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World Intellectual Property Organization

WIPO Convention

Accession

PAKISTAN

The Government of Pakistan deposited on October 6, 1976, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

The WIPO Convention entered into force with respect to Pakistan on January 6, 1977.

WIPO Notification No. 97, of May 27, 1977.

WIPO Meetings

Budapest Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure

(April 14 to 28, 1977)

Note*

Background

Disclosure of the invention is a generally recognized requirement for the grant of patents. Normally, an invention is disclosed by means of a written description. Where an invention involves a microorganism or the use of a microorganism which is not available to the public, such a description is not sufficient for disclosure. That is why in the patent procedure of an increasing number of countries it is necessary not only to file a written description but also to deposit, with a specialized institution, a sample of the microorganism. Patent offices are not equipped to handle microorganisms, whose preservation requires special exper-

tise and equipment to keep them viable, to protect them from contamination and to protect health or the environment from contamination. Such preservation is costly. The furnishing of samples also requires specialized expertise and equipment.

When protection is sought in several countries for an invention involving a microorganism or the use of a microorganism, the complex and costly procedures of the deposit of the microorganism might have to be repeated in each of those countries. It was in order to eliminate or reduce such multiplication of deposits that the United Kingdom proposed, in 1973, that the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) should study the possibilities of one deposit serving the purposes of all the deposits which would otherwise be needed. The proposal was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) at its 1973 session. Thereafter, the Director General of WIPO convened a Committee of Experts, which held three sessions, in 1974, 1975 and 1976. In the first session of the Committee of Experts, the matter was thoroughly discussed and the general outlines of a solution emerged; moreover, the Committee of Experts found that the solution required the conclusion of a treaty. In its second session, the Committee

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau.

of Experts examined the first draft, prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO, of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, and of Regulations thereunder. In its third session, the Committee of Experts examined a second draft of the said Treaty and Regulations, also prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO.

The third draft of the said Treaty and Regulations was prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the conclusions reached by the Committee of Experts at its third session. It was published on October 14, 1976, and served as a basis for the deliberations of the Diplomatic Conference which, under the title of the "Budapest Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure," was convened by the Director General of WIPO, organized by him in cooperation with the Government of Hungary, and held in Budapest from April 14 to 28, 1977.

All States members of the Paris Union were invited to the Budapest Diplomatic Conference with the right to vote; the following 29 were represented: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Several States not members of the Paris Union, which showed an interest in the preparatory work, were represented by observers; two of them—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan—were so represented. The Interim Committee of the European Patent Organization (EPO) was represented by an observer.

Several non-governmental organizations interested in the subject matter of the Budapest Diplomatic Conference were invited as observers and the following eleven were represented: Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP), Council of European Industrial Federations (CEIF), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Federation of Patent Agents (FICPI), International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA), Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA), Union of European Patent Attorneys and Other Representatives Before the European Patent Office (UNEPA), Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE), World Federation for Culture Collections (WFCC).

The Secretariat of the Diplomatic Conference was

provided by the staff of WIPO, which was ably assisted by some 30 persons placed at the disposal of the Conference by the National Office of Inventions of Hungary. The meetings were held on the premises of a new hotel near the Castle of Buda. Most of the expenses of the Conference were borne by the Hungarian Government, which also hosted several receptions and an excursion to Lake Balaton. The efficiency of the Hungarian organizers and the hospitality of the Hungarian Government and various Hungarian institutions and associations were noted with great appreciation by the participants and by WIPO.

The Conference unanimously elected Mr. Emil Tasnádi, Head of the Hungarian Delegation and President of the Hungarian National Office of Inventions, as President of the Conference. Most of the substantive discussions took place in the Main Committee of the Conference, which was presided over by Mr. Jean-Louis Comte (Switzerland). The Drafting Committee was chaired by Mr. Ivor Davis (United Kingdom), and the Credentials Committee by Mr. G. Gudkov (Soviet Union).

The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, participated in the discussions.

The list of participants, the list of officers and the list of the WIPO staff members constituting the Secretariat of the Conference appear at the end of this Note.

