THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (on September 8, 1991); UZBEKISTAN (on December 25, 1991).

1190. Application of Rule 38 of the Madrid Regulations in Certain Successor States. In 1993, in accordance with the said Rule, the International Bureau notified the owners of some 150,000 international registrations containing territorial extensions to the then Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union and Yugoslavia of the possibility to request the continuation of the effects of such registrations in States (successor States) formerly part of one of those three States having made a declaration of the continued application of the effects of the Madrid Agreement on their territory. The States concerned and the numbers of requests for continuation received (subject to confirmation of their validity) by the International Bureau in 1993 were as follows: BELARUS 8,687, CROATIA 34,538, CZECH REPUBLIC 36,726, KAZAKHSTAN 8,353, SLOVAKIA 35,954, SLOVENIA 34,654, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA 11,529, UKRAINE 12,708, UZBEKISTAN 1,357.

#### Administration

1191. In 1993, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement. The total number of registrations effected was 16,498 representing an increase of 5% in relation to the 1992 figure (15,702) and the total number of renewals 4,264, that is 21% less than in 1992 (5,441). The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 34,151 (1992: 28,280). As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 10, the international registrations effected in 1993 had the equivalent effect of some 165,000 national registrations.

1192. The table below breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected during 1993 according to the country of origin of the owner of the registration or of the owner of the renewed registration, together with the corresponding percentages:

<u>Registrations</u>		<u>Country of Origin or of Owner</u>	<u>Renewals</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>	<u>Registr./Renewals</u>	<u>Number</u>
4,126	25.00	GERMANY	1,482	34.75	5,608	27.01
3,895	23.60	FRANCE	1,035	24.27	4,930	23.85
2,227	13.50	Benelux countries	518	12.00	2,745	13.23
1,967	11.93	SWITZERLAND	483	11.87	2,450	11.84
1,930	11.70	ITALY	271	6.00	2,201	10.52
1,086	6.60	SPAIN	181	4.24	1,267	6.00
716	4.40	AUSTRIA	137	3.22	853	4.21
85	0.51	LIECHTENSTEIN	22	0.51	107	0.61
72	0.44	HUNGARY	31	0.73	103	0.50
57	0.35	CHINA	-	-	57	0.27
47	0.28	Czechoslovakia*	-	-	47	0.22
62	0.37	CZECH REPUBLIC	44	1.03	106	0.51
43	0.26	PORTUGAL	29	0.68	72	0.34
36	0.21	POLAND	-	-	36	0.17
31	0.18	MONACO	8	0.18	39	0.18
31	0.18	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	-	-	31	0.15
18	0.11	YUGOSLAVIA	-	-	18	0.08
13	0.07	MOROCCO	10	0.23	23	0.11
13	0.07	SLOVAKIA	1	0.02	14	0.06
10	0.06	BULGARIA	-	-	10	0.04
10	0.06	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	-	-	10	0.04
8	0.04	SAN MARINO	1	0.02	9	0.04
7	0.04	SLOVENIA	4	0.09	11	0.05
3	0.01	EGYPT	1	0.02	4	0.01
3	0.01	ROMANIA	6	0.14	9	0.04
1	0.01	ALGERIA	-	-	1	0.01
1	0.01	KAZAKHSTAN	-	-	1	0.01
<u>16,498</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>4,264</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>20,762</u>	<u>100.00</u>
=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	=====

1193. Fee increase. A fee increase of 7% in the Madrid system, effective April 1, 1994, was approved by the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its session in September.

\* The indication of Czechoslovakia in this table results from the fact that some international registrations were effected in the first two months of 1993, based on international applications filed in 1992.

1194. Coefficients: In 1993, the Director General was informed by the following countries of the coefficients respectively to be applied to them for the distribution, between the countries party to the Agreement, of the amounts deriving from the supplementary and complementary fees paid on international registration of a mark (see Article 8(2)(b) and (c), (5) and (6) of the Madrid Agreement and Rule 35 of the Regulations): BELARUS (3), BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (4), CZECH REPUBLIC (4), KAZAKHSTAN (3), SLOVAKIA (4), SLOVENIA (3) (as from June 13, 1993), SWITZERLAND (3) (as from April 1, 1993), THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (4), UZBEKISTAN (4).

1195. Distribution of Supplementary Fees and Complementary Fees Collected Under the Madrid Agreement. With the exception of Yugoslavia (where payment is under examination), the member States of the Madrid Union received the following amounts as their share of the distribution of supplementary fees and complementary fees in respect of 1993:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
Benelux	1,705,698.66
SPAIN	1,557,561.98
PORTUGAL	1,345,654.78
SWITZERLAND	1,129,564.46
GERMANY	1,127,989.64
HUNGARY	997,305.10
CZECH REPUBLIC	905,393.13
SLOVAKIA	852,356.30
ITALY	840,055.59
AUSTRIA	786,897.73
FRANCE	760,652.47
ROMANIA	707,657.49
YUGOSLAVIA	682,329.40
POLAND	669,699.33
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	664,711.82
UKRAINE	565,494.36
CROATIA	565,198.18
BULGARIA	510,978.41
EGYPT	501,755.79
SLOVENIA	501,171.37
CHINA	433,998.23
MONACO	353,523.91
VIET NAM	334,130.33
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	281,431.76
ALGERIA	246,098.13
CUBA	205,084.99
KAZAKHSTAN	197,946.44
SUDAN	196,364.40
LIECHTENSTEIN	187,062.13
BELARUS	184,765.76
MONGOLIA	174,993.09
MOROCCO	142,978.79
SAN MARINO	111,000.29
Czechoslovakia*	93,810.20
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	54,182.98
UZBEKISTAN	39,998.58
 	<hr/>
<u>Total:</u>	20,615,496.00 =====

\* The indication of Czechoslovakia in the above table results from the fact that some international registrations published by the International Bureau in 1993 benefited from effective international registration dates in 1992.



1196. A number of the member States of the Madrid Union use all or part of the above amounts for paying their contributions to the budgets of the Unions administered by WIPO.

#### Use of Computers

1197. The archiving and publishing system using digital optical discs known as MINOS (Marks Information Optically Stored), set up in order to rationalize the management and operation of the documentation and to improve and facilitate access to the files, of international registrations and their publication, was further extended and improved in 1993. A second juke-box and a second server were installed to provide increased capacity and security for optically-stored data and still faster response times. The scanning (which started in 1992) of 180,000 international trademark registration files (amounting to some 1,800,000 pages scanned and optically stored) will be completed by the end of 1995.

1198. The SEMIRA (System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Admistration) data base contains the history of each international registration in force, amounting to a total of two billion encoded characters. The full computerization of the current International Trademark Register was completed during the year and the bibliographic data relating to some 280,000 international registrations in force were entered in the SEMIRA data base and validated. Since each international registration file consists of an average of 10 1/2 pages, those data represent the equivalent of close to 3,000,000 pages. As from June 1993, data relating to new international registrations, renewals, refusals, as well as all modifications relating to international registrations in force, are being entered in the system progressively as the administrative procedure proceeded.

1199. Madrid CD-ROM Product. The ROMARIN CD-ROM (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) constitutes the "automated International Trademark Register".

1200. Since May 1992, ROMARIN CD-ROMs, containing all the relevant data of each international mark registered in the International Trademark Register and currently in force, including figurative elements of marks if any (called "biblio discs"), have been issued on a monthly basis. Twenty-one such discs had been issued by the end of 1993. There were over 100 paying subscriptions to the service at the end of 1993.

1201. Digitalizing of the backlog image data base of figurative elements of marks registered before May 1992 (amounting to some 105,000 images) was completed during the first six months of 1993. The first disc containing the "backlog images" ("image disc") was issued in September 1993 together with the monthly "biblio disc."

1202. The ROMARIN series further contains the texts of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks established by the Nice Agreement (Nice Classification) and the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks established by the Vienna Agreement (Vienna Classification) in English and French, in displayable and searchable for relevant class(es) and classification symbol(s) form.

1203. The majority of the bibliographic data stored on the ROMARIN series are also available in the form of indexes and can, therefore, be searched using

various parameters. As regards the list of goods and services, the individual words are searchable in French.

1204. It is, in addition, planned to include in the ROMARIN series all appellations of origin registered at the International Bureau under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration and the State emblems, official hallmarks and emblems of intergovernmental organizations communicated to the International Bureau according to Article 6<sup>ter</sup> of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

1205. The annual subscription to the ROMARIN series costs 2,000 Swiss francs. Subscribers receive each month a "biblio" disc and, at the end of each year, an "image" disc containing all the cumulative figurative elements of the marks.

1206. ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs. Informal discussions were held in 1993 between WIPO officials and officials of a number of national industrial property offices of member States of the Madrid Union and BBM, at their request, on the possibility for the International Bureau to develop ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs (ROMARIN-clones) for Benelux and national trademarks. Such discussions are expected to be extended to other interested offices in the course of 1994.

1207. CD-ROM workstations for Member States of the Madrid Union. In 1993, the International Bureau continued to implement the Assembly of the Madrid Union's decision, made in 1990, to offer each national office of the member States of the Madrid Union a workstation for use of the ROMARIN CD-ROMs free of charge. Most of the offices concerned have accepted the offer and received the workstation. The decision is implemented on an ongoing basis in respect of new member States.

#### Application of the Madrid Protocol

1208. MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System) Project. The MAPS project has been developed to take into account the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol once the latter enters into force, in particular the introduction of English as an official language, and will replace the SEMIRA system once the Protocol is operational.

1209. In 1993, work on the drafting of Users' Requirements under the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol, envisaging the possible electronic exchange of data between the International Bureau and the member States, proceeded at the same pace as the preparation of the Madrid Protocol Regulations proceeds.

1210. The MATCHES (MAPS Assisted Translation and Classification (Help for Examiners) System) project is an application of the MAPS system which will facilitate the automatic classification and translation (English to French and French to English) of terms appearing in the lists of goods and services under the Nice Classification and was developed by the International Bureau in cooperation with the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO). Further progress was made in the analysis defined for the requirements and in the writing of software programs to assist in the computerized processing of registrations, renewals and modifications under new Regulations being prepared to implement the Madrid Protocol.

#### Information and Promotion Services

1211. Publications. The monthly review, in French, Les Marques internationales, containing the publication of registrations of marks,

renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations recorded in the International Trademark Register, was printed in 1,700 copies in 1993, in paper form, on microfiche and on a computer medium.

1212. The International Bureau also continued to publish updates to the Guide to the International Registration of Marks in English, French and German.

1213. In addition to the activities aimed at promoting the use of the Madrid Agreement enumerated hereafter, government officials from the following countries and representatives of the following non-governmental organizations who visited WIPO in 1993 were briefed on the Madrid Agreement and its operations, or were provided with training, including the use of the ROMARIN CD-ROMs or the SEMIRA and MINOS systems: ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BULGARIA, CROATIA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ESTONIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, LATVIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM, INTA, JPA, UNICE.

1214. Training and Promotion Meetings with Users of the Madrid System. In September, three WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from FRANCE and the UNITED KINGDOM made presentations on the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol at a Forum on the International Registration of Trademarks in China, organized in Beijing by the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) of CHINA in cooperation with WIPO. The Director General attended the Forum. One hundred and fifty participants from CHINA attended the Forum, including officials of Chinese government agencies, the People's Court and representatives of the private sector and enterprises.

1215. Also in September, a WIPO official spoke on the Madrid Protocol at a meeting organized in Melbourne (Australia) by the Intellectual Property Society of Australia (IPS). The meeting was attended by some 90 members of IPS.

1216. In October, a WIPO official conducted, in Milan, a Seminar on the International Procedures Relating to Trademark Registration under the Madrid Agreement organized by the Italian Association of Industrial Property Professional Representatives (AICIPI), the Italian Register of Industrial Property Professional Representatives (OPCPI) and the Italian Patent and Trademark Office, in cooperation with WIPO. Some 130 participants, officials of the Italian Patent and Trademark Office and trademark agents, participated in the Seminar. The WIPO official spoke on the Madrid Agreement and Protocol and on the Hague Agreement and gave a presentation of WIPO's CD-ROMs (ROMARIN) relating to the International Register of Marks.

#### Hague System (Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement)

##### Objective

1217. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs ("the Hague Agreement"). An additional objective is to further develop the Hague system in order to simplify, to an even greater extent, the international deposit of industrial designs.

Activities

1218. New Member States. As a result of the deposit of an instrument of accession and a declaration of the continued application of the Hague Agreement, respectively, during 1993, the following countries became bound by that Agreement on the dates indicated in parentheses, bringing the total number of member States of the Hague Agreement to 23: COTE D'IVOIRE (on May 30, 1993) and YUGOSLAVIA (on December 30, 1993).

Administration

1219. In 1993, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Hague Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux) of industrial designs deposited with it. The publication was printed in 500 copies.

1220. In 1993, the total number of industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations received by the International Bureau was 5,191, representing an increase of 8.53% in relation to the 1992 figure (4,783).

1221. The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/prolongations, by country of origin, effected by the International Bureau during the period under review.

<u>International Deposits</u>		<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Renewals/ Prolongations</u>		<u>Total Dep./Ren./Prol.</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>
1,109	30.74	GERMANY	428	27.04	1,537	29.60
773	21.43	FRANCE	460	29.06	1,233	23.76
595	16.49	Benelux countries	217	13.71	812	15.65
542	15.02	SWITZERLAND	265	16.74	807	15.55
440	12.20	ITALY	131	8.28	571	11.00
134	3.71	SPAIN	65	4.10	199	3.83
5	0.14	LIECHTENSTEIN	12	0.76	17	0.33
5	0.14	NETHERLANDS <sup>1</sup>	1	0.06	6	0.11
2	0.05	HUNGARY	-	-	2	0.04
2	0.05	MONACO	4	0.25	6	0.11
1	0.03	INDONESIA	-	-	1	0.02
<hr/>			<hr/>		<hr/>	
3,608	100%		1,583	100%	5,191	100%
=====	====		=====	====	=====	====

<sup>1</sup> Deposit made by an applicant having his residence in the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

1222. Distribution of State Fees Collected Under the Hague Agreement. The member States of the Hague Union received the following amounts as their share of the distribution of State fees in respect of 1993:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
HUNGARY	231,470
Benelux	168,380
FRANCE	155,996
ITALY	155,156
SWITZERLAND	153,773
GERMANY	151,771
LIECHTENSTEIN	60,106
MONACO	57,704
ROMANIA	21,742
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	21,277
SENEGAL	12,130
SURINAME	11,722
BENIN	10,915
COTE D'IVOIRE	2,315
	<hr/>
<u>Total:</u>	1,214,507 =====

1223. A number of member States of the Hague Union use all or part of the above amounts for paying their contributions to the budgets of the Unions administered by WIPO.

1224. Fee increase. A fee increase of 10% in the Hague system, effective April 1, 1994, was approved by the Assembly of the Hague Union at its session in September.

#### Use of Computers

1225. Implementation of the first phase of a computer system for the operation of the Registry kept under the Hague Agreement started in late 1993. The system will include, in particular, the registration of deposits and renewals, the production of communications and notifications, and the preparation for the publication of the monthly periodical International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux (in English and French) and the annual compilation of the Table of Owners (of industrial design deposits).

#### Information and Promotion Services

1226. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued to publish updates to the Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs in English and French.

1227. In 1993, government officials from the following countries who visited WIPO were, inter alia, briefed or given training on the Hague system and its operations: ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BULGARIA, CROATIA, ESTONIA, HUNGARY,

KAZAKHSTAN, LATVIA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UZBEKISTAN.

#### Development of the Hague System

1228. The Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs held its third session in Geneva from April 26 to 30. Thirteen States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: BELGIUM, COTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND. Eighteen States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BULGARIA, CHINA, DENMARK, FINLAND, IRELAND, JAPAN, KENYA, MEXICO, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Representatives of GATT, BBDM and the CEC took part in the session in an observer capacity. Representatives of the following 17 non-governmental organizations took part in the session in an observer capacity: ABA, AIPLA, AIPPI, CELIBRIDE, CNIPA, COMITEXTIL, ECTA, FCPA, FICPI, ICC, ICSID, JDPA, MPI, TVS, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB.

1229. The Committee discussed in detail the substantial clauses of a "Draft New Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs" (document H/CE/III/2) drawn up by the International Bureau on the basis of the discussions of the previous sessions of the Committee of Experts.

