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WIPO 1994

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Treaties

(Status on January 1, 1994)

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization WIPO Convention (1967), amended in 1979

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B)*	
Albania	June 30, 1992	-	B
Algeria	April 16, 1975	P	-
Angola	April 15, 1985	-	-
Argentina	October 8, 1980	P	B
Armenia	April 22, 1993	-	-
Australia	August 10, 1972	P	B
Austria	August 11, 1973	P	B
Bahamas	January 4, 1977	P	B
Bangladesh	May 11, 1985	P	-
Barbados	October 5, 1979	P	B
Belarus	April 26, 1970	P	-
Belgium	January 31, 1975	P	B
Benin	March 9, 1975	P	B
Bhutan	March 16, 1994	-	-
Bolivia	July 6, 1993	P	B
Bosnia and Herzegovina	March 6, 1992	P	B
Brazil	March 20, 1975	P	B
Bulgaria	May 19, 1970	P	B
Burkina Faso	August 23, 1975	P	B
Burundi	March 30, 1977	P	-
Cameroon	November 3, 1973	P	B
Canada	June 26, 1970	P	B
Central African Republic	August 23, 1978	P	B
Chad	September 26, 1970	P	B
Chile	June 25, 1975	P	B
China	June 3, 1980	P	B
Colombia	May 4, 1980	-	B
Congo	December 2, 1975	P	B
Costa Rica	June 10, 1981	-	B
Côte d'Ivoire	May 1, 1974	P	B
Croatia	October 8, 1991	P	B
Cuba	March 27, 1975	P	-
Cyprus	October 26, 1984	P	B
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	P	B
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	August 17, 1974	P	-
Denmark	April 26, 1970	P	B
Ecuador	May 22, 1988	-	B
Egypt	April 21, 1975	P	B
El Salvador	September 18, 1979	P	B
Estonia	February 5, 1994	-	-

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B)	
Fiji	March 11, 1972	-	B
Finland	September 8, 1970	P	B
France	October 18, 1974	P	B
Gabon	June 6, 1975	P	B
Gambia	December 10, 1980	P	B
Germany	September 19, 1970	P	B
Ghana	June 12, 1976	P	B
Greece	March 4, 1976	P	B
Guatemala	April 30, 1983	-	-
Guinea	November 13, 1980	P	B
Guinea-Bissau	June 28, 1988	P	B
Haiti	November 2, 1983	P	-
Holy See	April 20, 1975	P	B
Honduras	November 15, 1983	P	B
Hungary	April 26, 1970	P	B
Iceland	September 13, 1986	P	B
India	May 1, 1975	-	B
Indonesia	December 18, 1979	P	-
Iraq	January 21, 1976	P	-
Ireland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Israel	April 26, 1970	P	B
Italy	April 20, 1977	P	B
Jamaica	December 25, 1978	-	B
Japan	April 20, 1975	P	B
Jordan	July 12, 1972	P	-
Kazakhstan	December 25, 1991	P	-
Kenya	October 5, 1971	P	B
Latvia	January 21, 1993	P	-
Lebanon	December 30, 1986	P	B
Lesotho	November 18, 1986	P	B
Liberia	March 8, 1989	-	B
Libya	September 28, 1976	P	B
Liechtenstein	May 21, 1972	P	B
Lithuania	April 30, 1992	-	-
Luxembourg	March 19, 1975	P	B
Madagascar	December 22, 1989	P	B
Malawi	June 11, 1970	P	B
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	P	B
Mali	August 14, 1982	P	B
Malta	December 7, 1977	P	B
Mauritania	September 17, 1976	P	B
Mauritius	September 21, 1976	P	B
Mexico	June 14, 1975	P	B
Monaco	March 3, 1975	P	B
Mongolia	February 28, 1979	P	-

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B)*	
Morocco	July 27, 1971	P	B
Namibia	December 23, 1991	-	B
Netherlands	January 9, 1975	P	B
New Zealand	June 20, 1984	P	B
Nicaragua	May 5, 1985	-	-
Niger	May 18, 1975	P	B
Norway	June 8, 1974	P	B
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	-	B
Panama	September 17, 1983	-	-
Paraguay	June 20, 1987	-	B
Peru	September 4, 1980	-	B
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	B
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B
Qatar	September 3, 1976	-	-
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P	-
Republic of Moldova	December 25, 1991	P	-
Romania	April 26, 1970	P	B
Russian Federation	December 25, 1991	P	-
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P	B
Saint Lucia	August 21, 1993	-	B
San Marino	June 26, 1991	P	-
Saudi Arabia	May 22, 1982	-	-
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sierra Leone	May 18, 1986	-	-
Singapore	December 10, 1990	-	-
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	P	B
Slovenia	June 25, 1991	P	B
Somalia	November 18, 1982	-	-
South Africa	March 23, 1975	P	B
Spain	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	P	B
Sudan	February 15, 1974	P	-
Suriname	November 25, 1975	P	B
Swaziland	August 18, 1988	P	-
Sweden	April 26, 1970	P	B
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Thailand	December 25, 1989	-	B
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	P	B
Togo	April 28, 1975	P	B
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	P	B
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	P	B
Turkey	May 12, 1976	P	B
Uganda	October 18, 1973	P	-
Ukraine	April 26, 1970	P	-

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B)	
United Arab Emirates	September 24, 1974	-	-
United Kingdom	April 26, 1970	P	B
United Republic of Tanzania	December 30, 1983	P	-
United States of America	August 25, 1970	P	B
Uruguay	December 21, 1979	P	B
Uzbekistan	December 25, 1991	P	-
Venezuela	November 23, 1984	-	B
Viet Nam	July 2, 1976	P	-
Yemen	March 29, 1979	-	-
Yugoslavia	October 11, 1973	P	B
Zaire	January 28, 1975	P	B
Zambia	May 14, 1977	P	B
Zimbabwe	December 29, 1981	P	B

(Total: 143 States)

* "P" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), founded by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

"B" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), founded by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Administered by WIPO

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

Berne Convention (1886), completed at Paris (1896), revised at Berlin (1908),
completed at Berne (1914), revised at Rome (1928), at Brussels (1948),
at Stockholm (1967) and at Paris (1971), and amended in 1979

