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# Copyright

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## Contents

### ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1988. WIPO and Development  
Cooperation Activities in the Fields of Copyright and Neighboring Rights . . . . . 103

### STUDIES

The Possibilities for Copyright Protection of Software in the European Socialist  
Countries, by *Péter Gyertyánfy* . . . . . 118

### CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from Canada, by *Wanda Noel* and *Lesley E. Harris* . . . . . 127

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS . . . . . 132

### COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBORING RIGHTS LAWS AND TREATIES

(INSERT)

Editor's Note

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Satellite Home Viewer Act of 1988 (Title II of Public Law 100-667 of  
November 16, 1988) . . . . . Text 2-01

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## Activities of the International Bureau

### The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1988\*

#### WIPO and Development Cooperation Activities in the Fields of Copyright and Neighboring Rights

##### I. Intellectual Property Activities: Promotion of the Worldwide Recognition of and Respect for Intellectual Property

###### Objectives

The general objective is to promote the realization of the benefits of intellectual property—both industrial property and copyright—for the social, economic and cultural progress of any country and for the continuous promotion of the cause of peace.

As a natural avenue leading to such benefits, the objective is also to promote accession to the treaties on the recognition and protection of intellectual property rights administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them.

###### Activities

During the period covered by this report, WIPO continued to promote acceptance by States of the WIPO Convention and of the other treaties administered by WIPO. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such acceptance took place during WIPO missions to States, particularly developing coun-

tries, in meetings with Permanent Missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of acceptance of particular treaties for particular countries were prepared and sent to the competent authorities of the countries concerned.

**Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).** On February 22, 1988, Ecuador deposited its instrument of ratification of the WIPO Convention. The WIPO Convention entered into force in respect of Ecuador on May 22, 1988.

On March 28, 1988, Guinea-Bissau deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention. The WIPO Convention entered into force in respect of Guinea-Bissau on June 28, 1988.

On May 16, 1988, Trinidad and Tobago deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention. The WIPO Convention entered into force in respect of Trinidad and Tobago on August 16, 1988.

On May 18, 1988, Swaziland deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention. The WIPO Convention entered into force in respect of Swaziland on August 18, 1988.

On October 1, 1988, Malaysia deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention. The WIPO Convention entered into force in respect of Malaysia on January 1, 1989.

On December 8, 1988, Liberia deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention. The WIPO Convention entered into force in respect of Liberia on March 8, 1989.

Those accessions brought the number of States party to the WIPO Convention to 123. They are the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia,

\* This article is the first part of a report on the main activities of WIPO in general and in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights in particular. Activities in the field of industrial property are covered in a corresponding article in the review *Industrial Property*.

The first part deals with the activities of WIPO as such and with development cooperation activities in respect of copyright and neighboring rights. The second part (to be published in the May issue of this review) will deal with other activities in those fields.

In general, the report follows the order in which activities are set out in the program for the 1988-89 biennium, approved by the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO in 1987. It recalls, from the said program, the objectives of the activities described.

Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

*Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property*

**Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.** On March 28, 1988, Guinea-Bissau deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention. The Paris Convention entered into force in respect of Guinea-Bissau on June 28, 1988.

On May 16, 1988, Trinidad and Tobago (already a party to the Paris Convention) deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention (Stockholm Act (1967)). The Stockholm Act (1967) entered into force in respect of Trinidad and Tobago on August 16, 1988.

On June 23, 1988, Malaysia deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention. The Paris Convention entered into force in respect of Malaysia on January 1, 1989.

The accessions of Guinea-Bissau and Malaysia brought the number of States party to the Paris Convention to 99.

**Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.** On May 16, 1988, Trinidad and Tobago deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force in respect of Trinidad and Tobago on August 16, 1988.

On May 20, 1988, Peru deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force in respect of Peru on August 20, 1988.

On November 16, 1988, the United States of America deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force in respect of the United States of America on March 1, 1989.

On December 8, 1988, Liberia deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force in respect of Liberia on March 8, 1989.

Those four accessions brought the number of States party to the Berne Convention to 81.

**Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms.** On June 27, 1988, Trinidad and Tobago deposited its instrument of accession to the Phonograms Convention. The said Convention entered into force in respect of Trinidad and Tobago on October 1, 1988. On that date, the number of States party to the Phonograms Convention reached 42.

**Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite.** On October 20, 1988, the Soviet Union deposited its instrument of accession to the Satellites Convention. The said Convention entered into force in respect of the Soviet Union on January 20, 1989. On that date, the number of States party to the Satellites Convention reached 12.

*Treaty in the Field of Double Taxation*

**Madrid Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties.** On April 15, 1988, Peru deposited its instrument of accession to the Madrid Convention. The Convention is not yet in force.

**II. Promotion of Accession to the Treaties Providing for the International Registration of Industrial Property Rights and Promotion of the Use of Such Treaties**

**Objectives**

The general objective is to promote the realization of the benefits of treaties administered by WIPO and providing for the international registration of industrial property rights, registration that makes the protection of such rights on the international level more secure and less expensive than separate applications for registrations in national registers.

The objective is also to promote accession to those treaties by countries not yet party to them.

The treaties in question are the following:

- (i) the Patent Cooperation Treaty;
- (ii) the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks;
- (iii) the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs;
- (iv) the Lishon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration;
- (v) the Trademark Registration Treaty (*currently not used*);
- (vi) the Vienna Agreement for the Protection of Type Faces and their International Deposit (*not yet in force*);
- (vii) the Geneva Treaty on the International Recording of Scientific Discoveries (*not yet in force*).