The Budapest Diplomatic Conference adopted a treaty consisting of 20 Articles under the title of the "Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure" (hereinafter referred to as "the Treaty") on April 27, 1977. It bears the date of April 28, 1977, the day on which it was opened for signature. The said Conference also adopted Regulations consisting of 15 Rules under the title of "Regulations under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure" (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations"). They are annexed to the Treaty.¹

Summary of the Treaty and the Regulations

Substantive Provisions. The main feature of the Treaty is that a Contracting State which allows or requires the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent² procedure must recognize, for such purposes, the deposit of a microorganism with any "international depositary authority" (see Article 3(1)(a)), irrespec-

¹ For the text of the Treaty and the Regulations, see this month's selection of *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, MULTILATERAL TREATIES—Text 2-004.

² All references in this Note to patents are to be understood as references also to inventors' certificates.

tive of whether such authority is on or outside the territory of the said State. In other words, one deposit, with one international depositary authority, will suffice for the purposes of patent procedure before the national patent offices (called "industrial property offices" in the Treaty) of *all* of the Contracting States and before any regional patent office (e.g., the future European Patent Office) if such a regional office declares that it recognizes the effects of the Treaty (see Article 9(1)).

What the Treaty calls an "international depositary authority" is a scientific institution—typically a "culture collection"—which is capable of storing microorganisms. Such an institution acquires the status of "international depositary authority" through the furnishing by one of the Contracting States of assurances to the Director General of WIPO to the effect that the said institution complies and will continue to comply with certain requirements (see Article 6(1)), including, in particular, the fact that it will be available, for the purposes of the deposit of microorganisms, to any "depositor" (person, firm, etc.), that it will accept and store the deposited microorganisms and that it will furnish samples thereof to anyone entitled to such samples but to no one else. The said assurances may be furnished also by certain intergovernmental industrial property organizations (see Article 9(1)(a)); the future European Patent Organisation could qualify as such an organization.

The Regulations contain detailed provisions (see Rule 11) on who is entitled—and when—to receive samples of the deposited microorganism. The depositor himself has a right to a sample at any time (see Rule 11.2(i)). He may authorize any third party (authority, natural person, legal entity) to ask for a sample and such a third party will receive a sample upon producing such an authorization (see Rule 11.2(ii)). Any "interested" industrial property office to which the Treaty applies may ask for a sample and will receive one; an industrial property office will mainly be regarded as "interested" where the microorganism is needed for the purposes of patent procedure before the said office (see Rule 11.1). Any other party may obtain a sample if, roughly stated, an industrial property office to which the Treaty applies certifies that, under the applicable law, such a party has the right to a sample of the given microorganism; the elements of the certification are provided for in detail to ensure that the maximum extent of caution will be exercised by the industrial property office before it issues a certification (see Rule 11.3(a)). An alternative to this certification procedure consists in the industrial property office communicating, from time to time, to the international depositary authorities lists of the accession numbers of those microorganisms which are referred to in patents granted by them, the effect of such communication being that the said authorities may furnish samples of such micro-

organisms to anyone; it is to be noted that it follows from the above that this alternative is *not* available before the grant and publication of the patent (see Rule 11.3(b)).

The Treaty and the Regulations also contain provisions allowing for what is called a "new" deposit where no samples of the originally deposited microorganisms can be furnished (see Article 4); permitting the termination or limitation of the status of international depositary authority at the will of the Contracting States where the said authority does not, or does not fully, comply with its assumed duties (see Article 8); requiring that all microorganisms deposited with an international depositary authority be transferred to another such authority if the former is about to cease functioning as such (see Rule 5.1); regulating the content of the receipt that each international depositary authority is required to give to the depositor for the deposited microorganism (see Rule 7); providing for the testing of the viability of the deposited microorganisms and the issuance of viability statements (see Rule 10); allowing the international depositary authority to charge a fee for each deposit, the fee covering the minimum 30 years during which the deposited microorganism must be stored (see Rules 9 and 12); providing for a special status and a special role for certain intergovernmental organizations (see Article 9).