(Berne Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Albania	March 6, 1994	Paris: March 6, 1994
Argentina	June 10, 1967	Brussels: June 10, 1967 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: October 8, 1980
Australia	April 14, 1928	Paris: March 1, 1978
Austria	October 1, 1920	Paris: August 21, 1982
Bahamas	July 10, 1973	Brussels: July 10, 1973 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 8, 1977 ¹¹
Barbados	July 30, 1983	Paris: July 30, 1983
Belgium	December 5, 1887	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: February 12, 1975
Benin	January 3, 1961 ¹²	Paris: March 12, 1975
Bolivia	November 4, 1993	Paris: November 4, 1993
Bosnia and Herzegovina	March 6, 1992	Paris: March 6, 1992 ⁷
Brazil	February 9, 1922	Paris: April 20, 1975
Bulgaria	December 5, 1921	Paris: December 4, 1974 ¹¹
Burkina Faso	August 19, 1963 ¹³	Paris: January 24, 1976
Cameroon	September 21, 1964 ¹²	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: November 10, 1973
Canada	April 10, 1928	Rome: August 1, 1931 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: July 7, 1970
Central African Republic	September 3, 1977	Paris: September 3, 1977
Chad	November 25, 1971	Brussels: November 25, 1971 ^{2,4} Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: November 25, 1971
Chile	June 5, 1970	Paris: July 10, 1975
China	October 15, 1992	Paris: October 15, 1992 ⁶
Colombia	March 7, 1988	Paris: March 7, 1988
Congo	May 8, 1962 ¹²	Paris: December 5, 1975
Costa Rica	June 10, 1978	Paris: June 10, 1978
Côte d'Ivoire	January 1, 1962	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: May 4, 1974
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Paris: October 8, 1991 ⁷
Cyprus	February 24, 1964 ¹²	Paris: July 27, 1983 ⁷
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Paris: January 1, 1993
Denmark	July 1, 1903	Paris: June 30, 1979
Ecuador	October 9, 1991	Paris: October 9, 1991
Egypt	June 7, 1977	Paris: June 7, 1977 ^{6,11}
El Salvador	February 19, 1994	Paris: February 19, 1994
Fiji	December 1, 1971 ¹²	Brussels: December 1, 1971 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: March 15, 1972
Finland	April 1, 1928	Paris: November 1, 1986
France	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
Gabon	March 26, 1962	Paris: June 10, 1975
Gambia	March 7, 1993	Paris: March 7, 1993

State	Date on which State became part to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Germany	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 ⁵ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 22, 1974
Ghana	October 11, 1991	Paris: October 11, 1991
Greece	November 9, 1920	Paris: March 8, 1976
Guinea	November 20, 1980	Paris: November 20, 1980
Guinea-Bissau	July 22, 1991	Paris: July 22, 1991
Holy See	September 12, 1935	Paris: April 24, 1975
Honduras	January 25, 1990	Paris: January 25, 1990
Hungary	February 14, 1922	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
Iceland	September 7, 1947	Rome: September 7, 1947 ⁷ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 28, 1984
India	April 1, 1928	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: May 6, 1984 ^{6,9,10} Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ¹¹
Ireland	October 5, 1927	Brussels: July 5, 1959 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: December 21, 1970
Israel	March 24, 1950	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ³
Italy	December 5, 1887	Paris: November 14, 1979
Jamaica	January 1, 1994	Paris: January 1, 1994 ⁶
Japan	July 15, 1899	Paris: April 24, 1975
Kenya	June 11, 1993	Paris: June 11, 1993
Lebanon	September 30, 1947	Rome: September 30, 1947
Lesotho	September 28, 1989	Paris: September 28, 1989 ^{6,11}
Liberia	March 8, 1989	Paris: March 8, 1989 ^{6,11}
Libya	September 28, 1976	Paris: September 28, 1976 ¹¹
Liechtenstein	July 30, 1931	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: May 25, 1972
Luxembourg	June 20, 1888	Paris: April 20, 1975
Madagascar	January 1, 1966	Brussels: January 1, 1966
Malawi	October 12, 1991	Paris: October 12, 1991
Malaysia	October 1, 1990	Paris: October 1, 1990 ⁶
Mali	March 19, 1962 ¹²	Paris: December 5, 1977
Malta	September 21, 1964	Rome: September 21, 1964 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 12, 1977 ¹¹
Mauritania	February 6, 1973	Paris: September 21, 1976
Mauritius	May 10, 1989	Paris: May 10, 1989 ^{6,11}
Mexico	June 11, 1967	Paris: December 17, 1974 ⁶
Monaco	May 30, 1889	Paris: November 23, 1974
Morocco	June 16, 1917	Paris: May 17, 1987
Namibia	March 21, 1990	Paris: December 24, 1993
Netherlands	November 1, 1912	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: January 30, 1986 ¹⁴ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ¹⁵
New Zealand	April 24, 1928	Rome: December 4, 1947
Niger	May 2, 1962 ¹²	Paris: May 21, 1975
Nigeria	September 14, 1993	Paris: September 14, 1993
Norway	April 13, 1896	Brussels: January 28, 1963 ⁵ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: June 13, 1974
Pakistan	July 5, 1948	Rome: July 5, 1948 ² Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ³

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Paraguay	January 2, 1992	Paris: January 2, 1992
Peru	August 20, 1988	Paris: August 20, 1988
Philippines	August 1, 1951	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: July 16, 1980
Poland	January 28, 1920	Rome: November 21, 1935 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: August 4, 1990
Portugal	March 29, 1911	Paris: January 12, 1979 ¹⁶
Romania	January 1, 1927	Rome: August 6, 1936 ² Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ^{3,11}
Rwanda	March 1, 1984	Paris: March 1, 1984
Saint Lucia	August 24, 1993	Paris: August 24, 1993 ¹¹
Senegal	August 25, 1962	Paris: August 12, 1975
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	Paris: January 1, 1993
Slovenia	June 25, 1991	Paris: June 25, 1991 ⁷
South Africa	October 3, 1928	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: March 24, 1975 ¹¹
Spain	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: February 19, 1974
Sri Lanka	July 20, 1959 ¹²	Rome: July 20, 1959 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: September 23, 1978
Suriname	February 23, 1977	Paris: February 23, 1977
Sweden	August 1, 1904	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: September 20, 1973
Switzerland	December 5, 1887	Paris: September 25, 1993
Thailand	July 17, 1931	Berlin: July 17, 1931 ⁸ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 29, 1980 ¹¹
The former Yugoslav		
Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	Paris: September 8, 1991 ⁷
Togo	April 30, 1975	Paris: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	Paris: August 16, 1988
Tunisia	December 5, 1887	Paris: August 16, 1975 ¹¹
Turkey	January 1, 1952	Brussels: January 1, 1952 ⁷
United Kingdom	December 5, 1887	Paris: January 2, 1990
United States of America	March 1, 1989	Paris: March 1, 1989
Uruguay	July 10, 1967	Paris: December 28, 1979
Venezuela	December 30, 1982	Paris: December 30, 1982 ¹¹
Yugoslavia	June 17, 1930	Paris: September 2, 1975 ⁷
Zaire	October 8, 1963 ¹²	Paris: January 31, 1975
Zambia	January 2, 1992	Paris: January 2, 1992
Zimbabwe	April 18, 1980	Rome: April 18, 1980 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 30, 1981

(Total: 105 States)

¹ "Paris" means the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971 (Paris Act); "Stockholm" means the said Convention as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Brussels" means the said Convention as revised at Brussels on June 26, 1948 (Brussels Act); "Rome" means the said Convention as revised at Rome on June 2, 1928 (Rome Act); "Berlin" means the said Convention as revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908 (Berlin Act).

² This State deposited its instrument of ratification of (or of accession to) the Stockholm Act in its entirety; however, Articles 1 to 21 (substantive clauses) of the said Act have not entered into force.

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁴ In accordance with the provision of Article 29 of the Stockholm Act applicable to the States outside the Union which accede to the said Act, this State is bound by Articles 1 to 20 of the Brussels Act.

⁵ This State has declared that it admits the application of the Appendix of the Paris Act to works of which it is the State of origin by States which have made a declaration under Article VI(1)(i) of the Appendix or a notification under Article I of the Appendix. The declarations took effect on October 18, 1973, for Germany, and on March 8, 1974, for Norway.

⁶ Pursuant to Article I of the Appendix of the Paris Act, this State availed itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the said Appendix. The relevant declaration is effective until October 10, 1994.

⁷ Subject to the reservation concerning the right of translation.