Finally, the objective is also to ensure that, through regular contacts between WIPO on the one hand and the governments of States and international organizations on the other hand, there should be full awareness of what is being done and planned on either side in order to inspire mutually more and more useful activities, to combine forces whenever possible and to avoid unnecessary duplication.

**Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).** On December 21, 1988, Burkina Faso deposited its instrument of accession to the PCT. The PCT entered into force in respect of Burkina Faso on March 21, 1989. The accession of Burkina Faso brought the number of States party to the PCT to 41.

**Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.** Tunisia ceased to be a member of the Madrid Union with effect from April 9, 1988.

On August 22, 1988, Portugal deposited its instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act of July 14, 1967, as amended on October 2, 1979, of the Madrid Agreement. The Stockholm Act (1967) entered into force in respect of Portugal on November 22, 1988.

### III. Development Cooperation with Developing Countries in the Fields of Copyright and Neighboring Rights

#### Objective

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;
- (iii) facilitating the creation or improvement of governmental and other institutions for the administration of national or regional legislation and the exercise of the rights granted by such legislation;
- (iv) encouraging domestic inventive and creative artistic activity and the protection of the expressions of folklore;
- (v) facilitating the acquisition of foreign patented technology, and the access to foreign works protected by copyright;
- (vi) facilitating the creation of a corps of practitioners.

#### Activities

##### *Development of Human Resources in Regular and Global, Regional and National Training Courses and Seminars*

#### REGULAR AND GLOBAL TRAINING PROGRAM

In 1988, WIPO received 128 applications for training *in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights* from 57 developing countries and two organizations. Fifty of these applications, from the following 36 developing countries and one organization, were accepted and led to the completion of the courses listed below: Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

The following 16 countries and one institution agreed to contribute in full or in part to the payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances, or otherwise, for training in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Mali, Mexico, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA).

The remainder of the cost was borne by the budget of WIPO.

The following training courses took place in 1988 (listed in chronological order):

- (a) in April, 12 trainees attended a Specialized Training Course (in Spanish) on Copyright and

Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUIISA, in *Lima*; the participants came from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay, in addition to participants from Peru; WIPO was represented by two officials; lectures were given by WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela, an official of SUIISA and WIPO officials; the participation of the lecturers from Latin America and SUIISA was financed by SUIISA;

(b) in April and May, two trainees attended a Training Course (in French) on Copyright in *Berlin*; the participants came from Niger and Rwanda; part of their subsistence costs were funded by the German Democratic Republic;

(c) in June, eight trainees attended a Specialized Training Course (in English) on the Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with SUIISA in *Zurich*; the participants came from Ghana, India, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico and Nigeria; the course was followed by a visit to WIPO headquarters;

(d) in July and August, 30 trainees attended a Training Course (in English) on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in *Colombo*, and with the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the participants came from Bhutan, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kiribati, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tuvalu and Viet Nam;

(e) in August and in November, four trainees attended a Training Course (in Spanish) on Copyright in *Mexico*; the participants came from Colombia, Guatemala and Peru; their subsistence costs were funded by Mexico;

(f) in August and September, 21 trainees attended a General Introductory Course (in English and French) on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Hungary and the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS) in *Budapest*; the participants came from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, India, Kuwait, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and UNRWA; the Director General attended the opening of the course; two WIPO officials participated in part of the course; the participants also attended the WIPO World-

wide Forum on the Impact of Emerging Technologies on the Law of Intellectual Property;

(g) in November, three trainees attended a Training Course (in English) on Copyright in *London*; the participants came from Jamaica, the Republic of Korea and Trinidad and Tobago; the travel and subsistence costs of two participants were funded by the United Kingdom.

In addition to the above courses, special training programs and study visits were organized for 11 officials from Benin, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Liberia, Mauritius, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka; the above programs and study visits included visits to one or several of the following countries and institution: Argentina, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Niger, Sweden, Switzerland, SUIISA.

In most cases, the arrangements for training in 1988 included visits to WIPO headquarters.

## REGIONAL AND NATIONAL

### *Africa*

*Ghana.* In July, a government official undertook an Individual Training Course, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Cameroon Copyright Society, in Douala.

*Malawi.* In October, a National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights was organized by WIPO and the Government of Malawi, in Blantyre. It was attended by some 30 participants including authors, composers, performers of music, broadcasters, publishers and representatives of users of protected works. Lectures were delivered by government officials, artists and authors of Malawi and by a WIPO official.

*Nigeria.* In March, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a National Seminar on Nigerian Copyright-Law jointly organized in Lagos by WIPO and the Federal Ministries of Trade, Information and Culture, Education and Justice. It was attended by some 150 participants including lawyers, publishers, teachers, government officials, authors, artists, record producers, press representatives as well as other interested circles.

### *Asia and the Pacific*

*Bangladesh.* In July and August, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the coop-

eration of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Bhutan.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*China.* In July and August, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Cook Islands.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Fiji.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*India.* In February, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in an International Seminar on Publishing in the Electronic Age, with Special Reference to Developing Countries, organized by the National Book Trust of India in cooperation with the Federation of Indian Publishers, in New Delhi. It was attended by over 75 participants. In addition to India, the participants came from Bangladesh, Ghana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and the United States of America.