1230. The meeting commended the International Bureau on its endeavor to reach, in the draft new Act submitted to the Committee of Experts, solutions which sought to accommodate the various requirements of different national systems. It expressed the hope that the next draft of the draft new Act would further this process and thereby lay the basis for a system for the international registration of industrial designs which would have a broadly-based geographical application.

1231. At its September session, the Assembly of the Hague Union decided that work on the revision of the Hague Agreement would continue and that a Diplomatic Conference would be held in 1995 to adopt the new Act of the Agreement.

1232. A revised version of the Draft New Act (document H/CE/IV/2) was issued by the International Bureau in November and will be discussed by the Committee of Experts at its fourth session to be held in late January and early February 1994.

#### Lisbon (Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration) Agreement

##### Objective

1233. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (hereafter referred to as "the Lisbon Agreement").

Activities

1234. New Member States. As a result of the deposit of declarations of the continued application of the Lisbon Agreement during 1993, the following States became bound by that Agreement on the dates indicated in parentheses, bringing the total number of member States of that Agreement to 17: CZECH REPUBLIC and SLOVAKIA (on January 1, 1993).

1235. The table below shows the international registrations effected by the International Bureau for the period 1967 to 1993, broken down by country of origin:

<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Total Registrations</u>
FRANCE	472
Czechoslovakia*	108
CZECH REPUBLIC	1
BULGARIA	48
HUNGARY	26
ITALY	25
ALGERIA	19
CUBA	18
TUNISIA	7
PORTUGAL	4
ISRAEL	1
MEXICO	1
	—
Total:	730
=====	===

FRT System (Film Register Treaty)

Objective

1236. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (the "Film Register Treaty").

Activities

1237. New Member States. As a result of the deposit of instruments of accession or declarations of the continued application of the Treaty during 1993, the following States became bound by that Treaty on the dates indicated in parentheses, bringing the total number of member States of that Treaty to nine: BRAZIL (on June 26, 1993) and CHILE (on December 29, 1993).

1238. Administration. The total number of registrations effected since the opening of the Registry on September 1, 1991, is 397.

\* Refers to registrations effected before December 31, 1992. On October 7, 1993, a Protocol was concluded between the CZECH REPUBLIC and SLOVAKIA for the distribution between the two countries of the appellations of origin formerly protected in Czechoslovakia and registered under the Lisbon Agreement.

1239. Information and Promotion Services. During the period under review, the purpose and operation of the Film Registry was explained by WIPO officials to government officials on the occasion of various events which took place in Geneva and elsewhere.

Assembly of the FRT Union

1240. The Assembly of the Union of the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty (FRT) Union) held its third (2nd extraordinary) session at the headquarters of WIPO on May 13. All seven member States of the Assembly were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BURKINA FASO, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, MEXICO, SLOVAKIA. In addition, six States participated as observers: CHILE, COLOMBIA, HUNGARY, LIBYA, SWEDEN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. BRAZIL also participated as an observer; it became party to the Treaty in June. The following four non-governmental organizations were also represented at the session: AIDAA, FERA, FIAPF, IFPI.

1241. The discussions took place on the basis of a Memorandum prepared by the International Bureau and entitled "Possible Suspension of the Application of the Treaty Between the Republic of Austria and WIPO Mentioned in Article 3(3) of the FRT."

1242. The Assembly adopted the following decision:

1243. "Until any further decision by the Assembly of the FRT Union,

(a) the application of the Treaty between the Republic of Austria and WIPO concerning the International Film Registry shall be suspended;

(b) in 1993 no ordinary session of the Assembly of the FRT Union shall be convened; but from 1995 onwards, ordinary sessions shall be convened again;

(c) the payment of the expenses of delegates to the Assembly of the FRT Union shall be suspended for any future sessions of the Assembly."

1244. The session of the Assembly was preceded by the third session of the Consultative Committee of the FRT Union, also held on May 13 at the headquarters of WIPO, which recommended to the Assembly the endorsement of the above-mentioned Memorandum.

[Part IV follows]



PART IV: PROMOTION OF WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION OF AND RESPECT FOR  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY; COOPERATION WITH STATES AND INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS; STAFF AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Adherences to Treaties Administered by WIPO; Cooperation with States and  
International Organizations

Objective

1245. The general objective is to promote the realization of the importance of and the benefits of intellectual property--both industrial property and copyright--for the social, economic and cultural progress of any country.
1246. Natural avenues leading to such benefits consist of promoting adherences to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them, and WIPO cooperating with both States and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Activities

Promotion of Adherences to WIPO-Administered Treaties

1247. During 1993, WIPO continued to promote accession by States to the above-mentioned treaties. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such accession took place during WIPO missions to various countries, particularly developing countries, in meetings with Permanent Missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of accession to certain treaties were prepared and sent to the interested authorities of a number of countries.

1248. Following the deposit of instruments of accession or ratification, or declarations of continued application during the period under review, the countries listed below became or will become bound by the treaties named on the dates indicated.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

1249. In respect of the WIPO Convention: ARMENIA, on April 22, 1993; BHUTAN, on March 16, 1994; BOLIVIA, on July 6, 1993; BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, on March 6, 1992; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; ESTONIA, on February 5, 1994; LATVIA, on January 21, 1993; REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on December 25, 1991; SAINT LUCIA, on August 21, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, on September 8, 1991; UZBEKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

1250. As a result, 143 States are party to the WIPO Convention: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL,

ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAINT LUCIA, SAN MARINO, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property

1251. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. In respect of the said Convention: BELARUS, on December 25, 1991; BOLIVIA, on November 4, 1993; BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, on March 6, 1992; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; EL SALVADOR, on February 19, 1994; HONDURAS, on February 4, 1994; LATVIA, on September 7, 1993; REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on December 25, 1991; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, on September 8, 1991; UZBEKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

1252. As a result, 117 States are party to the Paris Convention: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAN MARINO, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

1253. Pursuant to Article 6ter(1)(a) and (3)(a) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the International Bureau communicates armorial bearings, flags, and other States emblems of the countries party to the Paris Convention, and official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty adopted by those States; it also communicates, pursuant to Article 6ter(1)(b) and (3)(b) of the said Convention, armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations and names of international intergovernmental organizations of which one or more countries of the Paris Union are members. In 1993, the International Bureau made four communications for States and two communications for international intergovernmental organizations.

1254. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In respect of the said Convention: ALBANIA, on March 6, 1994; BOLIVIA, on

November 4, 1993; BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, on March 2, 1992; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; EL SALVADOR, on February 19, 1994; GAMBIA, on March 7, 1993; JAMAICA, on January 1, 1994; KENYA, on June 11, 1993; NAMIBIA, on March 21, 1990; NIGERIA, on September 14, 1993; SAINT LUCIA, on August 24, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; SWITZERLAND, on September 25, 1993 (1971 (Paris) Act); THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, on September 8, 1991.

1255. As a result, 105 States are party to the Berne Convention: ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RWANDA, SAINT LUCIA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

1256. Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods. In respect of the said Agreement: CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993.

1257. As a result, there are 31 States party to the Madrid Agreement: ALGERIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LEBANON, LIECHTENSTEIN, MONACO, MOROCCO, NEW ZEALAND, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SAN MARINO, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM.

1258. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. In respect of the said Treaty: CUBA, on February 19, 1994; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; GREECE, on October 30, 1993; POLAND, on September 22, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO on March 10, 1994; YUGOSLAVIA, on February 25, 1994.

1259. As a result, 29 States are party to the Budapest Treaty: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

1260. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention). In respect of the said Convention: BOLIVIA, on November 24, 1993; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; GREECE, on January 6, 1993; JAMAICA, on January 27, 1994; NETHERLANDS, on October 7, 1993; NIGERIA, on October 29, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; SWITZERLAND, on September 24, 1993.

1261. As a result, 45 States are party to the Rome Convention: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, COLOMBIA,

CONGO, COSTA RICA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, IRELAND, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, LESOTHO, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, URUGUAY.

1262. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. In respect of the said Convention: CHINA, on April 30, 1993; CYPRUS, on September 30, 1993; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; GREECE, on February 9, 1994; JAMAICA, on January 11, 1994; NETHERLANDS, on October 12, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; SWITZERLAND, on September 30, 1993.

1263. As a result, 50 States are party to the Geneva Convention: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZAIRE.

1264. Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. In respect of the said Convention: ARMENIA, on December 13, 1993; CROATIA, on October 8, 1991; SWITZERLAND, on September 24, 1993.

1265. As a result, there are 18 States party to the Brussels Convention: ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, CROATIA, GERMANY, GREECE, ITALY, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

1266. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. In respect of the said Treaty: BELARUS, on December 25, 1991; MOROCCO, on November 11, 1993.

1267. As a result, 34 States are party to the Nairobi Treaty: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, CONGO, CUBA, CYPRUS, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ETHIOPIA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, INDIA, ITALY, JAMAICA, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAN MARINO, SENEGAL, SRI LANKA, SYRIA, TOGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, URUGUAY.

Treaties Establishing International Classifications in the Field of Inventions, Marks and Industrial Designs

1268. Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification. In respect of the said Agreement: CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993.

1269. As a result, there are 27 States party to the Agreement: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1270. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. In respect of the said Agreement: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, on March 6, 1992; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, on September 8, 1991.

1271. As a result, 38 States are party to the Nice Agreement: ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LEBANON, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

1272. Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. The number of States party to the Vienna Agreement as of January 1, 1994, was five: FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, TUNISIA.

1273. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. In respect of the said Agreement: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, on March 6, 1992; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, on September 8, 1991.

1274. As a result, 21 States are party to the Locarno Agreement: AUSTRIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, YUGOSLAVIA.

Treaties Establishing Systems Whose Use Makes the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights on the International Level More Secure and Less Expensive than Separate Applications for Registrations in National Registers

1275. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In respect of the PCT: BELARUS, on December 25, 1991; CHINA, on January 1, 1994; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; LATVIA, on September 7, 1993; NIGER, on March 21, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; SLOVENIA, on March 1, 1994; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, on March 10, 1994; UZBEKISTAN, on December 25, 1991; VIET NAM, on March 10, 1993.

1276. As a result, 63 States are party to the PCT: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHINA, CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GREECE, GUINEA, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, LATVIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MONACO, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM.

1277. Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement. In respect of the said Agreement: BELARUS, on December 25, 1991; BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA,

on March 6, 1992; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993; THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, on September 8, 1991; UZBEKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

1278. As a result, 38 States are party to the Madrid Agreement: ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, KAZAKHSTAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAN MARINO, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA.

1279. Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement. In respect of the said Agreement: COTE D'IVOIRE, on May 30, 1993; YUGOSLAVIA, on December 30, 1993.

1280. As a result, 23 States are party to the Hague Agreement: BELGIUM, BENIN, COTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLY SEE, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, YUGOSLAVIA.

1281. Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration. In respect of the said Agreement: CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993.

1282. As a result, there are 17 States party to the Lisbon Agreement: ALGERIA, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CONGO, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, GABON, HAITI, HUNGARY, ISRAEL, ITALY, MEXICO, PORTUGAL, SLOVAKIA, TOGO, TUNISIA.

1283. Film Register Treaty (Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works). In respect of the said Treaty: BRAZIL, on June 26, 1993; CHILE, on December 29, 1993; CZECH REPUBLIC, on January 1, 1993; SLOVAKIA, on January 1, 1993.

1284. As a result, nine States are party to the Film Register Treaty: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, MEXICO, SLOVAKIA.

#### Cooperation with States and International Organizations

##### Intercountry

1285. Baltic States. In January, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in the Industrial Property Protection Seminar organized in Riga by the Nordic Council of Ministers for the Baltic States.

1286. In April, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Vilnius on the preparations for a Regional Workshop for the Baltic States on the Exercise, Administration and Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights to be held in Vilnius from June 2 to 4, 1993.

1287. In May, a WIPO official attended in Oslo the Meeting on Coordination of Technical and Economic Assistance to the Baltic States convened by the Norwegian Patent Office for the purposes of coordinating, in particular for 1993, financial and other assistance provided by the Nordic countries

(DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN) and WIPO and the EPO to the Baltic States (ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA).

1288. From June 2 to 4, WIPO organized in Vilnius, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Education of LITHUANIA, and with the assistance of the Finnish Copyright Institute and the Polar Music Fund of Sweden, the WIPO Regional Workshop for the Baltic States on the Exercise, Administration and Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights. Some 50 participants, from government departments, copyright associations and writers' unions from ESTONIA, LATVIA and LITHUANIA participated in the Workshop. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from DENMARK, FINLAND, SWEDEN, experts from the three Baltic States, and by two WIPO officials. Another WIPO official also participated in the Workshop.

1289. Central and Eastern European Countries. In January, two WIPO officials attended in Bucharest the first Joint Meeting Concerning the Regional Industrial Property Programme (RIPP) for Central and Eastern Europe organized by the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks of Romania, in its capacity of coordinator of the Programme, in cooperation with the EPO.

1290. From September 6 to 8, WIPO organized the WIPO Seminar for Central European Countries on the Adaptation of the Copyright and Neighboring Rights System to the Conditions and Requirements of Market Economy and Pluralist Democracy in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of the CZECH REPUBLIC, in Prague. Twelve participants from HUNGARY, POLAND, SLOVAKIA and SLOVENIA, some 30 participants from the CZECH REPUBLIC and representatives of six international non-governmental organizations attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by lecturers from FINLAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM, two WIPO consultants from AUSTRIA and GERMANY and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also participated in the Seminar.

1291. At the Seminar, the main tasks for the countries concerned were outlined. They related to the modernization of the relevant laws, the protection of neighboring rights, measures to maintain the efficiency of collective administration and the effective enforcement of rights.

1292. From December 13 to 17, WIPO organized the WIPO/United States Copyright Office Seminar for Eastern European and Central Asian Countries in cooperation with the United States Copyright Office, in Washington, D.C. The Seminar was attended by 15 participants from ARMENIA, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LITHUANIA, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN. Papers were presented by 19 speakers from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, one from POLAND and one from the UNITED KINGDOM, three WIPO consultants from the CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, and two WIPO officials.

1293. Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property. In May, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, attended the first session of the Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property convened in Moscow. The session was chaired by the Chairman of the State Patent Office of Ukraine, and attended by the representatives of the nine signatory States of the Agreement on Measures on the Protection of Industrial Property, of March 12, 1993, namely, ARMENIA, BELARUS, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN. AZERBAIJAN and TURKMENISTAN were represented by observers.

1294. The Interstate Council established an Interstate Office for the Protection of Industrial Property and appointed Mr. Viktor Blinnikov, First

Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation (ROSPATENT), as its head.

1295. Furthermore, the Interstate Council set up a working group entrusted with the task of drawing up the first draft of a treaty for the establishment of a regional patent system.

1296. In June, two officials of the said Council and a government official from the RUSSIAN FEDERATION had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the plans for the establishment of a regional patent system.

1297. In July, two officials of the Interstate Council (one being a government official from UKRAINE, the other from the RUSSIAN FEDERATION) accompanied by a government official from the RUSSIAN FEDERATION had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft Convention on the Interstate Protection of Industrial Property.

1298. In September, two WIPO officials attended as observers, in Uzgorod (UKRAINE), the second session of the Working Group of Experts of the Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property, which discussed the draft convention on the interstate protection of industrial property, prepared in cooperation with WIPO. The Working Group of Experts agreed that the new convention should be limited to patent protection, that it should be called the "Eurasian Patent Convention" and that the organs of the Eurasian Patent Organization would be the Administrative Council and the Eurasian Patent Office.

1299. Also in September, the same two WIPO officials attended, also as observers and in Uzgorod, the second session of the Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property which was held after the Working Groups described in the preceding paragraph. The draft Eurasian Patent Convention was discussed at that session. The Interstate Council adopted decisions on the establishment of three standing working groups, one on information, one on computerization and one responsible for financial questions involved with industrial property, as well as decisions on the harmonization of the exchange of authors' certificates for patents, the remuneration of inventors and the handling of secret inventions.

1300. Later in September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, the Director General and other officials of the International Bureau of WIPO held informal discussions in Geneva on the draft Eurasian Patent Convention with officials of the Interstate Council and Office and government officials of BELARUS, KAZAKHSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN.

1301. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Interstate Council, at its request, comments on the draft Eurasian Patent Convention.

1302. Nordic Countries. In December, a government official from SWEDEN had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization, by the Government of SWEDEN and WIPO, of a seminar for the Nordic countries on the Madrid Protocol in mid-1994.



States

1303. ALBANIA. In September, two representatives from the Albanian Authors' Society (ALBAUTOR) had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible future cooperation between ALBANIA and WIPO in the field of copyright.