⁸ Subject to reservations concerning works of applied art, conditions and formalities required for protection, the right of translation, the right of reproduction of articles published in newspapers or periodicals, the right of performance, and the application of the Convention to works not yet in the public domain at the date of its coming into force.

⁹ This State declared that its ratification shall not apply to the provisions of Article 14bis(2)(b) of the Paris Act (presumption of legitimation for some authors who have brought contributions to the making of the cinematographic work).

¹⁰ This State notified the designation of the competent authority provided by Article 15(4) of the Paris Act.

¹¹ With the declaration provided for in Article 33(2) relating to the International Court of Justice.

¹² Date on which the declaration of continued adherence was sent, after the accession of the State to independence.

¹³ Burkina Faso, which had acceded to the Berne Convention (Brussels Act) as from August 19, 1963, denounced the said Convention as from September 20, 1970. Later on, Burkina Faso acceded again to the Berne Convention (Paris Act); this accession took effect on January 24, 1976.

¹⁴ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹⁵ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe. Articles 22 to 38 of the Paris Act apply also to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

¹⁶ Pursuant to the provisions of Article 14bis(2)(c) of the Paris Act, this State has made a declaration to the effect that the undertaking by authors to bring contributions to the making of a cinematographic work must be in a written agreement. This declaration was received on November 5, 1986.

**International Convention for the Protection of Performers,
Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations***

Rome Convention (1961)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Argentina	March 2, 1992	Ireland ¹	September 19, 1979
Australia ¹	September 30, 1992	Italy ¹	April 8, 1975
Austria ¹	June 9, 1973	Jamaica	January 27, 1994
Barbados	September 18, 1983	Japan ¹	October 26, 1989
Bolivia	November 29, 1993	Lesotho ¹	January 26, 1990
Brazil	September 29, 1965	Luxembourg ¹	February 25, 1976
Burkina Faso	January 14, 1988	Mexico	May 18, 1964
Chile	September 5, 1974	Monaco ¹	December 6, 1985
Colombia	September 17, 1976	Netherlands ^{1,2}	October 7, 1993
Congo ¹	May 18, 1964	Niger ¹	May 18, 1964
Costa Rica	September 9, 1971	Nigeria ¹	October 29, 1993
Czech Republic ¹	January 1, 1993	Norway ¹	July 10, 1978
Denmark ¹	September 23, 1965	Panama	September 2, 1983
Dominican Republic	January 27, 1987	Paraguay	February 26, 1970
Ecuador	May 18, 1964	Peru	August 7, 1985
El Salvador	June 29, 1979	Philippines	September 25, 1984
Fiji ¹	April 11, 1972	Slovakia ¹	January 1, 1993
Finland ¹	October 21, 1983	Spain ¹	November 14, 1991
France ¹	July 3, 1987	Sweden ¹	May 18, 1964
Germany ¹	October 21, 1966	Switzerland ¹	September 24, 1993
Greece	January 6, 1993	United Kingdom ¹	May 18, 1964
Guatemala	January 14, 1977	Uruguay	July 4, 1977
Honduras	February 16, 1990		

(Total: 45 States)

* The secretarial tasks relating to this Convention are performed jointly with the International Labour Office and Unesco.

¹ The instruments of ratification or accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the following States contain declarations made under the articles mentioned hereafter (with reference to publication in *Le Droit d'auteur (Copyright)* for the years 1962 to 1964 and in *Copyright* since 1965):

Australia, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1992, p. 301];
Austria, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) and 1(b) [1973, p. 67];
Czech Republic, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1964, p. 110];
Congo, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1964, p. 127];
Denmark, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) and 17 [1965, p. 214];
Fiji, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1972, pp. 88 and 178];
Finland, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(i), (ii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [1983, p. 287];
France, Articles 5(3) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1987, p. 184];
Germany, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)) and 16(1)(a)(iv) [1966, p. 237];
Ireland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii) [1979, p. 218];
Italy, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [1975, p. 44];
Japan, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) [1989, p. 288];
Lesotho, Article 16(1)(a)(ii) and (b) [1990, p. 95];
Luxembourg, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1976, p. 24];
Monaco, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1985, p. 422];
Netherlands, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1993, p. 253];
Niger, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1963, p. 155];
Nigeria, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1993, p. 253];
Norway, Articles 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1978, p. 133; in respect of 16(1)(a)(ii) modified: 1989, p. 288];
Slovakia, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1964, p. 110];
Spain, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1991, p. 221];
Sweden, Article 16(1)(b) [1962, p. 138; 1986, p. 382];
Switzerland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1993, p. 254];
United Kingdom, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1963, p. 244]; the same declarations were made for Gibraltar and Bermuda [1967, p. 36; 1970, p. 108].

² Accession for the Kingdom in Europe.

**Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms
Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms**

Phonograms Convention (Geneva, 1971)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Argentina.....	June 30, 1973	Israel	May 1, 1978
Australia.	June 22, 1974	Italy*.....	March 24, 1977
Austria.....	August 21, 1982	Jamaica	January 11, 1994
Barbados	July 29, 1983	Japan.....	October 14, 1978
Brazil	November 28, 1975	Kenya	April 21, 1976
Burkina Faso	January 30, 1988	Luxembourg.....	March 8, 1976
Chile.....	March 24, 1977	Mexico.....	December 21, 1973
China.....	April 30, 1993	Monaco.....	December 2, 1974
Costa Rica.....	June 17, 1982	Netherlands ¹	October 12, 1993
Cyprus	September 30, 1993	New Zealand.....	August 13, 1976
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Norway.....	August 1, 1978
Denmark.....	March 24, 1977	Panama.....	June 29, 1974
Ecuador.....	September 14, 1974	Paraguay.....	February 13, 1979
Egypt.....	April 23, 1978	Peru.....	August 24, 1985
El Salvador.....	February 9, 1979	Republic of Korea	October 10, 1987
Fiji	April 18, 1973	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993
Finland*.....	April 18, 1973	Spain.....	August 24, 1974
France	April 18, 1973	Sweden.....	April 18, 1973
Germany.....	May 18, 1974	Switzerland.....	September 30, 1993
Greece.....	February 9, 1994	Trinidad and Tobago	October 1, 1988
Guatemala.....	February 1, 1977	United Kingdom.....	April 18, 1973
Holy See.....	July 18, 1977	United States of America.....	March 10, 1974
Honduras	March 6, 1990	Uruguay	January 18, 1983
Hungary.....	May 28, 1975	Venezuela	November 18, 1982
India.....	February 12, 1975	Zaire	November 29, 1977

(Total: 50 States)

¹ Accession for the Kingdom in Europe.

* This State has declared, in accordance with Article 7(4) of the Convention, that it will apply the criterion according to which it affords protection to producers of phonograms solely on the basis of the place of first fixation instead of the criterion of the nationality of the producer.

**Convention Relating to the Distribution
of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite
Satellites Convention (Brussels, 1974)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Armenia	December 13, 1993	Morocco	June 30, 1983
Australia	October 26, 1990	Nicaragua	August 25, 1979
Austria	August 6, 1982	Panama	September 25, 1985
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Peru	August 7, 1985
Germany*	August 25, 1979	Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Greece	October 22, 1991	Slovenia	June 25, 1991
Italy*	July 7, 1981	Switzerland	September 24, 1993
Kenya	August 25, 1979	United States of America	March 7, 1985
Mexico	August 25, 1979	Yugoslavia	August 25, 1979

(Total: 18 States)

* With a declaration, pursuant to Article 2(2) of the Convention, that the protection accorded under Article 2(1) is restricted in its territory to a period of 25 years after the expiry of the calendar year in which the transmission by satellite has occurred.

**Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol
Nairobi Treaty (1981)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Algeria	August 16, 1984	India	October 19, 1983
Argentina	January 10, 1986	Italy	October 25, 1985
Barbados	February 28, 1986	Jamaica	March 17, 1984
Belarus	December 25, 1991	Kenya	September 25, 1982
Bolivia	August 11, 1985	Mexico	May 16, 1985
Brazil	August 10, 1984	Morocco	November 11, 1993
Bulgaria	May 6, 1984	Oman	March 26, 1986
Chile	December 14, 1983	Qatar	July 23, 1983
Congo	March 8, 1983	Russian Federation	December 25, 1991
Cuba	October 21, 1984	San Marino	March 18, 1986
Cyprus	August 11, 1985	Senegal	August 6, 1984
Egypt	October 1, 1982	Sri Lanka	February 19, 1984
El Salvador	October 14, 1984	Syria	April 13, 1984
Equatorial Guinea	September 25, 1982	Togo	December 8, 1983
Ethiopia	September 25, 1982	Tunisia	May 21, 1983
Greece	August 29, 1983	Uganda	October 21, 1983
Guatemala	February 21, 1983	Uruguay	April 16, 1984

(Total: 34 States)

Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works
Film Register Treaty (Geneva, 1989)
(FRT Union)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Argentina	July 29, 1992	Czech Republic	January 1, 1993
Austria	February 27, 1991	France	February 27, 1991
Brazil	June 26, 1993	Mexico	February 27, 1991
Burkina Faso	February 27, 1991	Senegal	April 3, 1994
Chile	December 29, 1993	Slovakia	January 1, 1993

(Total: 10 States)

Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits*
(Washington, 1989)

Signatory States

China, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Liberia, Yugoslavia, Zambia (8).

Ratification

Egypt (1).

* This instrument is not yet in force.

CONTRIBUTION CLASSES OF STATES MEMBERS OF WIPO
AND/OR THE PARIS AND/OR BERNE UNIONS*

Albania	IX	Guinea	Ster	Philippines	S
Algeria	VII	Guinea-Bissau	Ster	Poland	VI
Angola	Sbis			Portugal	IVbis
Argentina	VIbis	Haiti	Ster		
Armenia	IX	Holy See	VIII	Qatar	S
Australia	III	Honduras	Sbis		
Austria	IVbis	Hungary	VI	Republic of Korea	VII
				Republic of Moldova	IX
Bahamas	S	Iceland	VIII	Romania	VIbis
Bangladesh	Ster	India	VIbis	Russian Federation	IV
Barbados	Sbis	Indonesia	VII	Rwanda	Ster
Belarus	IX	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	VII		
Belgium	III	Iraq	IX	Saint Lucia	Sbis
Benin	Ster	Ireland	IV	San Marino	IX
Bhutan	Ster	Israel	VIbis	Saudi Arabia	VII
Bolivia	Sbis	Italy	III	Senegal	Sbis
Bosnia and Herzegovina	VIII			Sierra Leone	Ster
Brazil	VIbis	Jamaica	Sbis	Singapore	IX
Bulgaria	VIbis	Japan	I	Slovakia	V
Burkina Faso	Ster	Jordan	Sbis	Slovenia	VII
Burundi	Ster			Somalia	Ster
		Kazakhstan	IX	South Africa	IVbis
Cameroon	Sbis	Kenya	Sbis	Spain	IV
Canada	IV			Sri Lanka	Sbis
Central African Republic	Ster	Latvia	IX	Sudan	Ster
Chad	Ster	Lebanon	Sbis	Suriname	Sbis
Chile	S	Lesotho	Ster	Swaziland	Sbis
China	IVbis	Liberia	Ster	Sweden	III
Colombia	IX	Libya	VIbis	Switzerland	III
Congo	Sbis	Liechtenstein	VIII	Syria	S
Costa Rica	Sbis	Lithuania	IX		
Côte d'Ivoire	S	Luxembourg	VII	Thailand	IX
Croatia	VIII			The former Yugoslav	
Cuba	S	Madagascar	Ster	Republic of Macedonia	VIII
Cyprus	S	Malawi	Ster	Togo	Ster
Czech Republic	V	Malaysia	VIII	Trinidad and Tobago	S
		Mali	Ster	Tunisia	S
Democratic People's Republic		Malta	Sbis	Turkey	VIbis
of Korea	S	Mauritania	Ster		
Denmark	IV	Mauritius	Sbis	Uganda	Ster
Dominican Republic	S	Mexico	IVbis	Ukraine	IX
		Monaco	VII	United Arab Emirates	IX
Ecuador	S	Mongolia	Sbis	United Kingdom	I
Egypt	S	Morocco	S	United Republic of Tanzania	Ster
El Salvador	Sbis			United States of America	I
Estonia	IX	Namibia	Sbis	Uruguay	S
		Netherlands	III	Uzbekistan	IX
Fiji	Sbis	New Zealand	VI		
Finland	IV	Nicaragua	Sbis	Venezuela	IX
France	I	Niger	Ster	Viet Nam	Sbis
		Nigeria	VII		
Gabon	S	Norway	IV	Yemen	Ster
Gambia	Ster			Yugoslavia	VIbis
Germany	I	Pakistan	S		
Ghana	Sbis	Panama	S	Zaire	Ster
Greece	VI	Paraguay	S	Zambia	Ster
Guatemala	S	Peru	S	Zimbabwe	Sbis

(Total: 147 States)

* The unitary contribution system established with effect from January 1, 1994, replaces the separate contribution systems of WIPO and the six Contribution-financed Unions, that is, each State pays one contribution, irrespective of whether it is a member of WIPO or of one or more of the Contribution-financed Unions. Under the unitary contribution system, there are the following classes corresponding to the units of contribution indicated between parentheses: I (25), II (20), III (15), IV (10), IVbis (7.5), V (5), VI (3), VIbis (2), VII (1), VIII (1/2), IX (1/4), S (1/8), Sbis (1/16) and Ster (1/32).

Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Not Administered by WIPO¹

Universal Copyright Convention

Adopted at Geneva (1952), revised at Paris (1971)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention		State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	
	Text of 1952	Text of 1971		Text of 1952	Text of 1971
Algeria ²	August 28, 1973	July 10, 1974	Monaco	September 16, 1955	December 13, 1974
Andorra	September 16, 1955	–	Morocco	May 8, 1972	January 28, 1976
Argentina	February 13, 1958	–	Netherlands	June 22, 1967	November 30, 1985
Australia	May 1, 1969	February 28, 1978	New Zealand	September 11, 1964	–
Austria	July 2, 1957	August 14, 1982	Nicaragua	August 16, 1961	–
Bahamas	December 27, 1976	December 27, 1976	Niger	May 15, 1989	May 15, 1989
Bangladesh ²	August 5, 1975	August 5, 1975	Nigeria	February 14, 1962	–
Barbados	June 18, 1983	June 18, 1983	Norway	January 23, 1963	August 7, 1974
Belgium	August 31, 1960	–	Pakistan	September 16, 1955	–
Belize	December 1, 1982	–	Panama	October 17, 1962	September 3, 1980
Bolivia	March 22, 1990	March 22, 1990	Paraguay	March 11, 1962	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974	Peru	October 16, 1963	July 22, 1985
Brazil	January 13, 1960	December 11, 1975	Philippines	November 19, 1955	–
Bulgaria	June 7, 1975	June 7, 1975	Poland	March 9, 1977	March 9, 1977
Cambodia	September 16, 1955	–	Portugal	December 25, 1956	July 30, 1981
Cameroon	May 1, 1973	July 10, 1974	Republic of Korea ²	October 1, 1987	October 1, 1987
Canada	August 10, 1962	–	Russian Federation	May 27, 1973	–
Chile	September 16, 1955	–	Rwanda	November 10, 1989	November 10, 1989
China ²	October 30, 1992	October 30, 1992	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	April 22, 1985	April 22, 1985
Colombia	June 18, 1976	June 18, 1976	Senegal	July 9, 1974	July 10, 1974
Costa Rica	September 16, 1955	March 7, 1980	Slovakia	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980
Croatia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974	Slovenia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Cuba	June 18, 1957	–	Spain	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Cyprus	December 19, 1990	December 19, 1990	Sri Lanka	January 25, 1984	January 25, 1984
Czech Republic	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980	Sweden	July 1, 1961	July 10, 1974
Denmark	February 9, 1962	July 11, 1979	Switzerland	March 30, 1956	Septembre 21, 1993
Dominican Republic	May 8, 1983	May 8, 1983	Tajikistan	May 27, 1973	–
Ecuador	June 5, 1957	June 6, 1991	Trinidad and Tobago	August 19, 1988	August 19, 1988
El Salvador	March 29, 1979	March 29, 1979	Tunisia ²	June 19, 1969	June 10, 1975
Fiji	October 10, 1970	–	Ukraine	May 27, 1973	–
Finland	April 16, 1963	November 1, 1986	United Kingdom	September 27, 1957	July 10, 1974
France	January 14, 1956	July 10, 1974	United States of America	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Germany	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974	Uruguay	April 12, 1993	April 12, 1993
Ghana	August 22, 1962	–	Venezuela	September 30, 1966	–
Greece	August 24, 1963	–	Yugoslavia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Guatemala	October 28, 1964	–	Zambia	June 1, 1965	–
Guinea	November 13, 1981	November 13, 1981			
Haiti	September 16, 1955	–			
Holy See	October 5, 1955	May 6, 1980			
Hungary	January 23, 1971	July 10, 1974			
Iceland	December 18, 1956	–			
India	January 21, 1958	January 7, 1988			
Ireland	January 20, 1959	–			
Israel	September 16, 1955	–			
Italy	January 24, 1957	January 25, 1980			
Japan	April 28, 1956	October 21, 1977			
Kazakhstan	May 27, 1973	–			
Kenya	September 7, 1966	July 10, 1974			
Laos	September 16, 1955	–			
Lebanon	October 17, 1959	–			
Liberia	July 27, 1956	–			
Liechtenstein	January 22, 1959	–			
Luxembourg	October 15, 1955	–			
Malawi	October 26, 1965	–			
Malta	November 19, 1968	–			
Mauritius	March 12, 1968	–			
Mexico ²	May 12, 1957	October 31, 1975			

(Total: 94 States)

¹ According to the information received by the International Bureau.

² Pursuant to Article *Vbis* of the Convention as revised in 1971, this State has availed itself of the exceptions provided for in Articles *Vier* and *Vquater* in favor of developing countries.

Editor's Note: The three Protocols annexed to the Convention were ratified, accepted or acceded to separately; they concern: (1) the application of the Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees, (2) the application of the Convention to the works of certain international organizations, and (3) the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of or accession to the Convention. For detailed information in this respect, and as to notifications made by governments of certain Contracting States concerning the territorial application of the Convention and the Protocols, see *Copyright Bulletin*, quarterly review published by Unesco.

**European Agreement
Concerning Programme Exchanges by Means
of Television Films**

(Paris, December 15, 1958)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium	April 8, 1962
Cyprus	February 20, 1970
Denmark	November 25, 1961
France	July 1, 1961
Greece	February 9, 1962
Ireland	April 4, 1965
Israel	February 15, 1978
Luxembourg	October 31, 1963
Netherlands	March 5, 1967
Norway	March 15, 1963
Spain	January 4, 1974
Sweden	July 1, 1961
Tunisia	February 22, 1969
Turkey	March 28, 1964
United Kingdom	July 1, 1961

**European Agreement for the Prevention
of Broadcasts Transmitted from Stations
Outside National Territories**

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium	October 19, 1967
Cyprus	October 2, 1971
Denmark	October 19, 1967
France	April 6, 1968
Germany	February 28, 1970
Greece	August 14, 1979
Ireland	February 23, 1969
Italy	March 19, 1983
Liechtenstein	February 14, 1977
Netherlands	September 27, 1974
Norway	October 17, 1971
Portugal	September 7, 1969
Spain	March 11, 1988
Sweden	October 19, 1967
Switzerland	September 19, 1976
Turkey	February 17, 1975
United Kingdom	December 3, 1967

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts

Agreement

(Strasbourg, June 22, 1960)

Protocol

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Denmark *	November 27, 1961
France	July 1, 1961
Germany *	October 9, 1967
Norway *	August 10, 1968
Sweden **	July 1, 1961
United Kingdom *	July 1, 1961

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Denmark	March 24, 1965
France	March 24, 1965
Germany	October 9, 1967
Norway	August 10, 1968
Sweden	March 24, 1965
United Kingdom	March 24, 1965

Additional Protocol

(Strasbourg, March 21, 1983)

The Additional Protocol entered into force on January 1, 1985, with respect to all States party to the European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts and the Protocol to the said Agreement.

* The instruments of ratification were accompanied by reservations in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. As to Denmark, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1961, p. 360; as to Germany, see *Copyright*, 1967, p. 217; as to Norway, see *ibid.*, 1968, p. 191; as to the United Kingdom, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1961, p. 152.

** Sweden has availed itself of the reservations contained in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (f) of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Agreement.

Governing Bodies and Committees (Status on January 1, 1994)

Under Treaties Administered by WIPO

Governing Bodies and Committees of WIPO

General Assembly: Albania, 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, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (as from February 19, 1994), Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, 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, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, 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 Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (128).

Conference: The same States as above, with Angola, Armenia, Bhutan (as from March 16, 1994), Estonia (as from February 5, 1994), Guatemala, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (143).

Coordination Committee: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland,

Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (58).

WIPO Budget Committee: Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Guinea, India, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russian Federation, Switzerland (*ex officio*), United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay (21).

WIPO Premises Committee: Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United States of America (11).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property: 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, Côte 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (110).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: 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, Côte 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, Mongolia, 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 (100).

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte 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, African Intellectual Property Organization, African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Benelux Designs Office, Benelux Trademark Office, European Patent Organisation (92).

Governing Bodies of the Berne Union

Assembly: Albania (as from March 6, 1994), 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, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador (as from February 19, 1994), Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, 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, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (101).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand, Turkey (4).

Executive Committee: Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Kenya, Lebanon (associate member), Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Venezuela (26).

Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention

Argentina, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay (12).

FRT Union

Assembly: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Czech Republic, France, Mexico, Senegal (as from April 3, 1994), Slovakia (10).

Under Other Treaties

Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico,

Portugal, Russian Federation, Senegal, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America (18).