In July and August, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Indonesia.* In July and August, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation

of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

In September, a WIPO official spoke at a National Workshop on the Enforcement of Copyright Law, organized by the Government of Indonesia, in Jakarta. About 60 persons participated in the Workshop, including judges, public prosecutors, police officials, attorneys and local copyright specialists.

*Iran (Islamic Republic of).* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Kiribati.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Malaysia.* In February, a National Copyright Workshop was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Malaysia, in Kuala Lumpur. It was attended by over 100 participants who were publishers, authors, record producers, university faculty members, music publishers, press representatives and government officials from the Ministry of Trade and Industry and other government departments. During the Workshop, papers were presented by three Malaysian speakers, five WIPO consultants from Australia, India, Japan, the United Kingdom, the International Federation of Phonogram and Videogram Producers (IFPI), and two WIPO officials.

In July and August, three government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Maldives.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Mongolia.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual

Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Papua New Guinea.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Philippines.* In July and August, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Republic of Korea.* In July and August, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

In October and November, a government official undertook a study visit to various copyright institutions in the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, organized by WIPO and financed by the Government of the Republic of Korea. He had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on various aspects of copyright questions.

*Samoa.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Solomon Islands.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Sri Lanka.* In July and August, a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific was organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of

Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

In November, a government official undertook an individual study attachment, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of India, in New Delhi.

*Thailand.* In July and August, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Tuvalu.* In July and August, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

*Viet Nam.* In July and August, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, and with the financial support of UNDP.

#### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

*Bolivia.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUIISA, in Lima.

*Brazil.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUIISA, in Lima.

*Chile.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUIISA, in Lima.

In November, a government official undertook an Individual Training Course, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Argentina, in Buenos Aires.



*Colombia.* In February, a National Seminar on the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works was organized in Bogota by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and SUISA. The objective of the Seminar was to familiarize officials of the Colombian Government with the Berne Convention. It was attended by 23 participants from various ministries as well as other interested circles. The discussions on various elements of the Convention were conducted by the Director General of SUISA and by a WIPO official.

In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

In May, a Special Course on the Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights was organized in Zurich by WIPO, in cooperation with SUISA, for three officials from Colombia.

In August, two government officials attended a Practical Training Course organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Mexico, in Mexico City.

*Cuba.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

*Ecuador.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

*El Salvador.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

*Guatemala.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

In November, a government official attended a Practical Training Course on Copyright organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Mexico, in Mexico City.

*Haiti.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

*Honduras.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

*Mexico.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

*Peru.* In April, a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

Also in April, the *Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property (of Authors, Artists and Producers)* was organized in Lima by the Government of Peru, through the National Library of Peru, in cooperation with WIPO and the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú and with the financial support also of SUISA. About 560 participants from a number of Latin American countries attended the Congress, among them a number of magistrates from Peru. WIPO was represented by two officials. Twelve lectures were given by invited speakers, mostly from Latin America.

In November, a government official attended a Practical Training Course on Copyright organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Mexico, in Mexico City.

*Uruguay.* In April, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, as well as the Third International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Peru and SUISA, in Lima.

#### *Development of National and Regional Legislation and Institution Building in Developing Countries*

##### *Individual Countries in Africa*

*Benin.* In July, a government official undertook study visits to Côte d'Ivoire and Mali and had discussions with government officials there on the fight against piracy in those countries.

*Congo.* In April, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the promulgation of the regulations provided for in the Copyright Law of 1982 and on suitable training facilities for copyright officials of the Congo.

*Ghana.* In September, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on certain aspects of the implementation of the copyright law in Ghana.

*Liberia.* In January, a WIPO official visited Monrovia and had discussions with government officials on the revision of the Liberian copyright law.

Also in January, at the request of the Government of Liberia, WIPO sent a draft copyright law for its consideration.

In April, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials, *inter alia*, the draft new copyright law for Liberia.

*Malawi.* In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the assistance of WIPO in the drafting of a new copyright law and the details of a National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights to be organized in October in Blantyre.

*Mauritius.* In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Mauritius and had discussions with government officials on the revision of the Mauritius copyright law and the establishment of a Mauritian Society of Authors.

In March, a government official undertook a study visit to WIPO headquarters and SUIA in Zurich and had discussions with the Director General of WIPO and WIPO officials on assistance for setting up an appropriate copyright administration in Mauritius.

In May, the Minister for Education, Art and Culture visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on a suitable plan of assistance for 1989, on the implementation of the new copyright law as well as accession to international treaties.

In June, a government official undertook a study visit to WIPO headquarters and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on assistance for setting up an appropriate copyright administration. The government official also visited SUIA in Zurich.

*Nigeria.* In March, at the request of the Government of Nigeria, WIPO sent a draft copyright law for its consideration.

In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the assistance of WIPO in the drafting of a national copyright law.

In August, two government officials visited WIPO headquarters to discuss with WIPO officials, *inter alia*, the new draft copyright law of Nigeria.

In December, a new Copyright Decree, prepared with the advice and assistance of WIPO, was promulgated.

*Togo.* In April, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the possible holding of a national seminar in Lomé and on the proposed draft copyright law.

*Zimbabwe.* In December, a government official visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions with WIPO officials on copyright questions of mutual interest.

#### *Individual Arab Countries*

*Kuwait.* In June, two government officials discussed with a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials, in Geneva, a draft copyright law. The International Bureau sent comments on that law to the government in July.