Administrative Provisions. The States party to the Treaty constitute a Union (see Article 1) ("the Budapest Union"). Only States members of the Paris Union may become members of the Budapest Union (see Article 15(1)). The Budapest Union has an Assembly consisting of the States members of the said Union, the main tasks of the Assembly being to deal with all matters concerning the maintenance and development of the Union and the implementation of the Treaty (see Article 10(2)), including the power to amend certain provisions of the Treaty (see Article 14), to amend the Regulations (see Article 12(3)) and to take away or limit the status of any given international depositary authority (see Article 8(1)). Certain administrative tasks are entrusted to the International Bureau of WIPO (see Article 11). The possibility of amending the Treaty in revision conferences is also provided for (see Article 13).

It is to be noted that the Treaty contains no financial provisions. No State can be asked to pay contributions to the International Bureau of WIPO, or for any other purpose, on account of its membership in the Budapest Union. (The very small costs of the International Bureau connected with the Budapest Union are part of the budget of the Paris Union.)

Final Provisions. As already stated, only States members of the Paris Union may become members of the Budapest Union (see Article 15(1)). To

become a member of the latter, any State which has signed the Treaty must deposit an instrument "of ratification"; those which have not signed must deposit an instrument "of accession"; such instruments must be deposited with the Director General of WIPO (see Article 15). Entry into force of the Treaty requires the deposit of five instruments of ratification or accession (see Article 16). The Treaty contains the usual provisions on denunciation (see Article 17) and notifications (see Article 20).

Main Advantages of the Treaty

The Treaty is primarily advantageous to the depositor who is an applicant for patents in several countries; the deposit of a microorganism under the procedures provided for in the Treaty will save him money and strengthen his security. It will save him money because, instead of depositing the microorganism in each and every country in which he files a patent application referring to that microorganism, he will have to deposit it only once, with one depositary, with the consequence that in all but one of the countries in which he seeks protection he will save the fees and costs that deposits would otherwise entail. In most cases, there will be at least one international depositary authority in the country of the depositor, which means that he will deal with an authority which is close to him, with which he can deal in his own language, to which he can pay the fees in his own currency and which he may even know from personal experience; in other words, he will be able to avoid dealing with distant authorities, in foreign currencies and in foreign languages. He will probably have a natural trust in that the authority will carefully preserve the viability of the deposited microorganism and that it will furnish samples only to those to whom it is supposed to furnish them.

The security of the depositor is increased by the fact that, for an institution to become an international depositary authority, solemn assurances as to the seriousness and continued existence of that institution must be given; such assurances must be given by a State or by an intergovernmental organization and they are addressed to all the member States of the Budapest Union. Consequently, it may be expected that the assurances will be strictly respected, all the more so since, if they are not so respected, the member States may take away from the defaulting institution the status of international depositary authority.

Finally, it is to be noted, as indicated above, that adherence to the Treaty entails no financial burden or obligations for any Government. In some countries, this may mean that ratification of the Treaty does not require a decision by the legislative authority but that a decision by the Government (the executive authority) suffices.

List of Participants

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PAKISTAN

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European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP)

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* Listed according to the French alphabetical order of the names of the States.

Conference on Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology for Arab States

Organized Jointly by WIPO, IDCAS, UNIDO and the Government of Iraq

(Baghdad, March 5 to 10, 1977)

Note*

The Conference

The Conference on Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology for Arab States (hereinafter referred to as the Baghdad Conference) took place in Baghdad (Iraq) from March 5 to 10, 1977.

It was jointly organized by WIPO, the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the Government of Iraq.

Twenty-five delegates representing ten Arab countries attended the Conference, as well as 22 observers representing 15 international and inter-regional Arab organizations, in addition to 22 individual observers. A list of participants follows this Note.

The Conference was opened by Dr. Najeh Mohammed Khalil, Minister of Industry and Minerals of Iraq. Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director General of WIPO, as well as the representatives of IDCAS and UNIDO, made opening statements.