1304. In November, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Tirana to discuss with government and UNDP officials the formulation of a UNDP-financed assistance project for the Patents and Trademarks Office. The draft industrial property laws and the country's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties were also discussed.

1305. In December, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between ALBANIA and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1306. ARMENIA. In May, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property protection in ARMENIA and the possible continued application of certain WIPO-administered treaties to the country.

1307. AUSTRALIA. In June, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the Australian trademark system. They were also given a demonstration of the computerized systems and CD-ROM products used at WIPO for the international registration of marks.

1308. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

1309. AUSTRIA. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on AUSTRIA's possible accession to the Hague Agreement.

1310. In September, a WIPO official visited the Austrian Patent Office (APO) in Vienna and had discussions with APO officials on cooperation between the APO and WIPO in favor of developing countries.

1311. AZERBAIJAN. In August, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible WIPO assistance in the setting up of an industrial property system in AZERBAIJAN and the country's the possible adherence to various WIPO-administered treaties.

1312. BELARUS. In July, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on a draft new copyright law and on cooperation between BELARUS and WIPO. Following this visit, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft copyright law.

1313. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the prevention of unfair competition and on the protection of plant varieties.

1314. In October, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between BELARUS and

WIPO in the protection of literary and artistic works, audiovisual works and computer programs, the possible organization of regional and national seminars in the country as well as the country's possible adherence to certain WIPO-administered treaties. Following this visit, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft copyright law.

1315. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparation of draft laws on the protection of plant varieties and on utility models.

1316. BULGARIA. In February, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials cooperation to further develop the industrial property system in BULGARIA.

1317. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments and proposals concerning the draft copyright law of BULGARIA.

1318. In April, a member of Parliament had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on issues relating to the country's patent and industrial designs laws and on the revision of its Copyright Law.

1319. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Sofia to observe the trademark operations of the Patent Office and to discuss with government officials the computerization of those operations. This mission was preceded by a mission by the same WIPO official, accompanied by a government official from BULGARIA, to the German Patent Office in Munich to discuss with government officials the progress made in the computerization of the German Office's trademark operations.

1320. Also in May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on industrial designs.

1321. From July 14 to 17, WIPO organized the WIPO International Symposium on the New Patent Law and the Role of Patent Information for the Development of Business in Bulgaria in Plovdiv in cooperation with the Government of BULGARIA and with the assistance of UNDP. Fifty-one participants from the public and private sectors of the following countries, namely, BULGARIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, GREECE, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA and TURKEY, attended the Symposium. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from SWEDEN and by a WIPO official who also gave a demonstration of CD-ROM patent searches.

1322. In August, a WIPO official visited the Patent Office in Sofia to participate in the presentation to prospective suppliers of a tender document, prepared by the International Bureau in cooperation with the Patent Office, for the supply of a computerized trademark administration system to the Office. The mission was carried out in the framework of the UNDP-funded country project.

1323. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the status of industrial property protection in BULGARIA and BULGARIA's interest in organizing training for the judiciary, patent attorneys and users of the industrial property system. Training of government officials in the administrative procedures under the PCT and Hague (industrial designs) systems was also discussed.

1324. In October, a WIPO official spoke at an International Conference on the Problems of Audiovisual Piracy in Central and Eastern Europe, jointly organized in Sofia by the Council of Europe (CE), the Association for Mass Media and Communication of the Balkan Countries (Balkan Media) and the Association of Video Distributors in Bulgaria.

1325. CANADA. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, the Director General of the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) and Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trademarks discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the assistance that his Office could give to developing countries.

1326. CROATIA. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft industrial property legislation of CROATIA.

1327. In December, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on CROATIA's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

1328. CZECH REPUBLIC. In June, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Prague on the organization of a regional seminar for central European countries (CZECH REPUBLIC, HUNGARY, POLAND, SLOVAKIA and SLOVENIA) on the adaptation of the copyright and neighboring rights system to the conditions and requirements of market economy, scheduled to be held in Prague in September.

1329. In September, at the invitation of the Minister of Culture of the CZECH REPUBLIC, the Director General visited Prague and had discussions with government leaders and officials on the draft new copyright law, the Madrid Agreement and the possible organization, by WIPO, of an information meeting for Central European countries on WIPO's computerized activities under the PCT and Madrid systems. The Director General also held discussions with other government leaders on the new copyright law and cooperation with WIPO, while the teaching of intellectual property was discussed with members of Charles University. The Director General was accompanied by another WIPO official.

1330. Also in September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the operations of the Patent Office.

1331. In November, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the collective administration of rights.

1332. In December, an official of Charles University (Prague) had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between WIPO and Charles University.

1333. ESTONIA. In March, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the industrial property legislation of ESTONIA and the country's adherence to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

1334. In September, a WIPO official participated as a speaker, in Tallinn, in an Industrial Property Protection Seminar organized by the Nordic Council of Ministers in cooperation with WIPO, the EPO and the patent offices of DENMARK,

ESTONIA, FINLAND, NORWAY and SWEDEN. The Seminar was attended by some 150 participants.

1335. Also in September, the same WIPO official had discussions with government officials on the draft patent and utility model laws and on transitional provisions under those laws.

1336. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft patent and utility model laws.

1337. FINLAND. In October, eight members of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Patents and Registration, headed by the Chairman and the Director General of the Board, were received by the Director General and briefed by other WIPO officials on WIPO's current activities.

1338. FINLAND/SWEDEN. In December, a government official from FINLAND and a government official from SWEDEN had joint discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future operations, at the national level, under the Madrid Protocol.

1339. FRANCE. In January, four WIPO officials visited Paris for discussions with officials of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) on activities to be financed in 1993 by a special contribution from the Government of FRANCE to the development cooperation activities of WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1340. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on development cooperation activities undertaken by WIPO with the financial assistance of the Government of FRANCE.

1341. GERMANY. In April, at the invitation of the Government of GERMANY, the Director General, who was accompanied by another WIPO official, visited Bonn and received from the Minister of Justice the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany. After the ceremony, the Director General had discussions with the Minister and government officials on cooperation between GERMANY and WIPO.

1342. In July, the President of the Federal Patent Court visited the headquarters of WIPO where she had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between GERMANY and WIPO, in particular in respect of WIPO's training programs for judges in the field of industrial property.

1343. In September, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the German Patent Office in Munich on WIPO's development cooperation activities undertaken with the assistance of the Office.

1344. In November, the Federal Minister of Justice, accompanied by three other government officials, visited WIPO and was received by the Director General and other WIPO officials. They discussed matters of common interest. The Minister was also given a briefing on the PCT procedures and demonstrations of the computerized systems used for the international registration of marks under the Madrid Agreement.

1345. Also in November, a WIPO official discussed with officials of the German Patent Office in Munich the use of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM for the purposes of searching patent documents.

1346. HUNGARY. In March, five government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in Central and Eastern European countries.

1347. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions related to the Intellectual Property Section of the forthcoming World Exhibition to be held in Budapest in 1996.

1348. ICELAND. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possibility of ICELAND's accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties, in particular the PCT.

1349. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions related to the rights of performers and joint copyright law projects for the Nordic countries.

1350. Also in November, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on draft amendments to the Patents Law and Patents Regulations.

1351. ITALY. In March, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation between ITALY and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

1352. JAPAN. In March, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between JAPAN and WIPO in the field of copyright and, more particularly, the establishment of a new fund-in-trust (for 1993-94) for WIPO's development cooperation activities in the said field. The said new trust fund arrangement was subsequently approved in July.

1353. In April, two WIPO officials participated in the Evaluation and Planning Meeting with officials of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo, covering the activities under the 1992-93 funds-in-trust arrangement that was established from a voluntary contribution of the Government of JAPAN to the development cooperation program of WIPO in the field of industrial property. The Meeting evaluated the activities undertaken under the funds-in-trust arrangement covering the Japanese fiscal year April 1992 to March 1993 and discussed the draft work plan under the proposed funds-in-trust arrangement for 1993-94.

1354. In May, two government officials held further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the said draft work plan in the field of industrial property, which was subsequently approved, and a trust fund arrangement for 1993-94, which was subsequently signed, in July.

1355. In July, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the plan of activities to be implemented under the Japanese funds-in-trust agreement for the year 1993-94. The agreement was signed in the same month.

1356. In August, a member of an Advisory Commission set up by the Government of JAPAN to revise the Law on the Prevention of Unfair Competition had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on current trends in that field.

1357. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on development cooperation activities under the funds-in-trust agreement with JAPAN.

1358. In October, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the proposed Patent Law Treaty.

1359. In November, a group of eight officials from the JPO were briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on the Organization's activities, in particular on the PCT and its recent developments.

1360. KAZAKHSTAN. In February, a government official had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the continued application of certain WIPO-administered treaties, the drafting of an announcement on the protection of industrial property in KAZAKHSTAN and future cooperation with WIPO.

1361. In July, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft new copyright law and on cooperation between KAZAKHSTAN and WIPO. Following this visit, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft copyright law.

1362. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possibility of organizing a regional seminar for industrial property agents.

1363. KYRGYZSTAN. In October, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights in KYRGYZSTAN, future cooperation between the country and WIPO and the country's possible accession to WIPO-administered treaties. A draft copyright law prepared by the International Bureau at the request of the government authorities was handed over to the visitors.

1364. LATVIA. In May, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property protection in LATVIA and the country's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

1365. In June, a government official handed over to WIPO officials in Geneva LATVIA's instrument of accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT. He also had discussions with several WIPO officials on the possible continued application of other WIPO-administered treaties to LATVIA.

1366. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on LATVIA's industrial property legislation, on the training of the staff of the Latvian Office in the administrative procedures under the Madrid system and on the possibility of LATVIA's accession to the Madrid Agreement.

1367. In November, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Riga on the organization of a national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights to be held in December in that city.

1368. WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Riga). From December 8 to 10, WIPO organized this Seminar in Riga in cooperation with the Governments of LATVIA and SWEDEN. The Seminar was attended by some 100 government officials, representatives of authors', performers' and publishers'

organizations, universities and other interested organizations. Papers were presented by two experts from LATVIA, two WIPO consultants from SWEDEN and two WIPO officials.

1369. LITHUANIA. In March, a WIPO official presented a paper on the PCT and the Paris Convention at a Seminar on Intellectual Property Protection organized in Vilnius by the Nordic Council of Ministers in cooperation with the patent offices of LITHUANIA, DENMARK, FINLAND and NORWAY, and with the assistance of the EPO and WIPO.

1370. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on legislative developments in LITHUANIA in the field of patents and industrial designs.

1371. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on, among other things, the international classifications of marks and their figurative elements as well as on the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol.

1372. MALTA. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning MALTA's new patent legislation.

1373. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the last amended version of the new draft copyright act.

1374. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between MALTA and WIPO and certain questions relating to the International Bureau's comments on the draft copyright law of MALTA.

1375. PORTUGAL. In April, on the occasion of the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking African Countries held in Lisbon, a WIPO official had discussions with members of the Faculty of Law of Lisbon University on the teaching of intellectual property.

1376. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. In June, two government officials handed over to the Director General in Geneva the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA's declaration of continued application of the WIPO and Paris Conventions. Discussions were held on industrial property protection in the country and the possible continued application of other WIPO-administered treaties to the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA.

1377. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a draft announcement on the industrial property situation in the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA.

1378. ROMANIA. In January, a WIPO official had discussions in Bucharest with the staff of the Trademark Department of the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks on the computerization of trademark operations and gave a demonstration of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM product.

1379. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement.

1380. In May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft copyright law.

1381. In June, at the request of the Copyright Office of Romania, the International Bureau organized a study tour to the headquarters of WIPO for an official of the said Office, who had discussions with WIPO officials on copyright questions of mutual interest, in particular droit de suite.

1382. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks and WIPO.

1383. RUSSIAN FEDERATION. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft copyright law.

1384. In April, a WIPO official attended, in Moscow, the International Conference on the Protection of Industrial Property and Innovations in Russia, jointly organized by the Committee for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT), the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation, the Russian National Group of AIPPI and the Association of Innovation Enterprises.

1385. Also in April, two officials of ROSPATENT visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials, in particular on the implementation of the Agreement on the Creation of an Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property signed on March 12, 1993, in Moscow, by ARMENIA, BELARUS, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN. They also discussed WIPO's possible role in establishing a common industrial property system for those countries.

1386. In May, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, had discussions in Moscow with the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Science and Modern Technology of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and other government officials on intellectual property matters. The Director General called on the First Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, with whom he discussed copyright legislative matters and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION's possible accession to the Berne Convention. Also, the Director General called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

1387. During his stay in Moscow, the Director General was awarded the degree of Doctor honoris causa of the Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the Russian Federation in a ceremony which was attended by some 150 people. The Director General also had discussions with the officials of the said Institute on cooperation between the Institute and WIPO, in particular in the organization of a seminar on contemporary trends in intellectual property law in Moscow in early 1994.

1388. Also in May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in favor of Central and Eastern European countries.

1389. In October, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the implementation of the new Copyright Law and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION's possible accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The two officials also visited the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office (OFPI) in Berne.



1390. In November, two members of the Employees' Trade Union of the Russian Academy of Sciences had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in general and on the legal regime applicable to employee inventors, mainly in Central and Eastern European countries, in particular.

1391. Also in November, three members of the Russian Authors' Society (RAO) had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the copyright situation in the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention.

1392. SAN MARINO. In March, four government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and another WIPO official cooperation between SAN MARINO and WIPO, particularly in respect of the possible establishment, by SAN MARINO, of new legislation in the field of industrial property.

1393. SLOVAKIA. In March, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between SLOVAKIA and WIPO in the modernization of the country's industrial property legislation.

1394. In July, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between SLOVAKIA and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1395. In August, the Director General paid an official visit to SLOVAKIA at the invitation of the Government. During his stay, he had discussions with government leaders and officials on cooperation between the SLOVAKIA and WIPO in industrial property matters.

1396. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation in the field of industrial property and WIPO's possible assistance in the training of the staff of the Industrial Property Office.

1397. In December, a government official and a representative from a collective administration organization had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1398. Also in December, an official of the Protection Right Society of Performers, Phonogram and Videogram Producers had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the Organization's activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1399. SLOVENIA. In March, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on SLOVENIA's membership in WIPO-administered treaties and on cooperation between that country and WIPO.

1400. In April, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between SLOVENIA and WIPO and questions relating to the protection of industrial property in SLOVENIA.

1401. In May, a WIPO official had discussions in Ljubljana with officials of the Industrial Property Protection Office on the Slovenian translation of the International Classification for Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks established under the Nice Agreement and made a presentation on the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks.

1402. In June, a government official had further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property protection in SLOVENIA.

1403. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the promotion of research and the teaching of intellectual property, the draft law on the protection of topographies of semiconductor products and the country's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties.

1404. Later in September, following the above-mentioned visit, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on the protection of topographies of semiconductor products.

1405. In November, a WIPO official gave training on the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification), the International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification) and the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification) to some eight government officials of the Industrial Property Protection Office in Ljubljana.

1406. SPAIN. In July, a WIPO official presented a paper at a national copyright seminar organized by the Ministry of Culture of Spain in Santander.

1407. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possibility of strengthening cooperation between SPAIN and WIPO in favor of developing countries.

1408. SWEDEN. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

1409. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA. In February, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General matters of mutual interest.

1410. In July, four government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of intellectual property in the country and the country's possible continued application of the effect of certain WIPO-administered treaties.

1411. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's industrial property operations and the Republic's possible accession to the PCT.

1412. TURKEY. In March, a WIPO official attended in Ankara a project planning meeting under a new UNDP-financed national project for the strengthening of the industrial property system of TURKEY. He also had discussions with government officials on the status of the draft patent legislation in connection with TURKEY's possible accession to the PCT.

1413. Also in March, the UNDP Resident Representative in Ankara had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the implementation of the project workplan and TURKEY's possible accession to the PCT.

1414. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook a mission to Ankara to discuss with government officials and other interested circles the legal protection of computer software and other issues concerning the Turkish informatics sector. The mission was carried out in cooperation with the World Bank.

1415. In June, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for three officials from the Industrial Property Department to the German Patent Office and the EPO in Munich and to WIPO in Geneva.

1416. In September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of the industrial property system, legislative developments in TURKEY and the possibility of the country's accession to the PCT and other WIPO-administered treaties.