#### *Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific*

*China.* In June, the Director General of the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC), accompanied by another NCAC official, visited WIPO and had discussions on the proposed copyright law in China with the Director General and WIPO officials. They also visited SUIA in Zurich.

In October, the Director General had discussions in Beijing with government officials on the proposed Chinese copyright law.

*Malaysia.* In February, two WIPO officials visited Kuala Lumpur and had discussions with government officials on certain aspects of the implementation of the new Copyright Act.

In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva certain questions relating to copyright protection in Malaysia.

*Papua New Guinea.* In January, at the request of the Government of Papua New Guinea, WIPO sent a draft copyright law for its consideration.

*Republic of Korea.* In October, a government official visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions with WIPO officials on various aspects of copyright questions.

*Viet Nam.* In November, at the request of the Government of Viet Nam, comments on their de-

crees on authors' rights were submitted to them by WIPO.

### *Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean*

*Colombia.* In May, three government officials visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions with WIPO officials on copyright matters, particularly on the administration of copyright in Colombia.

*El Salvador.* In December, the Vice-Minister of Justice visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions with WIPO officials on the assistance of WIPO in the drafting of a national copyright law and in the setting up of an appropriate copyright administration in El Salvador.

*Guatemala.* In April, a WIPO official visited Guatemala City and had discussions with government officials on copyright matters.

*Haiti.* In May, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the revision of the copyright law and the possibility of organizing a national seminar in Haiti and the building-up of a copyright administration.

*Honduras.* In May, a WIPO official visited Tegucigalpa to discuss with government officials copyright questions.

*Jamaica.* In May, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the proposed copyright law for Jamaica.

*Peru.* In April, two WIPO officials visited Lima and had discussions with government officials on copyright matters and the question of the accession of Peru to the Berne Convention.

*Uruguay.* In May, a WIPO official visited Montevideo to advise government officials on the drafting of a new copyright law.

In November, two WIPO officials visited Montevideo and discussed the draft copyright law with government officials.

### *Development of the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, Authors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries*

WIPO medals for inventors have been awarded since 1979. The purpose of the awards is to pro-

mote inventive and innovative activities, particularly in developing countries or for their benefit. 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 intervene in the selection. From the start of the program to December 31, 1988, a total of 162 medals were awarded to inventors and promoters of inventive activity from 42 countries. In 1988 alone, a total of 29 WIPO medals were awarded to inventors from 18 countries.

In February, a Deputy Director General presented a WIPO medal to a young inventor in Moscow.

In March, two WIPO medals were awarded to the two young winners of the third *Weekly Reader* national invention contest in Washington, and one WIPO medal was awarded at the 46th All-Japan Exhibition of School Children's Inventions in Tokyo.

In April, a WIPO medal was awarded at the exhibition "Invented in Sofia"; two WIPO medals were awarded to the best inventor and the best invention presented at the "National Exhibition of Inventions" in Pyongyang, and two WIPO medals were awarded at the "Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Technologies" to a woman inventor and to an inventor from a developing country.

In May, a WIPO official presented two WIPO medals to the inventor of the best invention in 1987 and to the best woman inventor of Yugoslavia at a special ceremony near Dubrovnik.

Also in May, two WIPO medals were awarded to young inventors at the "Canada-Wide Science Fair," in Ottawa.

Also in May, a WIPO official presented a special WIPO medal to an African inventor from Niger for his pioneering work in the field of solar energy, at a ceremony organized in the framework of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Conference of Heads of State and Government of Africa on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the OAU in Addis Ababa.

In June, a Deputy Director General presented a WIPO medal to a team of Soviet inventors at a ceremony in Moscow for the best invention of particular use in developing countries.

Also in June, a WIPO official presented a WIPO medal to a young inventor of Côte d'Ivoire at a special award ceremony of the fourth competition for young inventors in Abidjan.

In September, two WIPO medals were awarded to two teams of Syrian inventors for the best inventions at the Damascus International Fair.

In October, the Director General awarded three WIPO medals, on the occasion of the Beijing Inter-

national Exhibition of Inventions, to three Chinese inventors, namely, for the best invention and to the best woman inventor and the best young inventor.

Also in October, two WIPO medals were awarded to the best invention and the best young inventor at the "First Meeting of National Inventors" held in Bogota; two other WIPO medals were awarded at the "International Exhibition of Inventions, Technical Novelties, Know-How and Software" ("INVEX '88") held in Brno (Czechoslovakia) to a Czechoslovak inventor and to a team of inventors from the Soviet Union; and one WIPO medal was awarded to the best invention exhibited at the "Technology Fair '88" held in Rowa (Zimbabwe).

In December, a WIPO medal was awarded for the best invention with practical application in developing countries at the Thirty-Seventh World Exhibition of Inventions "BRUSSELS EUREKA," held in Brussels; and one WIPO medal was awarded to an Iraqi inventor, at the Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control (COSQC) Week ceremony, held in Baghdad; two WIPO medals were awarded to Mongolian Inventors at a special ceremony in Ulan Bator.

Also in December, a WIPO official discussed with government officials in Cotonou the holding of an exhibition and a workshop on the promotion of technological innovation.

*Others.* In January, a WIPO official visited the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) headquarters in Nairobi to discuss, together with the President of the Union of African Journalists (UAJ), the modalities for a joint UNEP-WIPO-UAJ award scheme for the best African inventions useful for the protection of the environment.