The Conference elected as its Chairman Mr. Sobhi Yassin, Under-Secretary for Planning and Development, Ministry of Industry and Minerals, Iraq. Professor Hosni Abbas, Head of the Delegation of Kuwait, was elected rapporteur.

The Conference discussed the following three major items: selected problems of industrial property and transfer of technology; the role of industrial information systems in the process of transfer of technology; selected aspects of international licensing. WIPO, IDCAS and UNIDO prepared papers on each of these three main items. WIPO prepared papers on the following subjects: how to encourage the innovation process in the developing countries; the role of information from patent documents in the transfer of technology; effects of patent systems on international licensing—the role of industrial property in the transfer of technology to developing countries.

* This Note has been prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO.

The Recommendations

After a thorough discussion of the nine papers, the Conference adopted the following conclusions and recommendations:

“The entry of the Arab States into the era of technology requires that the appropriate climate for invention and participation in the progress of civilization be given to their nationals. This is one of the most important problems of the century. It is one of the most significant national problems that the Arab world faces today. That is why the Conference started by examining the question of the entry of the Arab countries into the era of technology and noted the increasing gap between the Arab countries and the developed countries, with 500 inventions appearing daily in our modern world.

“The Conference also examined the problem in a systematic manner with a view to the attainment of the appropriate level by the Arab countries, particularly because the effects of technological development are reflected in the economic, scientific, military and political levels of the countries. The solution of the question of technology will have an effect on the wealth of the Arab countries, their scientific development, their national security and the degree of their participation in the progress of civilization.

“With a view to creating an appropriate climate for the entry of Arab scientists into the era of technology, it is necessary to create a number of conditions, all of which are inter-related and are necessary to attain the final objective.

“In view of this, the Conference adopted the following recommendations:

“1. The Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS), in cooperation with WIPO and UNIDO, will undertake a complete survey of the situation of industrial property and transfer of technology in the Arab countries, and will prepare a model plan for the organization and the development of industrial property and transfer of technology in conformity with the actual situation in the Arab countries and in such a manner as to serve the development of economic and social plans.

“2. Each Arab country will establish an integral central national body specialized in all branches of industrial property and transfer of technology, with a view to guiding and developing this important function to serve the development of the economic and social process, taking into consideration the specific conditions in each of the Arab countries in this field.

“3. The reorganization of industrial property offices in each of the Arab countries on a modern basis with regard to the organizational structure and the

level of the employees should be such that these offices may undertake their basic function, which is to help the Arab countries to enter into the era of technology. It is necessary for the offices to be in charge of all the industrial property rights, so that they are not divided.

“4. The special training of the employees in the industrial property office (legal, scientific and economic employees, librarians and administrators) should be undertaken and missions sent to industrial property offices in the developed world.

“5. The prior technical examination system before the grant of a patent should be adopted in order to protect the economic interests of the State.

“6. The existing legislation should be reviewed and new legislation adopted in the field of patents, trademarks, designs, commercial names and utility models which would promote national interest.

“7. A special law on licensing for patents, know-how and trademarks should be adopted which would aim, in particular, at repealing discriminatory and unfair clauses. It is also necessary to indicate these clauses in the text of the law.

“8. A governmental controlling institution composed of legal, economic and scientific experts specialized in industrial property should be created which would be concerned with the control and scrutiny of licensing of patents and know-how.

“9. The Conference considers that it is necessary to study the question of membership of Arab States in the 1967 Convention establishing WIPO, as well as in the Paris Convention of 1883 for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised in 1967, and to participate in the revision of the text of the latter Convention in order to serve the interests of developing countries. It is also necessary to attend the international regional conferences as well as the international seminars on industrial property, so that Arab States may benefit from contacts at the international level.

“10. The Conference recommends the Arab States to establish a regional and central industrial property office, which would, *inter alia*, undertake technical examination, while maintaining and developing the national offices, and requests IDCAS, in cooperation with UNIDO and WIPO, to prepare a detailed study in this connection.