1417. Also in September, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a draft proposal concerning the strengthening of the intellectual property system in TURKEY. Comments on draft amendments to the Copyright Law, drawn up by the International Bureau at the request of the government authorities, were handed over to the visitors.

1418. In October, the International Bureau organized a study visit to BBM in The Hague and WIPO in Geneva for two officials from the Industrial Property Department. At WIPO, the Madrid and Hague Agreements and TURKEY's possible accession to those treaties were discussed.

1419. In November, five government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the international trademark registration system under the Madrid Agreement. A number of activities under the UNDP-financed country project and the possible holding of a national industrial property seminar in TURKEY in 1994 were also discussed.

1420. In December, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on draft amendments to the Copyright Law.

1421. UKRAINE. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

1422. In March, a government official, accompanied by the UNDP Resident Representative in Kiev, visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation between UKRAINE and WIPO.

1423. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kiev to discuss the new draft copyright law of UKRAINE with government leaders and officials. Following this mission, the International Bureau sent its comments on the draft copyright law to the Government.

1424. In May, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on current questions concerning cooperation between UKRAINE and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and on the new draft copyright law.

1425. In June, a government official had further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to industrial property protection in

UKRAINE and WIPO's cooperation in organizing a seminar for patent attorneys to be held in Kiev in November.

1426. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, further comments on a draft new law on copyright and neighboring rights.

1427. In September, two WIPO officials had discussions in Kiev with officials of the State Patent Office on the patent, trademark and industrial design operations of that Office and on legislative developments in UKRAINE.

1428. Also in September, on the occasion of his participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on a seminar for patent attorneys to be held in Kiev in November 1993.

1429. In November, the State Patent Office organized in Kiev, in cooperation with WIPO, a National Training Course for Ukrainian Industrial Property Attorneys. The Course was attended by some 150 participants who were government officials, provisionally registered patent attorneys and heads of patent departments of industry. Presentations were made by an official from UKRAINE, three WIPO consultants from FRANCE, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and a WIPO official.

1430. UNITED KINGDOM. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva, in particular on the Madrid Protocol.

1431. In September, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, two officials of the United Kingdom Patent Office had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on that Office's support for WIPO's development cooperation program.

1432. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In February, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the working documents for the Committees of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, both to be held in June.

1433. In March, a WIPO official attended, as an observer, a hearing before the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration of the United States House of Representatives' Committee on the Judiciary, in Washington, D.C., on a possible performance right in sound recordings and the rights of performers, issues which are proposed for inclusion in WIPO's possible instrument on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

1434. In April, a WIPO official attended the Sixteenth Patent and Trademark Depository Library (PTDL) Conference organized by the USPTO in Washington, D.C., and gave a presentation on the ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) CD-ROM containing international registrations of marks effected under the Madrid Agreement.

1435. Also in April, at the invitation of the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration of the United States House of Representatives' Committee on the Judiciary, in Washington, D.C., a WIPO official participated in a hearing on the questions of the right of distribution and the right of importation in respect of a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention.

1436. In May, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, testified in a hearing on Bill 2129 (Madrid Protocol Implementation Act) before the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration of the United States House of Representatives' Committee on the Judiciary, in Washington, D.C.

1437. Also in May, a WIPO official testified on the principle of national treatment in respect of the proposed Protocol to the Berne Convention at a hearing before the Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration of the United States House of Representatives' Committee on the Judiciary, in Washington, D.C. He was accompanied by another WIPO official.

1438. In July, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property matters of mutual interest.

1439. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on trademark matters, in particular the Madrid Protocol.

1440. In December, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Washington, D.C., on possible future cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1441. UZBEKISTAN. In May, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property protection in UZBEKISTAN and the possible continued application of certain WIPO-administered treaties to the country.

1442. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

1443. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft announcement on the industrial property situation in UZBEKISTAN, on the computerization of the State Patent Office's trademark operations and on the protection of plant varieties.

#### United Nations

1444. The Director General and WIPO officials participated in the work of a number of inter-secretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of all the organizations of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in April in Rome, and in October in New York, the High-Level Task Force of ACC which met in August in Geneva, the Organizational Committee of the ACC, which met in New York in February, in Rome in April, and in New York in October, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (CCSQ) of the ACC which met in Geneva in March, CCSQ's Task Force on Support Costs, which met in Vienna in April, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ(FB)) which met in Vienna in March, and in Montreal, (Canada) in late August and early September, CCAQ (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (CCAQ(PER)), which met in New York in March, and in July in Vienna, CCAQ (Subcommittee on Staff Training), which met in Vienna in May, and ACPAQ (Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions), which met in New York in May, the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) which met in Geneva in July and in November, and in New York in December.

1445. In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in, inter alia, reports concerning environmental matters, assistance to least-developed countries and regional groupings of developing countries, cooperation with various developing regional organizations, the implementation of various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly dealing with international economic development, development cooperation and so on.

1446. In June, a WIPO official attended the first session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development held in New York.

1447. In December, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the United Nations on a possible WIPO contribution to activities concerning industrial property rights and the transfer of environmentally-sound technology.

1448. Agenda 21 on Sustainable Development. As a follow-up to Agenda 21 which was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in June 1992, the International Bureau has given emphasis, as appropriate, to the environmental aspects of questions relating to technology, in certain activities in its development cooperation program. The existing program activities which are pertinent to those aspects are the following: the dissemination of information which explains intellectual property concepts and practices as they relate to the proprietary and non-proprietary features of technology; training courses or seminars dealing with various elements of technology transfer; preparation of state-of-the-art search reports on technology related to the environment, based on the technological information contained in patent documents.

1449. United Nations General Assembly. In December, a WIPO official attended some meetings of the 48th session of the United Nations General Assembly held in New York.

1450. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In May, a WIPO official attended, in Nairobi, the 17th session of the Governing Council of UNEP.

1451. 50th Anniversary of the United Nations. In September and November, a WIPO official attended briefings organized in Geneva by the United Nations on the preparations for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations in 1995.

1452. In October, a WIPO official attended a briefing organized in New York by the United Nations on the preparations for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations in 1995.

1453. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In late June and early July, two WIPO officials attended in Geneva the Regular Session of the ECOSOC and the High Level Segment.

1454. International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. In November, a WIPO official attended the celebration of that Day held in Geneva.

1455. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In January, a WIPO official attended the Standing Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of UNCTAD held in Geneva.

1456. In March, a WIPO official attended the second part of the 39th session of the UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board in Geneva.

1457. In October, two WIPO officials attended the 12th session of UNCTAD's Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices held in Geneva.

1458. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Governing Council). In June, two WIPO officials attended the 40th Session of the UNDP Governing Council in New York. The WIPO officials also had discussions with various UNDP officials on UNDP-financed projects implemented by WIPO and other matters of common interest.

1459. In July, WIPO was represented at a meeting between UNDP and the so-called smaller UN technical agencies on mutual cooperation between UNDP and these agencies. The meeting was held at the WIPO headquarters. The agencies expressed general concern at the decline of UNDP-financed allocations and support for their development cooperation activities, and discussed UNDP procedures and mechanisms applicable to existing and future UNDP-financed activities.

1460. In October, a WIPO official held discussions in New York with UNDP officials on various on-going and proposed UNDP-financed regional and country projects on industrial property matters.

1461. In December, a WIPO official had discussions with UNDP officials in New York on the status of draft country project documents prepared by WIPO at the request of the government authorities of several developing countries.

1462. Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting (IACM). In December, a WIPO official attended that Meeting, dealing with development cooperation activities, convened by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in New York.

1463. Inter-Agency Meeting of Sales, Marketing and Publications Officers. In October, a WIPO official attended that meeting in Frankfurt (Main), Germany.

1464. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In July, the Representative of UNHCR in South Africa visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning developments in South Africa.

1465. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In June, two officials from UNIDO visited Geneva to gather information on WIPO's activities in favor of developing countries.

1466. In December, two officials from UNIDO had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in the area of transfer of technology.

1467. Development-Network Technical Information and Promotion Systems (DEVNET-TIPS). In June, an official from DEVNET-TIPS, a UNDP-financed non-governmental organization based in Rome, visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on possible cooperation between DEVNET and WIPO in the patent information field in Latin America.

1468. United Nations Inter-Agency Meeting on Social Development. In July, a WIPO official attended an inter-agency meeting on social development, held in Geneva, which reviewed the state of preparations for the 1995 World Social Summit.

1469. United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB). In June, a member of the WIPO Staff Pension Committee and two WIPO officials attended the 45th session of the UNJSPB held in New York.

1470. Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). During the period under review, the following reports of the JIU were received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO, and entitled "Field Representation of United Nations system Organizations: a more unitary approach," "Management of buildings in the United Nations system," "Working with NGOs: operational activities for development of the United Nations system with non-governmental organizations and governments at the grassroots and national levels," "Relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies: review and strengthening of sections pertaining to the common system of salaries, allowances and conditions of service," "A review of the specific development needs of small Member States and the responsiveness of the United Nations development system to those needs," and "Analysis of cost savings from JIU reports, 1985-1992." The said JIU reports were distributed by the United Nations to all States members of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO, and are available for reference in the International Bureau.

1471. During the same period, WIPO provided inputs for JIU studies on the assessment of accountability and oversight processes in the United Nations system; on an assessment of progress and prospects regarding contributions of the United Nations system to the economic, social and political advancement of women; on an analysis of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC), with special focus on Latin America and the Caribbean; on the sharing of common premises and services in the field by United Nations system organizations; on an examination of the cost savings resulting from certain JIU recommendations; and on a study of science and technology projects and programs supported in the developing countries by organizations of the United Nations system, with emphasis on institution building and strengthening. WIPO also gave comments to the JIU regarding the drafts of the JIU reports on working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), on relationship agreements between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and on United Nations system development cooperation in science and technology.

1472. Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC). In July, two WIPO officials attended the 19th session of JUNIC, held in London.

1473. International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). In March and July, two WIPO officials attended the 37th and 38th sessions of the ICSC in New York and Vienna, respectively.

1474. Inter-Agency Steering Committee for the World Decade for Cultural Development. In July, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee for the World Decade for Cultural Development, held in Geneva.

1475. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In March, July and October, WIPO officials spoke to three groups of government officials attending GATT's Training Program on Commercial Policy, on WIPO's norm-setting activities and development cooperation program, at WIPO's headquarters.

1476. International Labour Office (ILO). In March, a WIPO official attended a Consultative Meeting organized in Geneva by the ILO International Training Center (Turin) to discuss the aim and program of the Center's workshops.

1477. In June, a WIPO official attended the Eightieth Session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva.



1478. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In August, an official of Unesco had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1479. International Computing Center (ICC). In June, an official of ICC had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest.

1480. In September, two WIPO officials attended an ICC Management Committee Meeting held in Geneva.

1481. World Meteorological Organization (WMO). In February, two WMO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the intellectual property protection of meteorological data and computer programs.

1482. In December, an official from WMO had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the legal protection of meteorological data and products.

#### Intergovernmental Organizations

1483. Benelux Trademark Office (BBM). In June, a WIPO official attended at The Hague the inauguration ceremony of a new BBM office building.

1484. Council of Europe (CE). In April, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the CE's Committee of Legal Experts in the Media Field, in Strasbourg (France). In November, a WIPO official attended, as an observer, a meeting of the Council's Committee of Legal Experts in the Media Field held in Strasbourg (France).

1485. Customs Co-operation Council (CCC). In September, a WIPO official attended in Brussels a meeting of the Joint Customs/Business Subgroup of CCC's Group on Intellectual Property Protection, and had discussions with CCC officials on the possibility of cooperation with WIPO in training related to the fight against counterfeiting and piracy.

1486. European Audiovisual Observatory. In December, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Observatory in Strasbourg on possible future cooperation.

1487. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). In February, an official of EBRD had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in the field of industrial property and possible cooperation between WIPO and the Bank in training for the benefit of European countries in transition to market economy.

1488. European Communities (EC). In February, a WIPO official attended, as an observer, a hearing of the EC Council on a Possible WIPO Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, held in Brussels. In May, two officials of the Commission of the EC (CEC) had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on current intellectual property activities in the European Communities and WIPO. In June, a WIPO official participated in Brussels in a hearing organized by the CEC on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in Third World Countries.

1489. Copyright in Transmitted Electronic Documents (CITED) Special Interest Group. In November, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Group in Brussels.

1490. European Parliament. In June, a WIPO official attended the "Rencontre des assistants sociaux des institutions européennes et internationales" organized by the European Parliament in Luxembourg. In December, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO's activities in the audiovisual field at a hearing of the Intergroup "Cinema" of the European Parliament, held in Strasbourg.

1491. European Patent Organisation/Office (EPO). In January, four WIPO officials visited the EPO in Munich to discuss WIPO-EPO cooperation in 1993 in providing assistance to developing countries. In February, the WIPO/EPO Task Force on the Use of CD-ROM Technology by Developing Countries in the Field of Patent Documentation met at the headquarters of WIPO to discuss further cooperation. In March, the Director General visited the EPO in Munich and had discussions with the President of the EPO on questions of mutual interest. Also in March, a WIPO official attended, at The Hague, the 32nd meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Technical Information. In May, at the invitation of the President of the EPO, the Director General participated in the inauguration ceremony of an additional office building of the EPO in Munich. Also in May, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich. The WIPO official also made a presentation on WIPO and its activities to some 130 examiners of the EPO. Later in May, two WIPO officials attended the 4th Symposium of National Patent Libraries (PATLIB 93), organized by the EPO in Lyon (France) and gave a presentation of WIPO's ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) CD-ROM. In June, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, attended a meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO in Paris which marked, inter alia, the 20th anniversary of the European Patent Convention. In September, a WIPO official attended, in The Hague, the third session of the EPO's Steering Committee on the EASY System which will provide for the filing of patent applications in electronic form (on diskettes and via telecommunication means). Also in September, a WIPO official attended, in Berne, the 33rd session of the EPO's Working Party on Technical Information which discussed, inter alia, the progress of the EASY project. Also in September, a WIPO official visited the EPO branch office in Vienna and had discussions on matters relating to the planned WIPO/IFIA (International Federation of Inventors' Associations) Symposium for inventors to be held on the premises of the EPO office in Vienna in 1994. In that same month, a WIPO official visited the EPO in Munich and reviewed the status of cooperation between the EPO and WIPO in the field of assistance to developing countries. In October, the Director General attended the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the signature of the European Patent Convention, organized by the EPO in Munich. Also in October, a WIPO official attended, in Munich, a session of the Administrative Council of the EPO. In October, a WIPO official attended, in Brussels, the European Patent Information and Documentation System (EPIDOS) Users Meeting. In that same month, the Director General took part in Munich in the celebration marking the 10th anniversary of the "Trilateral Cooperation" between the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the EPO. On that occasion, the Director General made a speech. In December, a WIPO official attended, in Munich, the 50th meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO.

1492. European Space Agency (ESA). In April, an official of ESA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of intellectual property rights, especially with respect to inventions in space. In May, a WIPO official attended the ESA/European Center for Space Law Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights in Outer Space in Madrid. The Workshop recommended the establishment of international rules for the protection of inventions made in outer space.

1493. International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). In April, several WIPO officials attended the 32nd session of the Administrative and Legal Committee and of the 29th session of the Technical Committee of UPOV, held in Geneva. In July, a WIPO official attended a meeting of an ad hoc group of the UPOV Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs held in Geneva and made a presentation of WIPO's CD-ROM products containing industrial property information. In November, a WIPO official had discussions with UPOV officials on the possible preparation by WIPO of a CD-ROM for information on plant varieties.

1494. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). In December, the Director General of ISESCO and two other officials of the Organization, on the occasion of their participation in the sessions of the Governing Bodies, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on future cooperation between ISESCO and WIPO in the field of copyright.

#### Other Organizations

1495. International Non-Governmental Organizations. On December 10, WIPO held its annual informal meeting, in Geneva, chaired by the Director General, with representatives of international non-governmental organizations interested in industrial property and/or copyright matters in order to exchange views on the activities and programs of WIPO. The following 28 international non-governmental organizations were represented: Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property (ASPIP), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA), European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations (EFPIA), International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Council on Archives (ICA), International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO), International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Publishers Association (IPA), International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions (ISETU), International Trademark Association (INTA), International Union of Architects (IUA), International Video Federation (IVF), Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI), Patent Documentation Group (PDG), Performing Arts Employers Associations League Europe (PEARLE), The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb).