In February, a WIPO official discussed with government officials in Niamey the holding of a national seminar and exhibition for inventions as well as other measures aimed at the promotion of inventive and innovative activities in Niger.

Also in February, a WIPO official discussed with government officials in Abidjan the preparations for the African Conference on the Promotion of Innovation, held in Abidjan in June. Discussions also took place on the same subject with the President of the Côte d'Ivoire Association for the Promotion of Invention and Innovation.

In March, a WIPO official discussed with officials of the African Regional Centre of Technology (ARCT), in Dakar, a proposed WIPO-ARCT Award for African inventors.

In April, a Deputy Director General and another WIPO official attended the seventh Congress of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers (VOIR), in Moscow.

Also in April, the Director General and WIPO officials had discussions at WIPO headquarters with representatives of the China Association of Inventions on the preparations for the Symposium on Creativity and the Promotion of Inventive Activities to be held in Beijing, in October.

In June, an *African Conference on the Promotion of Innovation* was organized by WIPO with the financial support of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and UNDP, in Abidjan.

Sixty-six participants, representing government authorities, research and development institutions and associations of inventors from 23 countries, attended this conference, namely: Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, as well as officials from ARCT, the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and UNEP.

The various topics were presented by WIPO consultants from France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Senegal, Sudan, Sweden and Zaire, as well as by representatives of ARIPO and OAPI and two WIPO officials. The participation of the WIPO consultants from France, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Sweden was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Governments of France, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Sweden, respectively.

In October, the Director General and three WIPO officials attended a Symposium on Creativity and the Promotion of Inventive Activities, in Beijing which was organized jointly by WIPO and the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), in cooperation with the State and Technology Commission of China and the China Association of Inventions, and with the financial support of UNDP. The Symposium was attended by 125 participants.

Also in October, a WIPO official attended the General Assembly of IFIA held in Beijing.

Also in October, a Training Course on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities was organized in Varna (Bulgaria) by WIPO and the Government of Bulgaria.

In December, a National Seminar on the Promotion of Innovation was organized in Ouagadougou by WIPO and the Government of Burkina Faso. There were about 25 participants. Three WIPO consultants from Côte d'Ivoire, Niger and Senegal and two WIPO officials participated. The Seminar was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Development, in Developing Countries,  
of the Profession of Intellectual  
Property Lawyer and Agent*

In April, a WIPO official discussed with government officials of Pakistan, in Lahore, the possible introduction of intellectual property law teaching in universities.

From May to December, two officials of the NTD (Novel Technology Development) Patent Agency Ltd., a Chinese patent agency, went on study attachments to the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America. The participation of one of the officials was partly financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of the United States of America.

In July, WIPO issued a publication entitled *Background Reading Material on Intellectual Property*. The publication, funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Asia and the Pacific, was intended primarily for university teachers and students of intellectual property.

Also in July, the seventh annual meeting of the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP) took place in Washington. Ninety-three participants from 27 countries attended the meeting. In addition, the WIPO/ATRIP Working Group on Teaching Materials met during the same period. The travel and subsistence expenses of nine professors from China, India, Jordan, Lesotho, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka and Sudan were borne by WIPO.

In August, a university professor from Sri Lanka undertook a study visit to WIPO to collect and prepare teaching materials for the introduction of intellectual property courses at the University of Colombo. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Asia and the Pacific.

In October and November, a university professor from Pakistan undertook study visits to universities in London and Lausanne (Switzerland) and to WIPO to collect and prepare teaching materials for the possible introduction of intellectual property law courses at the University of Punjab. The study visits were funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Asia and the Pacific.

*WIPO Permanent Committee for  
Development Cooperation Related to  
Copyright and Neighboring Rights*

The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. In 1988, Argentina, Swaziland, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe became members of that Committee. Those recent accessions brought the number of

States party to the Permanent Committee to 84. They are the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### IV. Governing Bodies

*Madrid Union Assembly and  
Committee of Directors*

In April, the Assembly and the Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union for the International Registration of Marks met in extraordinary session. The following 23 States were represented: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia. Denmark participated in an observer capacity. In addition, representatives of one intergovernmental organization (Benelux Trademark Office (BBM)) and eight non-governmental organizations (Benelux Association of Trademark and Design Agents (BMM), European Communities Trade Mark Practitioners' Association (ECTA), French Association of Practitioners in Trademark and Design Law (APRAM), Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UE-PIP)) participated in an observer capacity.

Discussions were based on draft Regulations under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, prepared by the International Bureau, which were the result of a complete recasting of the Regulations in force (text of

June 21, 1974, as last revised on December 15, 1983) in order to improve their form and content.

After a general debate and a rule-by-rule examination, the Assembly and the Committee of Directors approved the draft Regulations, subject to a number of amendments. The date of entry into force of the revised Regulations was set at January 1, 1989.

*WIPO Coordination Committee  
(Extraordinary Session)*

In May, the Coordination Committee decided to give its approval to the appointment of Mr. Shahid Alikhan to the vacant post of Deputy Director General. The Committee also gave favorable advice to the Director General in respect of his intention to appoint Mr. Carlos A. Fernández-Ballesteros to the post of Director, Developing Countries (Copyright) Division, with the grade of D.1.