“11. The Conference recommends that importance be attached to technical teaching and training, with particular reference to the training of the

technical worker and also the reexamination of educational programs in the Arab countries to achieve such an aim.

“12. In order to raise the level of the technical worker, it is necessary that the Arab States adopt laws obliging foreign companies which have machines and other industrial instruments to attach to these instruments descriptions and indications in the Arab language relating to their operation, maintenance and repair.

“13. The Conference recommends that the Arab universities teach subjects related to industrial property and undertake studies and research in this field.

“14. The Conference recommends that the Union of Arab Scientific Research Councils establish without delay a regional centre for scientific and technological documentation in cooperation with Arab and international organizations competent in this field and that they coordinate their efforts in this respect in conformity with the Organizational Rules of the Union.

“15. The Conference recommends the establishment of a committee which will follow up the implementation of these recommendations and which would be composed of the Chairman of the Conference, who is a representative of the Republic of Iraq, and whose membership would consist of a Representative of Saudi Arabia and a Representative of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, IDCAS being in charge of the Secretariat of this Committee.”

List of Participants*

I. States

Algeria: L. Zebdji. **Egypt:** A.D. El Sawi; M.M. Ismail. **Iraq:** S. Yassin; G. Marhoon; F. Jalal; G. Abdul Ghani; Z.E. Raouf;

* A list containing the titles and functions of the participants may be obtained from the International Bureau.

G.A. Darwish; Y.M. Alkhanaty; T. Abdul Majeed. **Jordan:** K.I. Michael. **Kuwait:** H.M. Abbas; M.J. Albaga; A.Y. El Wikyan. **Lebanon:** J. Alpha. **Qatar:** A.A. Abbas; A.M. Rizk. **Saudi Arabia:** N.A. Almoufawaz. **Sudan:** Z. Sir El Khatem; A.A. Othman; A.K.M. Othman. **Yemen (People's Democratic Republic):** S.A.R. El Imary; L.M. Shehab; A.M. Abdel Khader.

II. Intergovernmental Organizations

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA): S. Kayyad. **Arab Development Agriculture Organization:** A.A.A. Ahmed; Y. Mohyi Eddine. **Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO):** M.M. El Rifai. **Arab Labor Organization (ALO):** A.T. El Awni. **Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU):** N. El Dakkak. **Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC):** W.A. El Howaiti; Y. Atari. **Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO):** A.H. Awni.

III. Other Organizations

Federation of Arab Economists: S. Zahab. **Federation of Arab Universities:** T.T. El Naimi; J.M. Salem. **Federation of Arab Chemists:** H.F. El Madfai; S.R. Silman; M. Awad Allah. **Federation of Arab Geologists:** S. Kharif. **Union of Arab Scientific Research Councils:** I.G.H. Ishac. **International Federation of Inventors Association (IFIA):** H. Romanus; J. Zachariassen. **International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC):** O. Auracher. **Licensing Executives Society (LES):** M. Ariga. N. Nonya.

IV. Individual Observers

Iraq: T.A. Abboud; A. Abdel Hak; I.A. Ahmed; A.A.M. Ali; A.H. Awni; M.A. El Moubarak; A.S. El Kaisi; M.M. El Mawsawi; J.K. El Sahdi; A.R. Kamareddine; Z. Khedr; M.R. Kheir Eddine; H.A. Nasrallah; M. Ozbek; A.A. Othman. **Kuwait:** H.T. El Ainiji; F.M. Moubarak. **Turkey:** D. Calikoglu; M. Celebi; C. Pinar; M. Oral; I. Uzun.

V. Inviting Organizations

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): A. Bogsch (*Director General*); F. Moussa (*Head, External Relations Section, External Relations and Cooperation Development Department*); R. Andary (*Technical Officer, ICIREPAT and Statistics Section, Patent Information Division*).

Industrial Development Center for Arab States (IDCAS): A.K. Hilmi (*Director, Supervision of Studies and Research Activities Department*); A. Abdel Hak (*Head of Industrial Legislation Section*); A.K. Akl (*Attaché*).