1496. Agency for the Protection of Programs (APP). In January, April and June, WIPO officials had discussions, in Paris and Geneva, with representatives of APP on the establishment of a possible international identification number system for computer programs and other digitalized works. In September, a WIPO official spoke at the 11th APP Forum in Paris on WIPO's program for the 1994-95 biennium in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1497. American Arbitration Association (AAA). In March, a WIPO official had discussions in New York with representatives of AAA on possible cooperation between AAA and WIPO in the field of extra-judicial dispute resolution and on a proposed worldwide forum on intellectual property and arbitration to be organized by WIPO in 1994. In June, a WIPO official attended, in New York, a meeting of the Corporate Counsel Committee of AAA and made a presentation to members of that Committee on WIPO's activities in the field of arbitration.
1498. American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium. In October, a WIPO official attended in Brussels a round table on intellectual property, technology and economics organized by the EC Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium.
1499. Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property (ASPIP). In December, the President of ASPIP visited Geneva and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between WIPO and ASPIP.
1500. Argentine Society of Authors and Music Composers (SADAIC). In November, several members of the Society visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on possible joint SADAIC/WIPO cooperation activities in the promotion and improvement of the collective administration of copyright in Latin American countries.
1501. Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA). In June, a representative of APAA had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between APAA and WIPO.
1502. Association for Mass Media and Communication of the Balkan Countries (Balkan Media). In February, a representative of Balkan Media had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparation of an anti-piracy symposium to be organized by Balkan Media in Sofia in June 1993.
1503. Association of German Textile Industries (Gesamttextil). In June, two representatives of the Association had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the proposed revision of the Hague Agreement.
1504. Association of Librarians and Information Specialists (AILIS) (formerly "Association of International Libraries" (AIL)). In January, March, May and July WIPO was represented at meetings of the Executive Committee of AILIS, held in Geneva. In February, a WIPO official attended a meeting on new technologies organized in Geneva by AILIS. In December, a WIPO official attended, in Geneva, the annual meeting of AILIS.
1505. Association suisse pour le droit d'auteur et des médias (ASAM). In September, a WIPO official spoke at the ceremony for the entry into force of the new Swiss Federal Law on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by ASAM in Geneva.
1506. Brazilian Center of Arbitration (CBA). In October, the Director of CBA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on arbitration issues.
1507. Business Software Alliance (BSA). In February, a delegation of BSA visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials, inter alia, a possible protocol to the Berne Convention, the international protection of computer programs and the possibility of setting up an international system for the identification of computer programs and digitalized works.

1508. Cairo Regional Center for International Commercial Arbitration. In October, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of the Center in Cairo on the Center's and WIPO's arbitration activities.

1509. Canadian Intellectual Property Institute (CIPI). In November, a WIPO official spoke, in Ottawa, on the treaties administered by WIPO, in particular the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, at a Seminar on WIPO Treaty Developments in Industrial Property Law, organized by CIPI.

1510. Center for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI). In May 1993, the Director General attended a meeting of the Administrative Council of CEIPI in Paris. Also in May, a WIPO official attended in Strasbourg the 6th CEIPI meeting of tutors in charge of training future European patent attorneys.

1511. Center for Public Resources, Inc. (CPR). In March, a WIPO official had discussions in New York with CPR experts on CPR's and WIPO's activities in the field of extra-judicial settlement of disputes.

1512. Centre for Trade Policy and Law/University of Ottawa, Faculties of Law and Administration/Canadian Exporters' Association. In November, a WIPO official spoke at the Seventh Annual Conference on Doing Business Abroad organized by the above-mentioned organizations in Ottawa.

1513. China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC). In October, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of CIETAC in Beijing on arbitration issues.

1514. "Computer 93." In April, two WIPO officials visited the exhibition "Computer 93," held in Lausanne (Switzerland).

1515. Conseil francophone de la chanson (CFC). In June, two representatives of CFC discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organization of a possible joint meeting for authors and performers from French-speaking countries of Africa to be held in Ouagadougou, at the end of 1993.

1516. Dean Dinwoodey Center for Intellectual Property Studies of the George Washington University. In November, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO's activities in the field of industrial property at that Center in Washington, D.C.

1517. European Association of Industries and Branded Products (AIM). In October, a WIPO official attended a meeting of AIM's Trademark Committee in Brussels, which discussed WIPO's draft Trademark Law Treaty.

1518. European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA). In June, a WIPO official attended in Madrid the 12th Annual Conference of ECTA.

1519. Federation of German Industry (BDI). In April, at the invitation of BDI, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, attended a meeting of BDI's Industrial Property Committee specially convened in Cologne for the purpose of meeting with the Director General. The discussions covered all the important norm-making activities of WIPO.

1520. Franklin Pierce Law Center (FPLC). In May, a WIPO official spoke at a meeting of FPLC's Advisory Committee and Fourth Biennial Patent System Major Problems Conference, held in Bedford, New Hampshire, United States of America.

1521. General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). In October, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of SGAE in Madrid on the next five-year cooperation program between SGAE and WIPO.

1522. German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright (DVGR). In March, a WIPO official spoke at a meeting on trademark harmonization held in Bonn by DVGR's Trademark Committee.

1523. Global Alliance of Information Industry Associations (GAIIA). In October, a WIPO official attended a Public Policy Global Forum, organized by GAIIA, in Washington, D.C.

1524. Hungarian Association of Inventors. In March, a representative of that Association had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva, in particular on the preparation of an industrial property festivity in connection with the World Exhibition to be held in Budapest in 1996.

1525. Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS). In November, two WIPO officials had discussions with representatives of ARTISJUS in Budapest on the organization of the sixth WIPO/ARTISJUS training course for developing countries to be held in Budapest in October 1994.

1526. Hungarian Trademark Association (HTA). In November, a WIPO official attended, as a speaker, the Central and Eastern European Trademarks Conference 1993 organized by HTA in Budapest.

1527. Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan (IIP). In November, a member of IIP had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of famous and well-known marks with a view to advising the Government of Japan on possible legislative amendments in the field of trademarks. Also in November, two members of IIP had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of animal patents with a view to making recommendations to the Government of Japan.

1528. Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA). In March, a WIPO official presented a paper on the Madrid Protocol and the proposed Trademark Law Treaty at ITMA's International Meeting, held in London.

1529. Institut für gewerblichen Rechtsschutz (Zurich) (INGRES). In December, a WIPO official participated in a Symposium on the Future of the Swiss Industrial Design Law and Current Developments in European and International Design Law, organized by INGRES in Weil am Rhein (Germany).

1530. Interamerican Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI). In October, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, participated in the Meeting and Working Sessions of the Board of Directors of ASIPI, held in Oaxaca, Mexico.

1531. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI). In June, the Director General and another WIPO official attended in Lisbon the Council of Presidents of AIPPI. In late September and early October, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a Symposium on First, True and Joint Inventors, organized in Helsinki by the Finnish Group of AIPPI.

1532. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In March, a WIPO official attended, in Paris, a meeting of ICC's Intellectual and Industrial Property Commission, in which the Madrid Protocol and the proposed Trademark Law Treaty

were, inter alia, discussed. In June, a WIPO official attended a meeting on international arbitration and intellectual property rights organized by ICC in Paris. In July, a WIPO official participated in a meeting in Paris of the Working Group on Arbitration and Intellectual Property of ICC's Commission on International Arbitration. In November, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the ICC's Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property in Paris.

1533. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In May, a WIPO official presented a paper at the Annual Meeting of the Legal and Legislation Committee of CISAC, held in Funchal, Madeira, Portugal.

1534. International Council of Archives (ICA). In September, a WIPO official attended the 19th session of the Section of International Organizations, organized by ICA in London.

1535. International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU). In June, a WIPO official spoke at a Meeting of Experts on the bibliographic control and protection of intellectual property of digitally-stored texts in the scientific domain, organized by ICSU in Paris.

1536. International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions (IFCAI). In June, a WIPO official attended an international commercial dispute settlement conference organized in Milan (Italy) by IFCAI and the Chamber of National and International Arbitration of Milan.

1537. International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF). In February, a representative of FIAPF visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials certain organizational aspects of a meeting of FIAPF's Consultative Committee to be held in April 1993 in Vienna and questions related to a possible instrument on the protection of rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

1538. International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). In March, two WIPO officials spoke at a meeting on patent law harmonization organized in Stockholm by FICPI and the Association of Swedish Patent Attorneys. Also in March, a WIPO official made a presentation, at Elbow Beach (Bermuda), at a meeting organized by the FICPI national groups of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, on the directions of intellectual property in the 21st century. In November, three WIPO officials attended, as speakers, the first FICPI Open Forum on Intellectual Property, held in Rome. In December, the President and four other representatives of FICPI had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of common interest.

1539. International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). In March and May, a representative of IFIA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning preparations for the next WIPO/IFIA Symposium to be held in Vienna in 1994 and WIPO cooperation in the organization of the IFIA Meeting for Mediterranean Countries on Inventions and the Protection of Environment to be held in Tunis in September 1993. In September, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Lithuania participated as speakers in a Mediterranean Meeting on Invention and the Protection of Environment, organized in Tunis by IFIA in cooperation with the Government of Tunisia.

1540. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). In August, a WIPO official attended the 59th General Conference of IFLA held in Barcelona (Spain).

1541. International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO). In October, a WIPO official attended, as a speaker, the Annual General Meeting of IFRRO held in Lugano (Switzerland).

1542. International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). In June, a WIPO official attended IFPI's annual Council Meeting in Brussels. In November, two representatives of IFPI had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's project regarding international digital identifying numbers for phonograms and individual carriers.

1543. International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI). In January, two WIPO officials attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of ALAI, held in Paris. Discussions focused, *inter alia*, on the proposed Protocol to the Berne Convention. In March, a representative of ALAI had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparations of ALAI Study Days in Tunis in 1994. Also in March, a WIPO official presented a paper on WIPO's activities, in particular on the possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on WIPO's possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, at a meeting organized by the Danish Group of ALAI in Copenhagen. In April, a WIPO official spoke at ALAI Canada's bi-monthly meeting, held in Montreal, on WIPO's possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms. In June, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of the Executive Bureau of ALAI, held at the headquarters of WIPO. In September, a WIPO official attended the ALAI Congress and a meeting of ALAI's Executive Bureau held in Antwerp (Belgium). In December, the President of ALAI had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on arrangements for the ALAI Study Days to be held at the headquarters of WIPO in June 1994.

1544. International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In February, a WIPO official attended in Geneva a meeting of the ISO editorial committee which discussed the text of a proposed ISO Standard on Electronic Manuscript Preparation and Markup (an application of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) to books, serials and articles). In October, two ISO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property protection with respect to developments in the field of communication technology. In November, a WIPO official attended, in Geneva, meetings of two ISO technical committees.

1545. International Publishers Association (IPA)/International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (Amsterdam)/The Publishers Association (London). In November, a delegation of three persons representing each of those organizations had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on recent developments, at the national and international levels, relating to the rights and interests of publishers, and in particular on digital technology.

1546. International Publishers Copyright Council (IPCC). In May, a representative of IPCC discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possibility of including in WIPO's draft program for the 1994-95 biennium work on a neighboring-rights type publishers' right. In June, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of representatives of IPCC held at the headquarters of WIPO.

1547. International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions (ISETU). In February, WIPO organized in Geneva an informal meeting with representatives of ISETU to discuss the possible protocol to the Berne Convention, WIPO's possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of



Performers and Producers of Phonograms and WIPO's development cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1548. International Trademark Association (INTA) (formerly the United States Trademark Association (USTA)). In May, a WIPO official attended USTA's Annual Meeting held in New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America. The change of name of the Association to "International Trademark Association (INTA)" was approved by USTA's Board of Directors. The WIPO official had discussions with government officials and representatives of private circles on the United States of America's possible accession to the Madrid Protocol. In June, a representative of INTA had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on the trademark situation in the successor States of the former Soviet Union. In November, a WIPO official attended, as a panelist, INTA's Mid-Year Meeting and its Madrid Protocol Committee's Meeting in Naples (Florida, United States of America).

1549. Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII). In November, 10 members of JIII were briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on the Organization's activities in general and on its development cooperation activities in particular.

1550. Japan Patent Association (JPA). In October, a group of 14 members of the JPA visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and current industrial property issues.

1551. Journal of International Arbitration/Journal of World Trade. In October, a WIPO official attended the Geneva Global Arbitration Forum organized by the above-mentioned journals in Geneva.

1552. Les Rencontres d'Affaires. In November, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO's current activities in the field of trademarks at a seminar organized by this organization in Paris.

1553. Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES). In June, two representatives of LES had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the respective work programs of WIPO and LES. Also in June, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO's arbitration proposals at the 1993 International Conference of LES held in Berlin.

1554. Managing Information Technology (Meckler/Library Association) (London). In February, a WIPO official attended, in London, the 7th Annual Conference "Computers in Libraries International 1993" organized by the Association.

1555. Patent Documentation Group (PDG). In March, a WIPO official attended, at The Hague, a meeting of the PDG Working Group Impact of Patent Laws on Documentation. In May, a WIPO official attended in Düsseldorf (Germany) a PDG Round Table Conference. In September, at a meeting in Vienna of the PDG's Working Group "Impact of Patent Laws on Documentation," a WIPO official spoke on the results of recent meetings of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

1556. Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAL). In November, the Director General of CERLAL visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on possible future cooperation between CERLAL and WIPO in favor of Latin America.

1557. Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM). In October, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of SACEM in Paris on

cooperation between SACEM and WIPO in providing training to developing countries on the collective administration of copyright.

1558. Swiss Arbitration Association (ASA). In November, a WIPO official made a presentation on questions of principle concerning the arbitrability of intellectual property disputes at a conference on objective arbitrability, antitrust disputes and intellectual property disputes, organized by ASA in Zurich.

1559. Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA). In September, the Director General of SUISA visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation between SUISA and WIPO.

1560. The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CIArb). In May, a WIPO official spoke at the Conference on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes organized by the Institute in London.

1561. The New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association, Inc. (NYPTC). In March, a WIPO official attended and gave an introductory presentation, in New York, at NYPTC's Patent Harmonization Debates on WIPO's proposed Patent Law Treaty.

1562. Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP). In May, a WIPO official spoke at the UEPIP Congress held in Bournemouth, United Kingdom.

1563. United Kingdom Producers Alliance for Cinema and Television (PACT). In October, a WIPO official had discussions in London with representatives of PACT on matters of common interest.

1564. "World Patent Information" (WPI). In June, a WIPO official attended, in Oxford (United Kingdom), the Management Committee of the publishers of WPI. The Committee decided that the journal should have the following subtitle: "The International Journal for Industrial Property Documentation, Information and Classification."

#### Staff and Support Activities

1565. Missions. During the period under review, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in CHINA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, PORTUGAL, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1566. The following countries and territories were visited by officials or by consultants of WIPO either on advisory missions or to attend meetings: ALBANIA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FIJI, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LITHUANIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, OMAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SURINAME,

SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, BERMUDA and HONG KONG.

1567. Recent Developments in the Computerization of the International Bureau. Over the past several years, there has been a rapid development in the computerization of the International Bureau's internal management and computer-generated information systems. The objectives of the computerization are to improve the efficient performance of tasks, especially in the services, including the provision of information, provided under the international registration treaties to member States, applicants and the public.

1568. In 1993, besides the staff of the Computerization Division (nine professional and seven general services staff members) who were working full-time on computerization projects, 10 consultants, hired directly by the International Bureau on short-term contracts, 8 professionals and 15 data-capturing employees, supplied for specific projects and specific periods of time by outside contractors, were also fully involved in such projects. Most senior staff members have been involved in decision-making in respect of computerization projects and approximately half the staff of the Organization are using computers in the performance of their daily duties. The main part of the resources and efforts invested in the computerization of the International Bureau's work is concentrated on the registration activities. The fruits of such work are described in those parts of the present document reporting on the work of the registration Unions. Similarly, computerization being carried out in respect of the classification Unions or publications area are described elsewhere in this document.

1569. The general communication infrastructure for computerization was further extended in 1993 with the completion of an optical fibre link allowing for a high transmission speed between the WIPO headquarters building, the Centre administratif des Morillons (CAM) building and the International Computing Center (ICC) in Geneva. The number of workstations connected to the ICC computer increased by the end of the year to 199. During 1993, a further 81 personal computers were installed bringing the total number of workstations used by staff members and short-term employees of the International Bureau to 444, of which 208 were data-entry terminals (including word-processors) and 236 were PCs.