*Working Group on Staff Regulation 3.1bis*

In June, a Working Group, which had been convened by the Director General pursuant to the decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, at its eighteenth ordinary session in September 1987, to set up such a working group composed of representatives of the same States as are members of the Budget Committee, met in Geneva to examine Staff Regulation 3.1bis ("take-home pay differential") in all its aspects. The following 11 States, members of the WIPO Budget Committee, were represented: Brazil, Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Japan, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America. The Working Group conducted a full discussion and examination of Staff Regulation 3.1bis and adopted a report for submission to the WIPO Coordination Committee at its ordinary session in September 1988.

*Governing Bodies of WIPO and the  
Unions Administered by WIPO*

From September 26 to October 3, 1988, the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO held their nineteenth series of meetings in Geneva. Delegations from 88 States, 13 intergovernmental organizations and 10 non-governmental international organizations participated in the meetings.

This year the following six Governing Bodies met in ordinary or extraordinary sessions:

WIPO General Assembly, tenth session (2nd extraordinary session);

WIPO Coordination Committee, twenty-fifth session (19th ordinary session);

Paris Union Assembly, thirteenth session (5th extraordinary session);

Paris Union Conference of Representatives, fifteenth session (7th extraordinary session);

Paris Union Executive Committee, twenty-fourth session (24th ordinary session);

Berne Union Executive Committee, twenty-ninth session (19th ordinary session).

The main agenda items and the main decisions covered the following points:

*Activities from July 1, 1987, to June 30, 1988.*

The reports on those activities were considered and noted. In their statements the delegations, without exception, made special reference to the activities of the International Bureau in the field of development cooperation for the benefit of developing countries in the period under review.

The delegations of developing countries which spoke expressed satisfaction with the assistance, which many delegations described, that their countries had received from WIPO under its development cooperation program and which had permitted them to develop their intellectual property systems appropriately. In particular, they highlighted the benefits obtained from the development of human resources, advice on legislation, institution-building, computerization of administrative procedures, the provision of patent documentation and searches, and the encouragement of regional and subregional cooperation. They expressed the wish that the International Bureau would continue and increase its development cooperation activities. They also expressed appreciation of the support received from the donor countries, both industrialized and developing, and organizations, especially from UNDP, and called for the continuation and expansion of such support.

The delegations of industrialized countries which spoke referred to the assistance which they extended to developing countries through WIPO and pledged its continuation and, where feasible, its expansion. Such assistance took the form, among others, of training either through study visits, special courses in the donor countries or on the job, the dispatch of experts or speakers as WIPO consultants and the provision of equipment and documentation.

Several delegations commended the International Bureau on the initiatives and activities carried out in relation to intellectual property issues of topical interest and in the field of industrial property information. They referred in particular to the activities concerning the protection of intellectual property rights in emerging technologies such as

integrated circuits, biotechnological inventions and direct broadcasts by satellite, the harmonization of certain legal provisions for the protection of inventions, as well as the work undertaken in the framework of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

The Director General drew the attention of the delegations to the special exhibition on the theme of intellectual property and peace, which was on display in the lobby of the WIPO building and was organized in accordance with the program of the current biennium.

*Questions Concerning the Revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.* The Assembly of the Paris Union was informed that the Fifth Consultative Meeting on the Revision of the Paris Convention was held in September 1988. In that meeting, 10 representatives from each of the following Groups participated: Group of Developing Countries, Group B (industrialized market economy countries), Group D (industrialized socialist countries), and a representative of China.

During that meeting, the Group of Developing Countries and Group D made proposals for amendments to Articles 1 (on the definition of industrial property), 5A (on compulsory licenses in respect of patents for inventions) and *Squater* (on importation of products manufactured by a process patented in the importing country) of the Paris Convention; Group B neither accepted those proposals nor made any counterproposals.

During the meeting of the Assembly of the Paris Union, Group B undertook to make such counterproposals. Following a discussion on the developments during the Fifth Consultative Meeting, the Assembly of the Paris Union agreed on the following statement:

“The Assembly, in the light of the commitment undertaken by Group B that it would communicate, through its Spokesman, by June 15, 1989, written counterproposals to the written and oral proposals in respect of Articles 1, 5A and *Squater* made for or during the Fifth Consultative Meeting on the Revision of the Paris Convention (September 19 to 23, 1988), decided that the Sixth Consultative Meeting will take place from September 18 to 22, 1989, and that the continuation of the work of the revision of the Paris Convention, including the question of the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference, will be on the agenda of the next ordinary session of the Assembly of the Paris Union (September 25 to October 4, 1989).

It was understood that the said counterproposals need not be subscribed to by the totality of

Group B and that their contents are not predetermined.

It was also understood that WIPO would bear the travel costs of up to 10 participants from the Group of Developing Countries and one participant from China in the Sixth Consultative Meeting.”

*Establishment of an International Register of Audiovisual Works.* In its sessions held in September 1987, the competent Governing Bodies decided that WIPO would attempt the creation of an international register of audiovisual works and that a diplomatic conference for the adoption of a treaty be convened during the 1988–89 biennium—a treaty that would secure the evidentiary value of the international register—and also that the register be self-supporting; at no time would States be required to pay contributions to the Union created by the treaty.

In his memorandum to the 1988 session of the General Assembly of WIPO, the Director General indicated that the Diplomatic Conference—which had already been decided upon in principle at the 1987 session of the Governing Bodies—was scheduled to take place during the first half of 1989 and would be preceded by a meeting of a Committee of Experts for the preparation of that Diplomatic Conference to be convened in November 1988. The Director General also reported to the Assembly on the various possibilities existing for the initial financing of the International Register either at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva or, with the assistance of the Government of Austria, in Vienna.