High Officials of WIPO

(Status on January 1, 1994)

Director General: Arpad Bogsch

Deputy Director General: François Curchod

Assistant Directors General: Carlos Fernández Ballesteros
 Mihály Ficsor
 Gust Ledakis

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO in the Field of Copyright

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization and Certain Other Treaties Administered by WIPO

Declaration

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina deposited, on June 2, 1993, the following declaration:

"The Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina hereby declares that

- the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979,
- the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979,
- the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, of April 14, 1891, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979,
- the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, of June 15, 1957, as revised at Geneva on May 13, 1977, and amended on September 28, 1979,
- the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs,

of October 8, 1968, as amended on September 28, 1979,

- the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, and amended on September 28, 1979,

in conformity with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, signed on August 23, 1978, continue to be applicable to the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina accepts the obligations set forth in the said Conventions and Agreements in respect of its territory."

The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by means of a communication received on December 23, 1993, informed the Director General of WIPO that under the unitary contribution system, Bosnia and Herzegovina would, as from January 1, 1994, belong to Class VIII for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budgets of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the contribution-financed unions.

WIPO Notification No. 171, Berne Notification No. 155, of December 23, 1993.

WIPO Convention

Accessions

BHUTAN

The Government of Bhutan deposited, on December 16, 1993, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual

Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Under the unitary contribution system, Bhutan will belong to Class *Ster* for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Bhutan, on March 16, 1994.

WIPO Notification No. 170, of December 16, 1993.

ESTONIA

The Government of Estonia deposited, on November 5, 1993, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Under the unitary contribution system, Estonia will belong to Class IX for the purpose of estab-

lishing its contribution towards the budget of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Estonia, on February 5, 1994.

WIPO Notification No. 169, of November 10, 1993.

Berne Convention

New Member of the Berne Union

ALBANIA

The Government of Albania deposited, on December 2, 1993, its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, and amended on September 28, 1979.

Albania has not heretofore been a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and

Artistic Works ("Berne Union"), founded by the Berne Convention.

The Berne Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Albania, on March 6, 1994. On that date, Albania will become a member of the Berne Union.

Berne Notification No. 154, of December 6, 1993.

Rome Convention

Accessions

BOLIVIA

The Government of Bolivia deposited, on August 24, 1993, its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organi-

zations (Rome Convention) done at Rome on October 26, 1961.

In accordance with Article 25.2, the Convention entered into force, with respect to Bolivia, on November 24, 1993.

JAMAICA

The Government of Jamaica deposited, on October 27, 1993, its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broad-

casting Organizations (Rome Convention) done at Rome on October 26, 1961.

In accordance with Article 25.2, the Convention will enter into force, with respect to Jamaica, on January 27, 1994.

Phonograms Convention

Succession

CZECH REPUBLIC

The Government of the Czech Republic deposited, on September 30, 1993, its instrument of succession to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms of October 29, 1971. The said succession takes effect from

January 1, 1993, the date on which the Czech Republic assumed responsibility for its international relations.

Phonograms Notification No. 57, of December 15, 1993.

Satellites Convention

Accession

ARMENIA

The Government of Armenia deposited, on September 13, 1993, its instrument of accession to the Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satel-

lite, adopted at Brussels on May 21, 1974.

The said Convention entered into force, for Armenia, three months after the deposit of its instrument of accession, that is on December 13, 1993.

**Treaty on the International Registration
of Audiovisual Works**

Ratification

SENEGAL

The Government of Senegal deposited, on January 3, 1994, its instrument of ratification of the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works, adopted at Geneva on April 18, 1989.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Senegal, on April 3, 1994.

IRAW Notification No. 14, of January 7, 1994.

Activities of WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1993— An Overview of Activities and Developments

Introduction

At their meetings in September 1993 (the second year of the biennium 1992-93), 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

In their September 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. 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.

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 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).

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.

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.

With regard to the promotion of the vast store of technological information contained in patent documents, there was a continuing demand for WIPO's state-of-the-art search service for developing coun-

tries. Approximately 450 search reports and copies of 2,550 patent documents were supplied to 20 requesting governments and institutions in developing countries during 1993.

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

Given the interest shown in various developing regions in reinforcing regional or subregional trade links and the growing awareness of the role which intellectual property could play in that context, WIPO hosted a meeting with the member States of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in January 1993 and with the member States of the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR) in October 1993, to discuss cooperation in harnessing their respective intellectual property systems to common economic and trade goals.

Norm-Setting Activities

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.

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.

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 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).

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 approved the Director General's plan to convene the Diplomatic

Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty from October 10 to 28, 1994.

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 mid-1994.

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 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 mid-1994.

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, failing settlement through mediation, arbitration.

Program and Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium

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 coming 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%.

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 now 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

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 differing 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 9% in the Hague system.

At their September meetings, the Assembly 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

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 with effect on September 22, 1993, and designated Chinese as a language in which an official text of the PCT is to be established.

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.

In 1993, the International Bureau increased appreciably its information and training activities on promotion and use of the PCT by organizing 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.

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.

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.

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*), will 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.

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 by the end of 1994. Those data are expected to fill some 140 CD-ROMs.

Madrid Agreement

In 1993, the total of international trademark registrations received 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 some 4,264 in 1993, that is, 21% less than in 1992.

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 Mark's Interrogation, Registration and Administration*) 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.

The archiving and publishing system using optical discs, 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.

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 the period under review 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

In 1993, the number of industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations received by the International Bureau was 5,217 representing an increase of 9% in relation to the 1992 figure.

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

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 (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 WIPO's headquarters 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 special seminars and meetings to promote awareness of the importance of intellectual property in those countries as well as in special training courses.

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, the Kyrgyz Republic, 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

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

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.

The new 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 Canton of Geneva and WIPO in the presence of the President of the *Conseil d'Etat* of Geneva and the Director General.

Staff Matters

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

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

New Adherences to Treaties

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* (Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization), 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* (Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property), 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* (Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works), bringing the number of member States to 105;

(iv) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the *Madrid (Indications of Source) Agreement* (Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods), bringing the number of member States to 31;

(v) Cuba, Czech Republic, Greece, Poland, Slovakia, Trinidad and Tobago and Yugoslavia to the *Budapest Treaty* (Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure), bringing the number of member States to 29;

(vi) Bolivia, Czech Republic, Greece, Jamaica, Netherlands, Nigeria, Slovakia and Switzerland to the *Rome Convention* (International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations), bringing the number of member States to 45;

(vii) China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Jamaica, Netherlands, Slovakia and Switzerland to the *Geneva (Phonograms) Convention* (Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms), bringing the number of member States to 50;

(viii) Armenia, Croatia and Switzerland to the *Brussels (Satellites) Convention* (Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite), bringing the number of member States to 18;

(ix) Belarus and Morocco to the *Nairobi Treaty* (Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol), bringing the number of member States to 34;

(x) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the *Strasbourg Agreement* (Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification), 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* (Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks), 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* (Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs), 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* (Patent Cooperation Treaty), 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* (Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks), bringing the number of member States to 38;

(xv) Côte d'Ivoire and Yugoslavia to the *Hague Agreement* (Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs), bringing the number of member States to 23;

(xvi) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the *Lisbon Agreement* (Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration), bringing the number of member States to 17;

(xvii) Brazil and Chile to the *Film Register Treaty* (Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works), bringing the number of member States to nine.