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO): A. Abdelwahab (*Senior Industrial Development Adviser, Kuwait*); H. Janiszewski (*Industrial Development Officer, UNIDO, Vienna*); R. Lalkaka (*Senior Industrial Development Adviser, Ankara*); A.S. Salem (*Senior Industrial Development Adviser, Damascus*); S.J. Szivos (*Senior Industrial Development Adviser, Cairo*).

Calendar

WIPO Meetings

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

1977

June 1 to 3 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Advisory Group on Computer Software

June 6 to 17 (Paris) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group I

June 13 to 17 (Paris) — Berne Union — Working Group on Cable Television

Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

June 20 to 24 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Inventions and Know-How

June 20 to July 1 (Washington) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group II

June 27 to July 1 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Preparatory Working Group on the Revision of the Classification

June 29 to July 8 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention

September 21 to 23 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Plenary Committee

September 26 to October 4 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Assembly and Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union

October 10 to 18 (Geneva) — Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) — Interim Committees

October 17 to 28 (London) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Working Group III

October 24 to 28 (Geneva) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Search Systems (TCSS)

October 24 to November 2 (Geneva) — Nice Union — Temporary Working Group on the Alphabetical List of Goods and Services

November 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Development Cooperation — Working Group on the Model Law for Developing Countries on Trademarks

November 7 to 11 (Paris) — ICIREPAT — Technical Committee for Standardization (TCST)

November 14 to 21 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Steering Committee

November 14 to 25 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Preparatory Intergovernmental Committee on the Revision of the Paris Convention

November 22 to 25 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) — Committee of Experts

November 28 to December 6 (Paris) — Berne Union — Executive Committee — Extraordinary Session

December 7 to 9 (Geneva) — International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations — Intergovernmental Committee — Ordinary Session (organized jointly with ILO and Unesco)

December 8 and 9 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Working Group on the Rationalization of the Publication of Laws and Treaties in the Fields of Copyright and Neighboring Rights

1978

February 15 to 24 (Paris) — Berne Union — Committee of Governmental Experts on Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties

Note: Meeting convened jointly with Unesco

March 6 to 10 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Working Group on Technological Information derived from Patent Documentation

March 13 to 15 and 17 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

March 16, 17 and 20 (Geneva) — Permanent Program — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights

September 26 to October 2 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions

1979

September 24 to October 2 (Geneva) — WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC and Berne Unions; Conferences of Representatives of the Paris, Hague, Nice and Berne Unions; Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions; Committee of Directors of the Madrid Union; Council of the Lisbon Union

UPOV Meetings in 1977

Council: December 6 to 9

Consultative Committee: December 5 and 9

Technical Steering Committee: November 15 to 17

Committee of Experts on the Interpretation and Revision of the Convention: September 20 to 23

Working Group on Variety Denominations: in the time between September 20 to 23

Note: All the above meetings will take place in Geneva at the headquarters of UPOV

Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants: June 7 to 9 (Wageningen - Netherlands)

Technical Working Party for Forest Trees: June 14 to 16 (Orleans - France)

Technical Working Party for Vegetables: September 6 to 8 (Aarslev - Denmark)

Meetings of Other International Organizations Concerned with Intellectual Property

1977

September 8 and 9 (Antwerp) — International Literary and Artistic Association — Working Session and Executive Committee

September 18 to 21 (Edinburgh) — International League Against Unfair Competition — Working Session

September 22 and 23 (Dublin) — Union of European Patent Attorneys — Executive Committee

October 25 to 27 (Belgrade) — Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe (EUROPHOT) — Congress

November 28 to December 6 (Paris) — United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) — Intergovernmental Copyright Committee established by the Universal Copyright Convention (as revised at Paris in 1971)

1978

May 8 to 12 (Strasbourg) — Council of Europe — Legal Committee on Broadcasting and Television

May 12 to 20 (Munich) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property — Congress

May 29 to June 3 (Paris) — International Literary and Artistic Association — Congress

October 1 to 7 (Santiago de Compostela) — International Federation of Patent Agents — Congress