The General Assembly approved the proposals by the Director General concerning the convocation of the Diplomatic Conference and of the Committee of Experts and, as far as the financing of the International Register is concerned, decided to await the outcome of the discussions between the Director General and the Government of Austria.

*Staff Matters.* The Coordination Committee gave favorable advice on the intent of the Director General to promote Mr. Rubén Beltrán (a national of Mexico) and Mr. Daniel Bouchez (a national of France) to grade D.1 and to appoint Mr. S. Ramaiah (a national of India) to the post of Director, Development Cooperation and External Relations Bureau for Asia and the Pacific. Mr. Ramaiah took up his duties on January 1, 1989.

## V. Staff and Support Activities

*Missions.* During the period under review, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in Austria, China, France,

Jordan, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Missions were undertaken by Deputy Directors General to Australia, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Japan, Jordan, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

In addition to the missions referred to above, the following countries were visited by other officials or by consultants of WIPO: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Hong Kong.

*Headquarters Buildings.* In June, the construction of an additional floor (which will be the fifth floor) and other changes in the so-called "BIRPI Building" were started.

*United Nations.* The Director General and other officials of WIPO participated in the work of a number of intersecretariat 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 and programs of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in Geneva in April and in New York in October, the Organizational Committee and the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operations) (CCSQ (OPS)) and on Administrative Questions (Finance and Budget) and (Personnel) (CCAQ (FB) and CCAQ (PER)) of the ACC which met in New York in September and July, respectively, as well as the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development. WIPO officials participated in Rome, in March, and in Montreal, in May, in meet-

ings of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and its subsidiary organ (Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ)). In May, a WIPO official participated in the eighth interagency consultation on the least developed countries, which was held in Geneva.

In July, WIPO was represented at the Second Regular Session of 1988 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva.

Also in July, a WIPO official participated in the Interagency Consultation on Ocean Affairs, and in the ACC-CPC (Coordination and Programme Committee) meeting in Geneva.

In August, WIPO was represented at a solemn meeting organized by the United Nations for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, in New York.

In September, a Deputy Director General had discussions with UN officials in New York on the possible declaration of an International Inventors Day and the possible issuance of special postage stamps on the theme of intellectual property and peace. As far as the issuance of stamps was concerned, it was agreed that discussions would continue early in 1989. In regard to the International Inventors Day, it was decided that further action on the proposal be deferred in view of the already long list of proposed Days that await action by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

In October, WIPO was represented at the meeting organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), in New York.

In November, WIPO was represented at a special meeting to commemorate the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, in Geneva.

Also in November, a WIPO official participated, in Tokyo, in an International Training Course organized jointly by the United Nations Asia Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in reports concerning, among others, implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, assistance to the front-line States, the implementation of various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the policy of apartheid in South Africa, the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, the Role of Women in Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries (TCDC), the measures taken in favor



of Least Developed Countries (LDC), WIPO's information services, the implementation of the Vienna Program of Action (end-of-decade-review) and with respect to activities in new and emerging fields of science and technology.

*International Computing Centre (ICC)*. In March, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the ICC, in Paris.

In September, two WIPO officials participated in the annual meeting of the ICC, in New York.

*United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)*. In April and May and in September, WIPO was represented at the 34th and 35th sessions of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board, in Geneva.

In October, WIPO officials participated in UNCTAD's 1988 Enterprise Symposium on "Transfer of Technology for Efficiency and Growth—the Entrepreneur's Perspective," in Geneva.

*United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*. In February, a WIPO official participated in a UNDP Interagency Working Group on Evaluation, in Geneva.

In March, a WIPO official attended a UNDP Intergovernmental Meeting on the Fourth UNDP Regional Programme for Arab States, in Casablanca.

In June and July, a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials attended the 35th session of the UNDP Governing Council, in Geneva.

In September, a Deputy Director General had discussions with the Administrator of UNDP and other UNDP officials in New York.

In December, a WIPO official attended an Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting (IACM) convened by UNDP in New York.

*General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)*. In March, May, July, September, October and November, WIPO officials attended meetings of the GATT Negotiating Group on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Including Trade in Counterfeit Goods, in Geneva. At the invitation of the Negotiating Group, the International Bureau prepared a *document* referring to provisions of existing international conventions providing protection in the following fields of intel-

lectual property: patents, copyright and neighboring rights, trademarks, appellations of origin and geographical indications, and industrial designs. Subsequently, again at the invitation of the Negotiating Group, the International Bureau prepared a *study*, in three documents totalling about 120 pages, on the existence, scope and form of generally internationally accepted and applied standards and norms for the protection of intellectual property for each of the following seven subjects: patents, copyright, trademarks, layout-designs of integrated circuits, industrial designs, geographical indications, and neighboring rights. That study covers the existing standards and norms provided in international treaties and guidelines, the current WIPO activities and the commonly applied national provisions and practices as regards the following topics: (i) subject matter to which the right applies/does not apply, (ii) criteria for obtaining protection, (iii) duration/cost of procedures for obtaining the right, (iv) scope of the right conferred, (v) duration of the right, (vi) cost of procedures for maintaining the right, (vii) compulsory licensing, (viii) procedures available for enforcement of rights and remedies/sanctions in cases of infringement, (ix) international dispute settlement mechanisms. In addition, *written information* on WIPO activities was furnished to the Negotiating Group through documents prepared by the GATT Secretariat in consultation with the International Bureau. Other *information* was provided *orally* and replies given to questions raised by various delegations during the meetings of that Group. In December, two WIPO officials attended the GATT Trade Negotiations Committee Meeting at ministerial level which was held in Montreal.