Normative Activities of WIPO in the Field of Copyright

WIPO Arbitration Center

Draft WIPO Mediation, Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules

In October 1993, the International Bureau prepared and published revised drafts of the WIPO Mediation, Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules (documents ARB/DR/1, 2 and 3). The revised draft Rules were sent to a number of non-governmental organizations in the fields of intellectual property and arbitration, requesting observations. Copies of the revised draft Rules are available on request. The draft Rules will be further revised in the first three months of 1994 on the basis of observations received.

Contacts With Other Arbitration Institutions and Users

Cairo Regional Center for International Commercial Arbitration. In October 1993, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of the Center in Cairo on the Center's and WIPO's arbitration activities.

China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC). In October 1993, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of CIETAC in Beijing on arbitration issues.

Journal of International Arbitration/Journal of World Trade. In October 1993, a WIPO official attended the Geneva Global Arbitration Forum organized by the above-mentioned journals in Geneva.

Activities of WIPO in the Field of Copyright Specially Designed for Developing Countries

Africa

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in French-Speaking African Countries (Ouagadougou). From October 25 to 29, 1993, WIPO organized a Seminar, in Ouagadougou, 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. Some 150 participants from the following countries attended the Seminar: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Zaire. The Seminar was opened by the Minister for Culture of Burkina Faso. A WIPO consultant from Switzerland, three national experts from Burkina Faso and two WIPO officials presented papers at the Seminar.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Gambia. In October 1993, a government official from Gambia, who attended the Orientation Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Geneva and

the General Introductory Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in London, also received practical training at the Danish Composers' Society (KODA), in Copenhagen.

Guinea. In October 1993, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Conakry. They were received by the Minister for Youth, Culture, Arts and Sports and other government officials, and held discussions on cooperation between Guinea and WIPO in the field of copyright.

Mozambique. In October 1993, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent a draft copyright model law.

Namibia. In October 1993, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Namibia held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on strengthening assistance to that country in the field of intellectual property.

Organization of African Unity (OAU). In October 1993, an official of OAU held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on strengthening cooperation between the two organizations in both the industrial property and copyright fields.

Arab Countries

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Egypt. In October 1993, two WIPO officials held discussions, in Cairo, with officials from the Cabinet of the 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 joint study with WIPO on the protection of copyright in the Arab countries.

Lebanon. In October 1993, the Managing Director of the Jinane University in Tripoli visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between that University and WIPO in the field of intellectual property law teaching.

Syria. In October 1993, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the possible accession of Syria to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization as well as to the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Tunisia. In October 1993, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the

strengthening of cooperation between Tunisia and WIPO.

Asia and the Pacific

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO-ASEAN Forum on the Role of Intellectual Property in the Development of the ASEAN Economies (Jakarta). On October 18 and 19, 1993, WIPO organized a Forum, in Jakarta, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It was attended by 13 government officials from Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and some 20 participants from Indonesia 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 at 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. The Secretary General of the ASEAN Secretariat, Dato' Ajit Singh, inaugurated the Forum. Country reports on the six ASEAN countries were presented by a government official of each country concerned and a round table discussion on strengthening the intellectual property system in the ASEAN countries was held during the Forum.

WIPO-ASEAN Seminar on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights (Jakarta). On October 20 and 21, 1993, WIPO organized a Seminar, in Jakarta, in cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat, immediately following the above-mentioned Forum. The Seminar was attended by the same 13 government officials from Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand and some 40 participants from Indonesia 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, representing the ASEAN Geneva Committee, 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.

WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Dhaka). On October 25 and 26,

1993, WIPO organized a Seminar, in Dhaka, in cooperation with the Ministry of Cultural Affairs of the Government of Bangladesh. Sixty participants, including government officials, publishers, authors, composers and journalists attended. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from Japan and two WIPO officials. At the end of the Seminar, the participants adopted a set of recommendations aimed at promoting better respect for and protection of copyright and neighboring rights in the country.

WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Manila). On October 28 and 29, 1993, WIPO organized a Seminar, in Manila, in cooperation with the Department of Trade and Industry of the Government of the Philippines. 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.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Indonesia. In October 1993, a WIPO official held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Jakarta on the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the intellectual property system in Indonesia.

Papua New Guinea. In October 1993, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible cooperation between Papua New Guinea and WIPO in the establishment of an appropriate intellectual property system and the possibility of Papua New Guinea becoming a member of WIPO.

Also in October 1993, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

Sri Lanka. In October 1993, Mr. Rohan Abegoonesekere, Minister of State for Trade and Commerce, accompanied by three other 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.

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In October 1993, a WIPO official held discussions in Jakarta with Dato' Ajit Singh, Secretary General, ASEAN Secretariat, on the WIPO-

ASEAN cooperation activities, and explored possible new fields of common action between the ASEAN countries and WIPO.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO/MERCOSUR Consultative Meeting (Geneva). On October 11 and 12, 1993, WIPO organized a Consultative Meeting in Geneva. It was attended by the Permanent Representatives 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 and that a meeting between the two sides should take place in 1994.

Mexico. In October 1993, a WIPO official participated in a panel on "Intellectual Property Protection in Mexico and Abroad" held in Monterrey in the framework of a seminar on export promotion and competitiveness organized by the Mexican Government. This event was attended by some 140 participants from government and private business circles in Mexico.

Nicaragua. In October 1993, a National Seminar on the advantages of accession to the Berne Conven-

tion 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 attended the Seminar.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Mexico. In October 1993, the Director General visited Mexico City, where he held discussions with Mr. Jaime Serra Puche, Secretary for Commerce and Industrial Development, Mr. Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León, Secretary for Public Education, and other federal government officials on cooperation between Mexico and WIPO, including the country's possible accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), preparations for the creation of the Mexican Industrial Property Institute and the training of judges in intellectual property litigation.

Spain. In October 1993, 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 Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America.

Development Cooperation (in General)

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Academy on Intellectual Property (English and French Sessions). In October 1993, WIPO organized the two sessions of the WIPO Academy on Intellectual Property at its headquarters. The first session was held in English and the second in French. 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 enable the participants, after their return to their respective countries, to strengthen their role in the formulation of government policies on intellectual property questions, particularly the impact of those questions on cultural, social, technological and economic development.

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. Lectures were given by 13 WIPO consultants from France, Germany, Malaysia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (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 Beme.

The 12 government officials who attended the second session of the Academy on Intellectual Property came from Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco and Viet Nam. Lectures were given 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.

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.

WIPO Orientation Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Geneva). From October 6 to 8, 1993, WIPO organized an Orientation Seminar at its headquarters. Thirty-nine government officials and officials from authors' rights societies from the following 33 countries attended the Seminar: Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Côte 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 five paragraphs which follow.

WIPO General Introductory Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (London). From October 11 to 22, 1993, WIPO organized a Training Course in London in cooperation with the Government of the United Kingdom and the British Copy-

right Council (BCC). Eighteen government officials and officials from authors' rights societies from the following 17 countries attended the Training Course: 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.

WIPO Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Paris). From October 11 to 15, 1993, WIPO organized a Training Course in cooperation with the Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM) in Paris. Eight government officials and officials from authors' rights societies from the following eight countries attended the Training Course: Cameroon, Côte 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.

WIPO Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Madrid). From October 11 to 20, 1993, WIPO organized a Training Course in cooperation with the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE) in Madrid. Twelve government officials and officials from authors' rights societies from the following nine countries attended the Training Course: 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.