1570. The FINAUT (FINance AUTomation) system used in the Budget and Finance Division for its current work was further developed with a view to providing fee processing and accounting functions in respect of the International Bureau acting as an alternative receiving office under the PCT and for improving the handling of fees receivable under the Madrid Agreement. The system was also revised to take into account the new unitary contribution system for member States of the contribution-financed Unions.

1571. It is to be noted that the WIPO Library was provided, in 1991 already, with a computerized library management system called OASIS (Open Access Strategic Information System) on a Local Area Network (LAN), containing seven modules, namely, Catalog, Acquisitions, Serial Control, Online Public Access Catalog (OPAC), Extract and full Extract and allowing, through Extract, a full text search retrieval. There are one main file server and four workstations, one of which is available to the public. The system makes possible the performance, for users of the Library, of complex searches in publications and documents for various specific subject matter in the whole field of intellectual property.

1572. The advice and assistance given by WIPO to developing countries on the computerization of industrial property offices and in the field of patent information and CD-ROM technology are described separately in Annex B and Annex C.

1573. The Staff of the International Bureau. As of December 31, 1993, the International Bureau had a total of 426 staff members, of which about 57% were females. One hundred and forty-four staff members were in the Professional and higher categories (33% of the total staff) and 282 in the General Service category. Altogether, 57 nationalities were represented in the International Bureau. Twenty-eight new staff members (nine in the Professional and higher categories and 19 in the General Service category) joined WIPO during 1993, while 16 left the International Bureau, of which nine retired and seven left for other reasons.

1574. On average in 1993, some 90 persons were employed on General Service short-term contracts for specific tasks to meet workload increases, for example in connection with international registration activities under the PCT. WIPO also employed a number of consultants, primarily in connection with ongoing computerization projects under the PCT and for the international registration of trademarks.

1575. The management, recruitment, training and welfare of the staff is the responsibility of the Personnel Division and of its three Sections, the Personnel Recruitment Section, the Personnel Entitlements Section and the Pension and Staff Insurance Section. In addition, the Division includes a Social Welfare Officer who is at the disposal of all staff members.

1576. The Personnel Recruitment Section is responsible for the provision of the full range of recruitment services, particularly for the filling of post vacancies, for advising on the development and assignment of staff generally, for the recruitment and entitlements administration of short-term employees, including consultants, and for training activities. During 1993, fifty-seven posts were advertised, of which 18 were in the Professional and higher categories and 39 in the General Service category. Each vacancy announcement in the former categories is distributed in 8,000 copies throughout the world, in particular, by notification to the Member States of WIPO, to all organizations of the Common System of the United Nations and through insertion in WIPO's reviews Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle and Copyright/Le Droit d'auteur. In some instances, vacancies in those categories have also been advertised in newspapers or journals. Vacancies in the General Service category are usually announced on a local basis, since general service recruitment is made in principle on that basis. Press advertisements were also occasionally made. Of the 18 posts advertised in the Professional and higher categories, selection decisions had been made by year end in nine cases (two internal and seven external candidates), whereas selection decisions had been made in 19 cases (10 internal and nine external candidates) of the 39 General Service category posts advertised. The remaining 29 posts relate to new posts authorized for recruitment in connection with the Program and Budget for the 1993-94 biennium, vacancies arising from separations from service and from internal transfers of staff following competitions.

1577. For advertised vacancies in the Professional and General Service categories, appointment boards are established to review candidatures, interview short-listed candidates and recommend to the Director General a name, or several names, among the candidates, for appointment. These boards consist of four staff members, one of whom is selected from among a list of

names recommended by the WIPO Staff Council. In addition, there is a non-voting participant, coming from the Division or Section where the vacancy exists. Appointments are made on the basis of merit, due account being taken, other qualifications being equal, of candidatures from regions of the world which are not or are insufficiently represented on the staff of the International Bureau. Candidates for posts at the Director and Assistant Director General levels are appointed by the Director General, who hears the advice of the Coordination Committee, while the Deputy Directors General are appointed by the Director General after approval by that Committee.

1578. A computerized system for the administration of staff recruitment, including short-term employment, was installed on a Local Area Network (LAN).

1579. The growing computerization of the International Bureau is also reflected in its staff training efforts, which are under the responsibility of the Personnel Recruitment Section: in 1993, thirty-six staff members attended specialized computer software training courses relating to the use of personal computers, and 32 staff members attended specialized meetings to familiarize themselves with the latest office computer technologies. Furthermore, 110 staff members attended work-related language courses in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

1580. The Personnel Entitlements Section deals with the administration of conditions of employment and entitlements for all staff members, the application and monitoring of the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules relating to conditions of service as well as with the international status of personnel. Another important task of the Section is the classification of posts which is examined by a Classification Committee composed of three staff members under a chairperson who is not a staff member. This person, who must have wide experience in staff matters of international organizations, is appointed by the Director General. In May 1993, the Committee met to review the classification of some 48 posts.

1581. As far as working hours are concerned, about 80% of staff members use the flexible working hours system. Under this system, staff members have to be at work each day during the core times of 9 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. As the working week consists of 40 hours, the remaining working time has to be spent in the working day's time frame of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., according to the necessities of service and, to a certain extent, the choice of the staff members. In 1993, a new computerized system for the administration of the flexible working hours system and computation of staff movements (missions, leave, etc.) was introduced for a limited number of services on a trial basis.

1582. The Pension and Staff Insurance Section is responsible for the development and provision of social security services in favor of the staff members (including their dependents) and pensioners as well as of employees on short-term contracts. Its services are also extended, in a more limited scope, to WIPO interpreters, consultants, lecturers and holders of fellowships.

1583. Staff members participate in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) on a compulsory basis. As of December 31, 1993, there were 493 participants from WIPO. Forty-six new participants, including several short-term employees, joined the Fund in the year under review, while 31 separations were registered, of which nine corresponded to periodic retirement benefits.

1584. All staff members are provided with health insurance and professional accident insurance. Dependents and pensioners are also covered by the health insurance scheme. A non-professional accident insurance for staff members (including their dependents) and pensioners is provided on an optional basis at the expense of the staff members. As of December 31, 1993, one thousand and three persons were covered by the main health insurance scheme and 377 opted for the non-professional accident insurance. All WIPO's insurance contracts are signed with international commercial insurance companies.

1585. Premises. At the end of March, the installation of two additional interpreters' booths in Conference Room A of the headquarters of WIPO was completed, affording simultaneous interpretation in six languages.

1586. In May, an aide-memoire was signed by the Director General and the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) stating that, subject to the approval of the Swiss Federal and Geneva Cantonal authorities, they will conclude a contract of sale by WMO to WIPO of the WMO building. WIPO should take possession of the WMO building on June 30, 1997. The price agreed is 30,000,000 Swiss francs as of December 31, 1992, augmented by 3% per annum until June 30, 1997.

1587. Centre administratif des Morillons (CAM) Building. On October 1, 1993, a new building, erected with WIPO's help by the Geneva Cantonal authorities in the Centre administratif des Morillons (CAM), within five minutes by car of the headquarters building, became available for lease by the International Bureau. The CAM building was inaugurated at a ceremony organized in November by the Fondation du Centre international de Genève (FCIG), the Département des travaux publics of the Republic and Canton of Geneva and WIPO, in the presence of the President of the Conseil d'Etat of Geneva, the Director General of WIPO and Mr. Jean-Pierre Stefani, the architect, who all made speeches.

1588. The CAM building is triangular in shape as are the neighboring buildings of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Geneva Office of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Its construction was carried out in close cooperation between the Director General and the International Bureau's staff on the one hand, and the architect, Geneva authorities, engineers and tradesmen on the other hand. WIPO participated in the planification and edification of the building at all stages and the harmony and spirit of solidarity which presided over all meetings contributed toward completion of work in record time since only two years elapsed between the first meeting of the Building Committee and the inauguration. The building offers working space for some 140 persons on three levels and underground parking space for 89 cars.

1589. The cost of the building amounted to 22,500,000 Swiss francs. The building and its facilities were conceived to meet maximum security requirements; all materials used for the building are highly fire-resistant and CAM is duly equipped with fire detectors.

1590. The jewel of CAM is its meeting room, called "salle céleste" (celestial room) by reference to its vaulted ceiling representing a blue sky with floating white clouds. The meeting room has 32 seats, its circular shape allowing for face-to-face discussions. The trompe l'oeil rosewood pillars and walls are the work of the Geneva artists Peter and Marianne Holowka-Dumartheray.

1591. A two-storey atrium crowned by a glass roof provides ample lighting in the building. The building also has an original façade in red and blue hues and a pleasant garden designed to preserve the environment, which was one of the prerequisites of the initial commission. The floor of the common parts--hall, restaurant, corridors--is made of red flambé granite, a particularly practical material creating an effect of warmth.

1592. The lower ground level essentially houses the Receipts Group of the Budget and Finance Division and the International Industrial Design Registry, the higher ground level the International Trademark Registry and its computer facilities, and the first floor the Linguistic Division, the restaurant and the meeting room. All rooms are fitted with mobile walls and are easily adaptable to changing needs.

1593. The most advanced telephone, fax and computer facilities were installed and are being tested at CAM for possible introduction at the headquarters building. The CAM communication network is linked to the main building by highspeed optical fibre cables. Transportation of staff and mail to and from CAM is operated by minibus on half-hour schedules during working days.

[Annexes follow]

## ANNEX A

WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES  
FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1993

This Annex contains two tables showing the main development cooperation activities of WIPO from January 1 to December 31, 1993, both in the field of industrial property and in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Table I lists, by region, the developing countries, territories and organizations of developing countries which benefited from such activities during the said period and shows, for each, the form or forms of cooperation.

Table II lists the countries and international organizations which have contributed, during this period, to development cooperation activities by providing funds, meeting facilities, experts or other support services.

TABLE I

BENEFICIARY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES AND ORGANIZATIONS,  
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1993

Country, Organiza- tion	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Equipment
AFRICA (OTHER THAN ARAB COUNTRIES)					
Angola		X		X	
Benin	X	X		X	
Botswana		X		X	
Burkina Faso	X	X		X	X
Burundi	X	X		X	
Cameroon		X		X	X
Cape Verde		X		X	
Central African Republic		X		X	
Chad	X	X		X	
Comoros		X			
Congo		X			X
Côte d'Ivoire		X		X	X
Equatorial Guinea		X			
Ethiopia		X			X
Gabon		X		X	X



Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Gambia		X		X	
Ghana	X	X		X	X
Guinea	X	X		X	
Guinea-Bissau		X			
Kenya		X		X	X
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lesotho	X	X		X	
Madagascar		X		X	X
Malawi	X	X		X	
Mali	X	X		X	X
Mauritania		X			
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mauritius		X		X	
Mozambique		X		X	
Namibia	X	X		X	
Niger		X		X	X
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rwanda		X			X
Sao Tome and Principe		X			
Senegal		X		X	X
Sierra Leone		X		X	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Swaziland		X		X	
Togo		X		X	
Uganda		X		X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X		X	X
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Zaire		X	X		
Zambia		X		X	
Zimbabwe	X	X			
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
OAU				X	
ECA				X	
ARIPO	X			X	X
OAPI		X		X	
SADC				X	
Total	14	42	2	36	17
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ARAB COUNTRIES			X		X
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Algeria		X		X	X
Bahrain		X			
Egypt		X		X	X
Iraq					X
Jordan	X	X		X	X

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Kuwait		X		X	
Lebanon				X	X
Libya		X		X	
Morocco		X	X	X	X
Oman		X		X	
Saudi Arabia		X		X	
Sudan		X		X	X
Syria	X	X		X	
Tunisia		X		X	
United Arab Emirates		X		X	
Yemen		X		X	
Total	2	14	2	14	8
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			X		
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X
Bhutan	X	X		X	
Brunei Darussalam		X		X	
China	X	X		X	X
DPR of Korea	X	X		X	X
Fiji		X		X	
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		X	X	X	X
Laos		X			
Malaysia		X	X	X	X
Marshall Islands				X	
Micronesia (Federal States of)		X		X	
Mongolia	X	X		X	
Myanmar		X			
Nauru				X	
Nepal	X	X			
Pakistan		X			

Country, Organiza- tion	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Equipment
Papua New Guinea		X		X	
Philippines Republic of	X	X		X	
Korea		X		X	X
Samoa		X		X	
Singapore		X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands		X		X	
Sri Lanka	X	X		X	X
Thailand	X	X		X	X
Tuvalu				X	
Tonga		X		X	
Vanuatu		X		X	
Viet Nam		X		X	X
Hong Kong		X			
Niue				X	
ESCAP				X	
ASEAN		X	X	X	
Total	11	29	8	29	12
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			X		X
Antigua and Barbuda		X			
Argentina	X	X		X	X
Bahamas		X			
Barbados		X			
Belize		X			
Bolivia		X		X	
Brazil	X	X		X	X
Chile	X	X		X	X
Colombia		X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba		X		X	X
Dominica		X			
Dominican Republic		X		X	
Ecuador		X		X	
El Salvador		X		X	X
Grenada		X			

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Guatemala		X		X	X
Guyana		X			
Honduras		X	X	X	X
Jamaica		X			
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua		X		X	X
-----					
Panama		X		X	X
Paraguay	X	X		X	
Peru	X	X		X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis		X			
Saint Lucia		X			
-----					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		X			
Suriname		X		X	
Trinidad and Tobago		X		X	X
-----					
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela		X		X	
Aruba				X	
Netherlands Antilles				X	
-----					
SELA				X	
JUNAC				X	
MERCOSUR		X		X	
Total	8	33	6	26	16
Interregional (projects)			2		
Grand total	35	118	20	105	53

TABLE II  
CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS,  
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1993

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Algeria			X	
Argentina		X	X	
Australia			X	X
Austria		X	X	X
Bangladesh	0	X	X	
Belgium			X	X
Benin		X		
Brazil		X	X	X
Bulgaria		X		
Burkina Faso		X		
Burundi		X		
Canada		X	X	X
Chad		X		
Chile		X	X	
China		X	X	X
Colombia	0	X	X	
Costa Rica	X	X	X	
Côte d'Ivoire			X	
Czech Republic		X		
DPR of Korea	X			
Denmark		X	X	
Ecuador		X		
Egypt		X	X	
Fiji		X		
Finland				X
France	X	X	X	X
Gabon		X		
Gambia		X		
Germany	X	X	X	X
Ghana		X	X	
Honduras	0			
Hungary		X		
India	0	X	X	
Indonesia	0			
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0			

\* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP-financed projects by the recipient country.

TABLE II (continued)

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Ireland			X	
Israel		X		
Japan	X	X	X	X
Jordan			X	
Lesotho		X		
Malaysia	0	X	X	
Mali		X	X	
Malta			X	
Mexico	X	X	X	
Mongolia		X		
Morocco	0	X		
Mozambique		X		
Namibia		X		
Netherlands		X	X	X
New Zealand			X	
Nigeria	0		X	
Paraguay		X		
Peru		X	X	
Philippines		X	X	
Portugal		X	X	
Republic of Korea		X	X	
Russian Federation				X
Singapore	X		X	
Spain		X	X	X
Sri Lanka		X		
Sweden	X	X	X	X
Switzerland		X	X	X
Thailand		X		
United Arab Emirates		X		
United Kingdom		X	X	X

\* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP-financed projects by the recipient country.

TABLE II (continued)

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
United Republic of Tanzania		X		
United States of America	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X	X	
Venezuela		X	X	
Viet Nam		X		
Zaire	0			
Zimbabwe		X	X	
IDB	X			
UNDP	X	X		
BBM		X	X	
EPO		X	X	X
CEC	X			
OAPI			X	
ARIPO		X	X	
ISESCO		X		
ASEAN		X	X	
JUNAC			X	
SELA		X		
ECLAC			X	
OECS		X		
IFPI			X	
IIDA			X	
IICA			X	
IFIA			X	
IFFRO			X	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18</b>

\* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP projects by the recipient country.

## ANNEX B

ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY WIPO TO  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ON THE COMPUTERIZATION  
OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICES

Introduction. The International Bureau began giving advice to developing countries on the computerization of their industrial property administrations at the beginning of the 1980's. With the increasing desire of developing countries to modernize their industrial property offices and to provide better and more efficient services to users, particularly those in industry and commerce, there has been an upsurge of interest in computerization of general office management, procedures for processing patent and trademark applications and patent information services. As a result, in the 1992-93 biennium, there has been a significant rise in requests to WIPO for advice and assistance.

The International Bureau is well-placed to provide such advice and assistance as it has, over the years, accumulated experience and know-how in this area from the computerization efforts of its own operations, especially in its international registration activities, and from field experience in dealing with the problems and issues confronting many developing countries in various situations.