*United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)*. In January, a WIPO official had discussions with UNEP officials in Nairobi on matters of common interest.

*United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*. In September, a WIPO official participated in the first ordinary session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the World Decade for Cultural Development, in Paris.

In November, a Deputy Director General participated in the seventh session of the Intergovernmental Council for the General Information Programme, in Paris.



**Studies**

**The Possibilities for Copyright Protection of Software  
in the European Socialist Countries**

Péter GYERTYÁNFY\*



















**Correspondence**

**Letter from Canada**

**Update on Canada's Copyright Law**

Wanda NOEL and Lesley E. HARRIS\*









## Calendar of Meetings

### WIPO Meetings

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

1989

- May 8 to 26 (Washington)**      **Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits**  
 The Diplomatic Conference will negotiate and should adopt a Treaty on the protection of layout-designs of integrated circuits.  
*Invitations:* States members of WIPO or the Paris or Berne Unions and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of WIPO or the Paris or Berne Unions and certain organizations.
- May 29 to June 2 (Geneva)**      **WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Thirteenth Session)**  
 The Committee will review and evaluate the activities undertaken under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the Committee's last session (May 1988) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.
- June 12 to 28 (Madrid)**      **Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks**  
 The Diplomatic Conference will negotiate and should adopt a Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Madrid Union, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, the United Kingdom and, as observers, the other States members of the Paris Union as well as certain organizations.
- June 26 to July 3 (Paris)**      **Berne Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works: Executive Committee (Extraordinary Session) (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)**  
 The Committee will mainly review the activities undertaken and the meetings held since the Committee's last session (June 1987) as far as substantive issues of copyright protection are concerned.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union and, as observers, other States party to the Berne Convention and certain organizations.
- July 5 to 7 (Geneva)**      **Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations: Intergovernmental Committee (Ordinary Session) (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)**  
 The Committee will review the status of the international protection of neighboring rights under the Rome Convention.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Intergovernmental Committee and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.
- September 25 to October 4 (Geneva)**      **Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twentieth Series of Meetings)**  
 All the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO meet in ordinary sessions every two years in odd-numbered years.  
 In the sessions in 1989, the Governing Bodies will, *inter alia*, review and evaluate activities undertaken since July 1988, and consider and adopt the draft program and budget for the 1990-91 biennium.  
*Invitations:* States members of WIPO and the Unions and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.



- September 26 (Geneva)**                    **Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) (Second Session)**  
 The Committee will discuss its main activities and plans for the future.  
*Invitations:* States and organizations members of the Committee and, as observers, certain other States and organizations.
- October 9 to 13 (Moscow)**                **International Forum on the Role of Industrial Property in Economic Cooperation Arrangements** (organized jointly with the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the Soviet Union)  
 The Forum will deal with questions of industrial property in joint ventures among enterprises in industrialized and developing countries having different economic and social systems, and other cooperative economic arrangements, particularly in the field of the transfer of high technology, trade in goods bearing trademarks and franchizing of services.  
*Invitations:* The Forum will be open to the public. Participants other than representatives of governments will be requested to pay a registration fee.
- November 1 and 2 (Beijing)**                **Worldwide Symposium on the International Patent System in the 21st Century** (organized jointly with the Chinese Patent Office)  
 The Symposium will be conducted in three half-day sessions, each dealing with one of the following three topics: internationalization of the patent system; computerization of the patent system; patent documentation, search and examination.  
*Invitations:* States members of WIPO, certain intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations having observer status in WIPO.
- November 6 to 10 (Geneva)**                **Committee of Experts on Model Provisions for Legislation in the Field of Copyright (Second Session)**  
 The Committee will continue to consider proposed standards in the field of literary and artistic works for the purposes of national legislation on the basis of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Berne Union or WIPO and, as observers, certain organizations.
- November 13 to 24 (Geneva)**                **Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions (Seventh Session)**  
 The Committee will continue to examine a draft treaty on the harmonization of certain provisions in laws for the protection of inventions.  
*Invitations:* States members of the Paris Union and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.

## UPOV Meetings

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

**1989**

- October 16 (Geneva)**                    **Consultative Committee (Fortieth Session)**  
 The Committee will prepare the twenty-third ordinary session of the Council.  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV.
- October 17 and 18 (Geneva)**                **Council (Twenty-third Ordinary Session)**  
 The Council will examine the program and budget for the 1990-91 biennium, the reports on the activities of UPOV in 1988 and the first part of 1989.  
*Invitations:* Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

## Other Meetings in the Fields of Copyright and/or Neighboring Rights

### Non-Governmental Organizations

#### 1989

May 24 to 26 (Ixtapa Zihuatanejo)	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): Legal and Legislation Committee
July 10 to 12 (Geneva)	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP): Annual Meeting
September 21 to 23 (Corfu)	International Federation of Musicians (FIM): Congress
September 26 to 30 (Quebec)	International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI): Congress
October 17 to 20 (Rome)	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO): Annual General Meeting