WIPO Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Munich). From October 11 to 22, 1993, WIPO organized a Training Course in cooperation with the Government of Germany and the Musical Performing and Mechanical Reproduction Rights Society (GEMA) in Munich. Two government officials from China and Kenya attended the Course, which focused on the practical aspects of collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights.

WIPO Practical Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Copenhagen). From October 25 to November 12, 1993, WIPO organized a Training Course in cooperation with the Government of Denmark and the Danish Composers' Society (KODA) in Copenhagen. One government official from the Gambia attended the Course which focused on the practical aspects of collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights.

Activities of WIPO in the Field of Copyright Specially Designed for Countries in Transition to Market Economy

National Activities

Belarus. In October 1993, Mr. Nicolaj Lepilo, Director of the Department of Copyright and Neighboring Rights, and two other 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 accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

Following the above-mentioned visit, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau sent to them comments on the draft copyright law.

Bulgaria. In October 1993, 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.

Kyrgyz Republic. In October 1993, Mr. Kubanychbek M. Zhumaliev, Chairman of the State Committee on Science and New Technologies, and another official of the same Committee had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of copyright and neighboring rights in the Kyrgyz Republic and on future cooperation between the country and WIPO in this field. A draft copyright law prepared by the International Bureau at the request of the government authorities was handed to the visitors.

Russian Federation. In October 1993, 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 in Berne.

Other Contacts of the International Bureau of WIPO with Governments and International Organizations in the Field of Copyright

National Contacts

Finland. In October 1993, eight members of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Patents and Registration, headed by Mr. Martti J.J. Enäjärvi, Chairman and Director General of the Board, were received by the Director General and briefed by other WIPO officials on WIPO's current activities.

United Nations

In October 1993, 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.

United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (Organizational Committee) (ACC(OC)). From October 18 to 21, 1993, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the ACC(OC) in New York to prepare the second regular session of the ACC for 1993, scheduled to take place on October 28 and 29, 1993. On October 30, the same WIPO official participated in the post-ACC meeting of members of the ACC(OC).

United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC). In October 1993, two WIPO officials represented WIPO at the second regular session of the ACC for 1993 held in New York.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In October 1993, two WIPO officials attended the 12th session of UNCTAD's Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices held in Geneva.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In October 1993, a WIPO official held discussions in New York with UNDP officials on various on-going and proposed UNDP-financed projects on industrial property matters, both at a regional and country level.

"Luxembourg Group" of Sales Officers Within the United Nations System and 17th Informal Inter-Agency Meeting of Sales, Marketing and Publications Officers. In October 1993, a WIPO official attended those events in Frankfurt (Main), Germany.

Intergovernmental Organizations

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In October 1993, 25 government officials from developing countries who were attending the 76th GATT Training Program on Commercial Policy visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO

officials on WIPO's activities, particularly on its norm-setting and development cooperation work.

Other Organizations

Brazilian Arbitration Center (CBA). In October 1993, Mr. Carlos Henrique de C. Froès, Director of CBA, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on arbitration issues.

General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). In October 1993, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of SGAE in Madrid on the next five-year cooperation program between SGAE and WIPO.

Global Alliance of Information Industry Associations (GAIIA). In October 1993, a WIPO official attended a Public Policy Global Forum, organized by GAIIA, in Washington, D.C.

International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO). In October 1993, a WIPO official attended the Annual General Meeting of IFRRO held in Lugano, Switzerland.

Japan Patent Association (JPA). In October 1993, a group of 14 members of the JPA visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities and current industrial property issues.

Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM). In October 1993, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of SACEM in Paris on cooperation between SACEM and WIPO in providing training on the collective administration of copyright.

United Kingdom Producers Alliance for Cinema and Television (PACT). In October 1993, a WIPO official had discussions in London with representatives of PACT on matters of common interest.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1994

January 31 to February 4 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement (Fourth Session)

The Committee will continue to consider possibilities for revising the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, or adding to it a protocol, in order to introduce in the Hague system provisions intended to encourage States to adhere to the system and to facilitate the use of the system by applicants.

Invitations: States members of the Hague Union, and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the Hague Union and certain organizations.

February 21 to 25 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (Sixth Session) and Preparatory Meeting (Second Part) for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States

The Committee of Experts will continue the preparations for a possible multilateral treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. The Preparatory Meeting will decide what substantive documents should be submitted to the Diplomatic Conference and which States and organizations should be invited to the Diplomatic Conference. The Preparatory Meeting will also establish the proposed Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference.

Invitations: States members of the Paris Union, the Berne Union or WIPO or party to the Nairobi Treaty and, as observers, certain organizations.

March 3 and 4 (Geneva)

Worldwide Forum on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes (jointly organized with the American Arbitration Association (AAA))

The Forum will, with particular reference to intellectual property disputes, give an overview of the various extra-judicial procedures for dispute resolution, examine the main elements of the arbitration process, and consider the nature and use of mediation as a form of dispute resolution.

Invitations: Governments, selected non-governmental organizations and any member of the public (against payment of a registration fee).

May 2 to 6 (Geneva)

Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (Sixth Session)

The Working Group will continue to review joint Regulations for the implementation of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and of the Madrid Protocol, as well as draft forms to be established under those Regulations.

Invitations: States members of the Madrid Union, States having signed or acceded to the Protocol, the European Communities and, as observers, other States members of the Paris Union expressing their interest in participating in the Working Group in such capacity and certain non-governmental organizations.

May 23 to 27 (Geneva)

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Eleventh Session)

The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights since the Committee's last session (November 1992) 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 6 to 10 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Fourth Session)

The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Invitations: States members of the Beme Union, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Beme Union and certain organizations.

June 13 to 17 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Third Session)

The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible new instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.
Invitations: States members of WIPO, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, certain organizations.

June 20 to 23 (Geneva)

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Sixteenth Session)

The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the Committee's last session (November 1992) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.

Invitations: States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.

September 26 to October 4 (Geneva)

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Fifth Series of Meetings)

Some of the Governing Bodies will meet in ordinary session, others in extraordinary session.

Invitations: As members or observers (depending on the body), States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States and certain organizations.

October 10 to 28 (Geneva)

Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty

The Diplomatic Conference is expected to adopt a treaty which will harmonize certain procedural and other aspects of national and regional trademark laws.

Invitations: States members of the Paris Union and, as observers or with a special status, 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.)

1994

November 2 to 4 (Geneva)

Technical Committee

Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

November 7 and 8 (Geneva)

Administrative and Legal Committee

Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental organizations.

November 9 (a.m.) (Geneva)

Consultative Committee (Forty-Eighth Session)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

November 9 (p.m.) (Geneva)

Council (Twenty-Elghth Ordinary Session)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Other Meetings

1994

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| February 2 to 8 (Queenstown) | International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Executive Committee. |
| May 4 to 9 (Beijing) | Licensing Executives Society International (LESI): International Conference. |
| May 8 to 11 (Seattle) | International Trademark Association (INTA): 116th Annual Meeting. |
| May 23 to 25 (Turin) | International Publishers Association (IPA): Symposium on the theme "Publishers and New Technology." |
| May 25 to 28 (Luxembourg) | European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA): Annual General Meeting and Conference. |
| May 28 to June 5 (Ostend) | International Federation of the Seed Trade (FIS)/International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties (ASSINSEL): World Congress. |
| June 12 to 18 (Copenhagen) | International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI): Executive Committee. |
| June 19 to 24 (Vienna) | International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI): Congress. |