Guidelines. The advice and assistance on computerization which the International Bureau gives follows broadly the Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices in Developing Countries which WIPO published in 1991.

The Guidelines are helpful for countries which are considering for the first time the possibility of computerizing certain functions as they are equally for countries that wish to expand their existing computerized systems.

In those Guidelines, the government authorities of the countries concerned are offered:

- (i) directions for making a cost-benefit assessment of computerization (in terms of computer equipment, software design and development, local skilled staff and space requirements, in the short, medium and long term);
- (ii) a checklist of the issues which have to be taken into account for the above-mentioned assessment, and where that assessment is favorable, for the drawing up of a computerization plan tailored to the specific needs of each industrial property office. Bottlenecks that are liable to delay or prejudice the implementation of a computerization project are also identified.

It is indispensable that the drafting of the plan take full account of the applicable laws and regulations and also of the administrative procedures and office practices in relation to the operations which are to be computerized in order, where necessary, to rationalize those operations before computerization is introduced.

Forms of assistance. The International Bureau's assistance in the computerization field takes two main forms: advisory missions and the provision of hardware and software.



Advisory missions by WIPO officials or consultants are fielded for varying lengths of time to the countries concerned. Their assignment ranges from carrying out initial surveys and feasibility studies, evaluating work procedures and preparing comprehensive computerization plans to visits to local computer equipment vendors, drawing up tender documents, supervising the installation of the purchased hardware and training computer and administrative personnel on the spot. About 50 developing countries from all the developing regions have so far benefitted from this form of assistance.

Some 50 developing countries and two intergovernmental organizations whose members are developing countries have so far benefitted from the provision of computer hardware and software in relation to computerization projects in the industrial property field. The hardware supplied consisted mainly of personal computers (PCs) and peripherals, such as printers and CD-ROM readers. The software supplied or developed mainly related to the automation of the administrative procedures for the granting of patents and the registration of marks, the automation of trademark search and the automation of patent information services to users.

The majority of the countries received the PCs as part of WIPO's efforts to promote the use of industrial property information through CD-ROM technology. In some cases, those efforts were carried out in cooperation with UNDP, the EPO and donor member States of WIPO.

PCs were given in the context of plans by the industrial property offices of those countries to introduce simple computerization of their operations. The acquisition of those PCs was in great part financed by WIPO, UNDP and some member States of WIPO.

More substantial hardware purchases were made through WIPO in all countries where national projects existed for the upgrading of their industrial property offices. In these cases, financing came from UNDP or the government concerned. They also paid for the development and/or acquisition of software. Such national projects permitted the International Bureau to follow through computerization plans and their implementation over a period of at least two to three years. In the development of software, external experts, usually from the private sector, were successfully used as WIPO consultants. In the case of Latin America, a group of such experts were identified and used, which ensured continuity and consistency of advice as well as helped to promote a certain degree of harmonization in the computerization of administrative and technical work in the industrial property offices of the countries concerned in that region. In Africa, WIPO started the development of a special common software for the industrial property offices of three countries which could be used, after appropriate adaptation, in other African countries.

Future activities. The International Bureau's assistance to developing countries in this important area of WIPO's development cooperation program will be accelerated in the 1994-95 biennium, particularly in helping industrial property offices eliminate the backlog of industrial property applications and thereby ensure the timely grant of industrial property titles.

[Annex C follows]

## ANNEX C

ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY WIPO  
TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
IN THE FIELD OF PATENT INFORMATION AND CD-ROM TECHNOLOGY

Introduction. In the past two years, the International Bureau has intensified, within its limited resources, assistance to developing countries in the field of patent information and CD-ROM (Compact Disk-Read Only Memory) technology, in response to the growing recognition in these countries of the indisputable usefulness of such information for industry and the development of technology, as well as to the obvious advantages of CD-ROM as the best form (from the technical, cost and user points of view) for bibliographic search purposes and for the storage and management of, and access to, patent documents.

Such assistance is in addition to WIPO's ongoing patent information services for developing countries. Those services are offered free of charge and include the supply of reports on the state of the art in any technological field, identification of equivalent patent documents published in various languages, copies of specific patent documents and information on the legal status of patent applications and granted patents.

Advice on Constitution of a Collection of Patent Documentation. Described in the following four paragraphs is the gist of the advice which the International Bureau gives to developing countries that plan to either expand or establish a collection of patent documents.

Each developing country should create two collections of its own national patent documents (applications and/or granted patents) published by the government authority concerned. One collection should be in serial number order and a second collection in classified order, i.e., arranged according to the symbols of the International Patent Classification (IPC).

The form chosen for new national patent documents (CD-ROM or paper) will, of course, depend upon the annual number of national patent documents published, the financial resources available, and the needs for dissemination of patent information within the country in question.

As far as acquiring a collection of foreign patent documents is concerned, developing countries are urged, subject to any special needs that they might have, that the following patent documents should be acquired, preferably in the form of CD-ROMs, in the following order of priority:

I. CD-ROMs for search purposes

- (i) IPC:CLASS, one single CD-ROM containing all six editions (1975 to 1995) of the International Patent Classification (IPC) in English and French, the 4th to 6th editions in German and the 5th and 6th editions in Spanish and Hungarian. All these texts are fully searchable;

- (ii) ESPACE-ACCESS, containing bibliographic data and abstracts of patent documents published by the European Patent Office (EPO) and of PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) pamphlets (the abstracts of PCT documents are in English and French);
- (iii) CASSIS, containing bibliographic data of US patents published since 1969 and abstracts of those published over the last 36 months, as well as the numerical list and US classification of all US patents since 1790;
- (iv) PatentScan, containing the bibliographic data of all US patents published in the last 20 years;
- (v) APS (Automated Patent Searching), containing the bibliographic data and abstracts or claims of all US patents published since 1975;
- (vi) BREF, containing bibliographic data and abstracts (searchable) and one drawing of French patent documents and of EP and PCT patent documents designating France published since 1989;
- (vii) CIBERPAT, containing bibliographic data of patent documents published by Spain and selected Latin American countries published since 1969;

II. CD-ROMs for storage and supply of copies of patent documents (i.e., containing full texts and drawings in facsimile form)

- (viii) ESPACE-WORLD, containing for the time being the PCT pamphlets since 1990;
- (ix) ESPACE-EP, containing all the EPO patent applications published since 1978;
- (x) PATENT IMAGES or PATENTVIEW, containing the US patents published since 1976 and 1973, respectively;

III. Other CD-ROM products

- (xi) subject to the language capacity and financial possibilities of the developing country concerned, other patent documents, in particular those patent documents forming part of the PCT minimum documentation.

Developing countries should discontinue updating numerical collections of foreign patent documents in paper copies, microfilms or microfiches and replace them, wherever practicable, by those stored in CD-ROMs, while the full texts of foreign patent documents published in the future should be collected in the form of CD-ROMs. Existing collections of foreign patent documents in languages which are normally not understood in the country concerned should be discarded and their future acquisition discontinued.

Provision of documentation and equipment. The International Bureau's assistance to developing countries in this area of activity takes three forms. They are:

- (i) the provision of CD-ROM work stations to developing countries;
  - (ii) the provision of CD-ROM collections to developing countries;
- and
- (iii) the production of CD-ROM collections of patent documents.

With respect to the provision of CD-ROM work stations, the International Bureau has been able to offer, with its own funds, as well as funds from the UNDP, from certain WIPO member States, and in cooperation with the EPO, free of charge, standardized CD-ROM work stations (each worth approximately US\$10,000) to some 50 developing countries from all the developing regions as well as ARIPO and OAPI. All developing countries which are PCT member States received each a work station, together with the corresponding PCT CD-ROMs, in substitution of the PCT paper pamphlets. Furthermore, all developing countries which are member States of the Madrid (international trademark registration) Union have each received a work station and the corresponding CD-ROMs produced under the ROMARIN project, which contain the data relating to the international trademark registration effected under the Madrid Agreement.

In some of the recipient developing countries in Africa, special missions were undertaken by WIPO officials or consultants who assisted in the installation of the work stations and in training the local staff in their use.

In regard to the provision of CD-ROM collections of patent documents, the International Bureau has--with the assistance of the EPO and partly of UNDP--provided CD-ROM collections entitled "ESPACE-WORLD," "ESPACE-ACCESS" and "ESPACE-FIRST" to some 50 developing countries and two regional organizations. In cooperation with some member States of WIPO and the EPO, collections of other patent documents are also provided.

As far as the production of CD-ROM collections is concerned, it should be noted that, in cooperation with the EPO, the International Bureau now publishes its current collection of PCT pamphlets in CD-ROMs and intends to publish the whole backfile of PCT pamphlets going back to 1978.

The International Bureau, in cooperation with the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO, contributed to the development and the production in 1992 of a prototype CD-ROM entitled "DOPALES-Primeras" which contains the first-pages in facsimile form and the bibliographic data in coded form of patents published in 1990 by the majority of Latin American countries. The regular yearly production of this CD-ROM will start in 1994.

Further, the International Bureau is preparing a collection of OAPI patent documents in CD-ROM form. This series of some 15 or 16 CD-ROMs is expected to be ready in 1994.

In the framework of a national UNDP-financed project, the International Bureau, in cooperation with the EPO, assisted the Government of India to publish Indian patent documents in ESPACE-type CD-ROMs, i.e., full text in facsimile and bibliographic data and abstracts in coded--searchable--format.

Future activities. It is foreseen that, in the 1994-95 biennium, the International Bureau will further expand its advice and assistance to developing countries in the useful and fast-developing field of industrial, especially patent, information using CD-ROM technology.

[Annex D follows]

## ANNEX D

## MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY WIPO IN 1993

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
First WIPO ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property	January	Geneva	-
WIPO Regional Information Meeting to Generate Awareness of the Importance of the Protection of Authors of Literary and Artistic Works in Member States of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)	January/ February	Cairo	ISESCO
WIPO National Seminar on Licensing Contracts	February	Ouagadougou	Government of Burkina Faso
Informal Preparatory Consultation Meeting with Non-Governmental Organizations Representing Performers	February	Geneva	-
Meeting of Consultants on the Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Trademarks are Concerned (Trademark Law Treaty)	February	Geneva	-
WIPO National Symposium on the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	February	Lima	Government of Peru
Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union (Twenty-first Session)	March	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Committee of Experts of the Locarno Union for the International Classification of Industrial Designs (Sixth Session)	March	Geneva	-
WIPO National Workshop on Practical Aspects of Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Technical and Administrative Staff of the Paraguayan Authors' Society (APA)	March	Asunción	-
WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America	March	San Bernardino (Paraguay)	Government of Paraguay and SUISA
VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer)	March	Asunción	Government of Paraguay
WIPO National Seminar on Collective Administration of Copyright	March	Rio de Janeiro	Government of Brazil
WIPO Asian Regional Training Seminar on Trade-mark Strategies and Management for Enterprises	March	Beijing	Governments of China and Japan
WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research	March	Accra	Government of Ghana
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March/April	Cambridge (Massachusetts)	-
Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union Assembly (20th (10th Extraordinary) Session)	April	Geneva	-
WIPO Budget Committee (Eleventh Session)	April	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (Tenth Session)	April	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Third Session)	April	Geneva	-
WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa	April	Lisbon	Government of Portugal
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names in Economic Development	April	Bujumbura	Government of Burundi
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System	April	Kuala Lumpur	Governments of Malaysia and Japan
Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Special Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Union) (Thirteenth Session)	May	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States (Fifth Session) and Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property	May	Geneva	-



<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Consultative Committee of the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty (FRT) Union (Third Session))	May	Geneva	-
Assembly of the Union of the FRT Union) (Third (Second Extraordinary) Session	May	Geneva	-
Consultation Meeting on the Impact of New Technologies on the Rights of Performers	May	Geneva	-
Patent Cooperation Treaty Committee for Administration and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) (Fifth Session)	May	Geneva	-
WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	May	Cotonou	Government of Benin
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	May	Bamako	Government of Mali
WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	May	Dar es Salaam	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania
WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	May	Abu Dhabi	Government of the United Arab Emirates
WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Central American and Caribbean Countries	May	Washington, D.C.	Government of the United States of America
WIPO International Seminar on Copyright	May	Sao Leopoldo (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)	Government of Brazil

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names	May	N'Djamena	Government of Chad
WIPO National Seminar on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer	May	Ulaanbaatar	Governments of Mongolia and Germany
WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Searching and Examination	May/June	Madrid Munich Geneva	Government of Spain and EPO
PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-Term IPC Revision Policy (PCIPI/IPC) (Second Session)	June	Geneva	-
WIPO Training Course Patents and Trademarks	June	Washington, D.C.	Government of the United States of America
Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties (Third Session)	June	Geneva	-
PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) (Fifteenth Session)	June	Geneva	-
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (Twelfth Session)	June	Geneva	-
PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Eleventh Session)	June	Geneva	-
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Eleventh Session)	June	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Fifth Session)	June	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA) (Third Session)	June	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Third Session)	June	Geneva	-
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges	June	Montevideo	Government of Uruguay
WIPO Interregional Workshop on Industrial Property Management at Enterprise Level	June	Geneva	-
WIPO Arab Regional Training Course on Industrial Property	June	Rabat	Government of Morocco
WIPO National Roving Seminars on the Patent System and the Use of Patent Information for Technological Development	June	New Delhi Madras Ahmedabad Pune	Government of India
WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific	June	Colombo	Government of Sri Lanka
WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property, Competitiveness and Economic Development for Andean Countries	June	Quito	Government of Ecuador
WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management and Technology Transfer in the Food Processing Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean	June	Caracas	SELA
WIPO Training Seminar on the Use of Patent Documentation	June/July	The Hague Paris Vienna Geneva	Governments of Austria and France, EPO

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (First Session)	June/July	Geneva	-
WIPO Fourth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property	July	Suva	Government of Fiji
WIPO National Seminar for Mexican Judges on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	July	Mexico City	Government of Mexico
WIPO International Symposium on the New Patent Law and the Role of Patent Information for the Development of Business in Bulgaria	July	Plovdiv	Government of Bulgaria
WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa	July	Maputo	Governments of Mozambique and Sweden
WIPO Introductory Course on Industrial Property for English-Speaking African Countries	July/August	Windhoek	Governments of Namibia and Sweden
WIPO/Sweden Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	August	Stockholm	Government of Sweden and SIDA
WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking African Countries	August	Bamako	Government of Mali
WIPO Subregional African Seminar on Promotion of Innovation	August	Maseru	Government of Lesotho
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks and Export Products	August	Santiago	Government of Chile

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Ibero-American Regional Meeting of Copyright Registries	August/ September	Santa Fe de Bogotá	Government of Colombia
WIPO Orientation Seminar on General Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Geneva	-
WIPO Specialized Training Course on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks	September	The Hague	BBM
WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Madrid	Government of Spain
WIPO Training Course on Industrial Property	September	Lisbon	Government of Portugal
WIPO Seminar on Technical Information as An Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documents	September	The Hague	EPO
WIPO Training Course on Industrial Property	September	Munich	Government of Germany
WIPO Specialized Training Course on Patent Examination for Government Officials of Developing Countries	September	The Hague	Government of the Netherlands
WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information	September	Vienna	Government of Austria
WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Strasbourg (France)	Government of France and CEIPI
WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques	September/ October	Stockholm	Government of Sweden
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	September	San José	Government of Costa Rica

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Seminar for Central European Countries on the Adaptation of the Copyright and Neighboring Rights System to the Conditions and Requirements of Market Economy and Pluralist Democracy	September	Prague	Government of the the Czech Republic
Working Group of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property	September	Geneva	-
WIPO Asian Regional Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks	September	Bangkok	Government of Thailand
Working Group of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights	September	Geneva	-
WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Management of Industrial Property in Joint Ventures in Latin America and the Caribbean	September	Caracas	Bolivar Program on the Regional Technological Integration, Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness
WIPO Symposium on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and China	September	Beijing	Government of China
WIPO National Symposium on the Legal Protection of Expressions of Folklore	September	Beijing	Government of China
WIPO Forum on the International Registration of Trademarks in China	September	Beijing	Government of China
Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO	September	Geneva	-
WIPO General Assembly (14th (11th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Conference (12th (11th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
WIPO Coordination Committee (31st (24th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Paris Union Assembly (21st (11th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Paris Union Conference of Representatives (21st (11th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Paris Union Executive Committee (29th (29th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Berne Union Assembly (14th (11th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Berne Union Conference of Representatives (14th (11th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Berne Union Executive Committee (35th (24th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Madrid Union Assembly (25th (10th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Hague Union Assembly (13th (9th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Hague Union Conference of Representatives (13th (9th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Nice Union Assembly (13th (11th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Nice Union Conference of Representatives (12th (11th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Lisbon Union Assembly (10th (10th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Lisbon Union Council (17th (17th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Locarno Union Assembly (13th (10th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly (12th (9th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
PCI [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly (21st (9th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Budapest Union Assembly (10th (7th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
Vienna Union Assembly (6th (5th Ordinary) Session)	see above	Geneva	-
WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) (Fourth Session)	September	Geneva	-
PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) (Sixteenth Session)	September	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union (Twenty-Second Session)	September/ October	Geneva	-
WIPO Orientation Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Geneva	-
WIPO Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Paris	SACEM
WIPO Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Madrid	SGAE
WIPO General Introductory Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	London	Government of the United Kingdom and BCC



<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Munich	GEMA
WIPO Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October/ November	Copenhagen	KODA
WIPO/MERCOSUR Consultative Meeting	October	Geneva	-
Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Rome Convention, 1961) (Fourteenth Ordinary Session)	October	Geneva	ILO/UNESCO
PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (Eleventh Session)	October	Geneva	-
WIPO Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications	October	Funchal (Madeira)	Government of Portugal
WIPO ASEAN Forum on the Role of Intellectual Property in the Development of the ASEAN Economies	October	Jakarta	ASEAN
WIPO ASEAN Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	October	Jakarta	ASEAN
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) (Third Session)	October	Geneva	-
WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information	October	Rio de Janeiro	Government of Brazil
WIPO National Seminar on the Patents Law, 1992, and Promotion of Innovation	October	Accra	Government of Ghana
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Dhaka	Government of Bangladesh

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries	October	Ouagadougou	Government of Burkina Faso
WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Eastern Caribbean Countries	October	Antigua	OECS
WIPO Subregional Workshop on Licensing Contracts and Technology Transfer Arrangements for Arab Countries	October	Cairo	Government of Egypt
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Manila	Government of the the Philippines
WIPO Academy on Intellectual Property	October/ November	Geneva	-
WIPO Seminar on the Examination of Patent Applications in the Field of Biotechnology: European Experience	October/ November	The Hague, Munich, Geneva	EPO
WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property and Economic Development for Member States of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)	November	Libreville	Government of Gabon
WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness	November	Buenos Aires	Governments of Argentina and France
Committee of Experts on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Second Session)	November	Geneva	-
WIPO Asian Subregional Symposium on Industrial Property and Trade and Technological Development	November	Hanoi	Government of Viet Nam

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates from French-Speaking Africa	November	Geneva, Paris	Government of France
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer	November	Daeduk (Republic of Korea)	Government of the Republic of Korea
WIPO Regional Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	November	Banjul	ARIPO
WIPO Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific Region	November	Tokyo	Government of Japan
WIPO Regional Training Workshop for Government Officials of Latin America on the Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks	November	Montevideo	Government of Uruguay
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks for the Entrepreneurial Sector	November	Montevideo	Government of Uruguay
WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property in University, Research Centers and Industry	November	Gramado, Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil)	Government of Brazil
WIPO National Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property Information by Enterprises	November	Pyongyang	Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Sixth Session) and Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty	November/ December	Geneva	-
	December	Geneva	-
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Twelfth Session)	November/ December	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO IVth National Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	December	Lima	Government of Peru
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	December	Riga	Governments of Latvia and Sweden
Informal Meeting with Representatives of International Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Matters of Industrial Property and/or Copyright	December	Geneva	-
WIPO/United States Copyright Office Seminar for Eastern European and Central Asian Countries	December	Washington, D.C.	Government of the United States of America
PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) (Seventeenth Session)	December	Geneva	-
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (Thirteenth Session)	December	Geneva	-
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Twelfth Session)	December	Geneva	-
WIPO Roving Seminars on the Use of Industrial Property Information by Enterprises	December	Beijing, Shanghai, Xian, Chongqing, Shenzhen	Government of China

Total: 134 meetings

[Annex E follows]

## ANNEX E

## WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED IN 1993

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Brief History of the First 25 Years of the World Intellectual Property Organization	February	882(E)	English
	February	882(F)	French
Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	March	433(E)	English
	March	433(F)	French
WIPO General Information brochure 1993	March	400(E)	English
	March	400(F)	French
	March	400(S)	Spanish
	June	400(C)	Chinese
	June	400(G)	German
	June	400(R)	Russian
	June	400(P)	Portuguese
	June	400(A)	Arabic
	August November	400(J) 400(A)	Japanese Arabic
Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned, Volume I	March	351(F)	French
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of Malaysia	March	686(E)	English
Study on Industrial Property Use in the Palm Oil Industry in Malaysia	March	719(E)	English
Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks	January	292(E)	English
	January	292(F)	French
	January	292(G)	German
	January	292(S)	Spanish
	January	292(R)	Russian
	January	292(A)	Arabic
	January	292(I)	Italian

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	February	274(P)	Portuguese
	February	274(G)	German
	May	274(S)	Spanish
	December	274(E)	English
	December	274(F)	French
Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs	March	271(E)	English
	September	271(F)	French
Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration	March	264(E)	English
	July	264(S)	Spanish
Industrial Property Statistics 1991 Part II: Trademarks and Service Marks, Industrial Designs, Varieties of Plants, Microorganisms Part I: Patents, Utility Models	April	IP/STAT/1991/B	English/ French
	June	IP/STAT/1991/B	English/ French
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of Thailand	May	686/TH(E)	English
Symposium on Employee Inventions, Bucharest, October 6 and 7, 1992	May	720(E)	English
WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation	April	208(E)	English
	May	208(S)	Spanish
	July	208(F)	French
	July	208(S)	Spanish
	December	208(E)	English
	December	208(F)	French
WIPO Convention	April	250(E)	English
	April	250(F)	French
	September	250(S)	Spanish
Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification	April	275(E)	English
	April	275(F)	French
	July	275(F)	French

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	April	262(E)	English
	April	262(F)	French
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	April	201(E)	English
	July	201(F)	French
	July	201(S)	Spanish
Introduction to Trademark Law and Practice	May	653(E)	English
WIPO General Rules of Procedure	May	399(S)Rev.3	Spanish
	June	399(A)Rev.3	Arabic
	December	399(C)	Chinese
	December	399(S)	Spanish
WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry, Beijing, February 24 to 28, 1992	July	721(E)	English
WIPO World Directory of Sources of Patent Information (1993 edition)	August	209(E)	English
	August	209(F)	French
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America, March 31 to April 2, 1993	September	723(E)	English
Guide on the Licensing of Biotechnology	September	708(F)	French
Study on Industrial Property Use in the Agricultural Machinery Industry in the Republic of Korea	September	712(E)	English

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks (6th edition, 1992)	March	500(DF)	Dutch/French
	August	500(PF)	Portuguese/ French
	August	500(IF)	Italian/ French
Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (1993 update)	July	623(E)	English
	July	623(F)	French
PCT Applicant's Guide (1993 update)	July	432(E)	English
	July	432(F)	French
Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices (1993 update) November 1993 supplement	August	601(EF)	English/ French
	December	601(EF)	English/ French
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	July	287(F)	French
	July	287(P)	Portuguese
	September	287(S)	Spanish
Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks	July	266(F)	French
Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty)	July	299(E)	English
	November	299(E)	English
	November	299(F)	French
	November	299(S)	Spanish
Patent Agents' Manual	October	707(E)	English
International Classification for Industrial Designs under the Locarno Agreement (6th edition, 1993)	October	501(E/F)	English/ French
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of the Philippines	November	686/PH(E)	English



<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Development of an Effective Industrial Property System, Kuala Lumpur, April 5 to 7, 1993	November	724(E)	English
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Rome Convention)	November November	328(E) 328(F)	English French

[Annex F follows]

## ANNEX F

## ACRONYMS OF ORGANIZATIONS USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

AAA	American Arbitration Association
AADI	Argentine Association of Performers
ABA	American Bar Association
ABAPI	Brazilian Association of Industrial Property Agents
ABPI	Brazilian Association on Industrial Property
ABU	Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACC	Australian Copyright Council
ACCIS	Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (United Nations)
ACPAQ	Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (United Nations)
ACT	Association of Commercial Television in Europe
ADAMI	Société civile pour l'administration des droits des artistes et musiciens interprètes
AER	Association of European Radios
AFM	American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada
AFTRA	American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
AGICOA	Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works
AID	International Alliance for Distribution by Cable (see ECCA)
AIDAA	International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors
AIE	Spanish Society of Performers
AIL	Association of International Libraries
AILIS	Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists (formerly "Association of International Libraries (AIL)")
AIM	European Association of Industries of Branded Products
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association
AIPO	Australian Industrial Property Organization
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association
ANDI	Asociación Nacional de Intérpretes de México, S. de I.
APA	Association of Patent Attorneys (Netherlands)
APA	Association of Portuguese Actors
APA	Paraguayan Authors' Society
APAA	Asian Patent Attorneys Association
APO	Austrian Patent Office
APP	Agency for the Protection of Programs
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
ARTISJUS	Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights
ASA	Swiss Arbitration Association
ASAM	Association suisse pour le droit d'auteur et des médias
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASIPI	Inter-American Association of Industrial Property
ASPIP	Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property

ATRIP	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property
BBDM	Benelux Designs Office
BBM	Benelux Trademark Office
BCC	British Copyright Council
BDI	Federation of German Industry
BDU	Bundesverband Deutscher Unternehmensberater
BIEM	International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction
BITS	Swedish Agency for International Technical and Economic Cooperation
BSA	Business Software Alliance
BUBEDRA	Copyright Office of Benin
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (United Nations)
CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
CCIA	Computer and Communications Industry Association
CCIG	Geneva Chamber of Commerce and Industry
CCPOG	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (United Nations)
CCSQ	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (United Nations)
CE	Council of Europe
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CEIPI	Centre for International Industrial Property Studies
CEJU	Uruguayan Academic Center for Judges
CELIBRIDE	International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains and Laces
CFC	Conseil francophone de la chanson
CIArb	The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators
CIPA	Chartered Institute of Patent Agents
CIPO	Canadian Intellectual Property Office
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
CLIP	Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property
CNIPA	Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents
COMITEXIL	Coordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Economic Community
COSOMA	Copyright Society of Malawi
CPO	Chinese Patent Office
CPR	Center for Public Resources, Inc.
CRIC	Copyright Research and Information Center
DVGR	German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright
DEVNET-TIPS	Development-Network Technical Information and Promotion Systems (United Nations)
EAPA	European Alliance of Press Agencies
EBLIDA	European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EBU	European Broadcasting Union
EC	European Communities
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (United Nations)
ECAD	Central Bureau for Collection and Distribution of Rights (Brazil)

ECCA	European Cable Communications Associations (formerly "International Alliance for Distribution by Cable (AID)")
ECIS	European Committee for Interoperable Systems
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (United Nations)
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
ECTA	European Communities Trade Mark Association
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIA	Electronic Industries Association (United States of America)
EPI	Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office
EPO	European Patent Organisation/Office
ESA	European Space Agency
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (United Nations)
EUROBIT	European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and Information Technology Industry
EWC	European Writers' Congress
FCPA	Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (Germany)
FEMIP	European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property
FERA	European Federation of Audiovisual Filmmakers
FIA	International Federation of Actors
FIAD	International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors
FIAPF	International Federation of Film Producers Associations
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation
FIM	International Federation of Musicians
FIS	Filipino Inventions Society
FPLC	Franklin Pierce Law Center
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GEIDANKYO	Japan Council of Performers' Organizations
GEMA	Musical Performing and Mechanical Reproduction Rights Society (Germany)
GVL	Society for the Administration of Neighboring Rights (Germany)
HTA	Hungarian Trademark Association
IAA	International Advertising Association
IAB	International Association of Broadcasting
IAOA	International Alliance of Orchestra Associations
IAWG	International Affiliation of Writers' Guilds
ICA	International Council on Archives
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICC	International Computing Centre (United Nations)
ICI	International Copyright Institute (United States of America)
ICMP	International Confederation of Music Publishers
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
ICSID	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDLI	International Development Law Institute (Italy)

IFCAI	International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IFPI	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations
IIA	Information Industry Association
IIAP	Institut international d'administration publique (France)
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture
IIDA	Inter-American Copyright Institute
IIP	Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan
IIPA	International Intellectual Property Alliance
IIPTI	International Intellectual Property Training Institute (Republic of Korea)
ILAFP	Ibero-Latin American Federation of Performers
ILO	International Labour Organisation/Office
IMC	International Music Council (Unesco)
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INAPI	Algerian Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property
INDECOPI	National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (Peru)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Brazil)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (France)
INTA	International Trademark Association (formerly the United States Trademark Association (USTA))
INTERGU	International Copyright Society
IPA	International Publishers Association
IPC	Intellectual Property Society of Australia
IPCC	Industrial Property Cooperation Center (Japan)
IPCC	International Publishers Copyright Council
IPO	Intellectual Property Owners, Inc. (United States of America)
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISETU	International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITAA	Information Technology Association of America
ITC	International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT)
ITMA	Institute of Trade Mark Agents (United Kingdom)
ITI	International Theatre Institute
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IVF	International Video Federation
JDPA	Japan Design Protection Association
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit (United Nations)
JPA	Japan Patent Association
JPAA	Japan Patent Attorneys Association
JPO	Japanese Patent Office
JTA	Japan Trademark Association
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement
JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
KIPO	Korean Industrial Property Office (Republic of Korea)

KODA	Danish Composers' Society
LAS	League of Arab States
LES	Licensing Executives Society (International)
MCSC	Musical Copyright Society of China
MERCOSUR	Common Market of the Southern Cone
MPEAA	Motion Picture Export Association of America
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters (United States of America)
NCAC	National Copyright Administration of China
NMPA	National Music Publishers' Association, Inc. (United States of America)
NYPTC	The New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association, Inc.
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OEPM	Spanish Patent and Trademark Office
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OMAPI	Malagasy Industrial Property Office
ONIITEM	National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (Cuba)
PDG	Patent Documentation Group
PEARLE	Performing Arts Employers Associations League Europe
RITSEC	Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (Egypt)
ROSPATENT	Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation
SACEM	Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers of France
SACM	Society of Authors and Composers of Mexico
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce (China)
SAMI	Swedish Artists' and Musicians' Interest Organization
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SFA	Syndicat français des artistes-interprètes
SGAE	General Authors' Society of Spain
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SMF	Swedish Musicians' Union
SPA	Software Publishers Association
SPEDIDAM	Société de perception et de distribution des droits des artistes-interprètes de la musique et de la danse
STF	Swedish Performers' Union
STM	International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers
SUISA	Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works
SYDAS	Syndicat des artistes du spectacle
SYMF	Swedish Union of Professional Musicians
TVS	Swiss Textile Federation
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union (Gabon)
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner's Office for Refugees
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFAB	Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property
UNISINOS	University of the Vale do Rio dos Sinos (Brazil)
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNJSPB	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
UPU	Universal Postal Union
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
USTA	See INTA
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPI	World Patent Information

[Annex G follows]

## ANNEX G

INDEX OF COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES  
AND CERTAIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Albania	44(iii), 48, 1250, 1254, 1255, 1303 to 1305, 1566
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Argentina	46, 54, 77, 83, 89, 91, 97, 102, 104, 314 to 319, 326, 378, 384, 388, 458, 459, 462, 467, 487, 494, 743 to 751, 942, 945, 954, 956, 957, 961, 963, 964, 969, 971, 975, 982, 992, 1000, 1008, 1031, 1064, 1085, 1097, 1228, 1240, 1250, 1252, 1255, 1261, 1263, 1267, 1284, 1566
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Benin	83, 91, 97, 102, 106, 110, 115, 118, 122, 158, 399 to 402, 961, 963, 1064, 1139, 1222, 1250, 1252, 1255, 1271, 1276, 1280, 1566
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Brunei Darussalam	83, 211, 212, 241, 242, 622, 642, 643, 1566
Bulgaria	46, 54, 89, 102, 103, 110, 961, 963, 969, 971, 982, 992, 996, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1073, 1082, 1085, 1094, 1097, 1100, 1137, 1139, 1164, 1166, 1170, 1176, 1192, 1195, 1213, 1227, 1228, 1235, 1250, 1252, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1267, 1276, 1278, 1282, 1316 to 1324, 1566

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