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# World Intellectual Property Organization

## WIPO Convention

### Accession

#### GUATEMALA

The Government of Guatemala deposited, on January 31, 1983, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

Guatemala will belong to Class C for the purpose of establishing its contribution towards the budget of the WIPO Conference.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Guatemala, on April 30, 1983.

WIPO Notification No. 121, of February 2, 1983.

## Activities of the International Bureau

### The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1982

#### WIPO and Development Cooperation Activities in the Field of Industrial Property\*

##### I. Membership of WIPO

**WIPO.** Saudi Arabia, Mali and Somalia deposited instruments of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization in February, May and August 1982, respectively. On November 18, 1982, when the accession of Somalia entered into force, the number of members of WIPO was 100 (Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas,

Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon; Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe). Of these, 16 States are members of WIPO alone (Barbados, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Gambia, Jamaica, Mongolia, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).

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

The first part deals with the activities of WIPO as such and with development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property. The second part will deal with other activities in that field.

In addition, 19 States, which have not yet become members of WIPO, are members of one or more of the Unions administered by WIPO (Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Iran, Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, San Marino, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago).

Therefore, the total number of States which are members of WIPO, of one or more of the Unions administered by WIPO or of both WIPO and one or more of such Unions was, at the end of 1982, 119.

**Acceptance of Treaty Amendments.** In 1979, the Governing Bodies concerned decided to change from the then existing system of triennial and annual programs and budgets to a system of biennial programs and budgets for WIPO and the nine Unions which have independent budgets. The said change was affected by the unanimous adoption of the necessary amendments to the relevant administrative provisions of the treaties concerned and of a resolution providing for the provisional application of the said amendments pending their entry into force. They will enter into force one month after written notifications of acceptance have been received from three-fourths of the States entitled to vote. By the end of 1982, the following 46 States had notified their acceptance of the amendments: Australia, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Zambia. Similar amendments adopted by the Assembly of the Budapest Union in 1980 have been accepted by the following States: German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Spain, Switzerland. No State has yet accepted the similar amendments adopted by the Assembly of the TRT Union in 1980.

The decision, referred to above, by the Governing Bodies was adopted in 1979 subject to the understanding that the provisional application of the said amendments would have effect only until the 1985 ordinary sessions of the Governing Bodies and that, if by that time the conditions required by the conventions, treaties and agreements for the entry into force of the said amendments were not fulfilled, the matter would be placed on the agendas of the said ordinary sessions.

## II. Governing Bodies

The Governing Bodies of WIPO and of the Unions administered by WIPO held their *thirteenth series of*

*meetings* in Geneva in November 1982. The following three Governing Bodies held sessions:

- WIPO Coordination Committee, sixteenth session (13th ordinary);
- Paris Union Executive Committee, eighteenth session (18th ordinary);
- Berne Union Executive Committee, twentieth session (13th ordinary).

Delegations from 67 States participated in the meetings. Six intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers. The list of participants appears in this issue under "WIPO Meetings."

A summary of the main decisions follows.

**Approval of Agreements with Intergovernmental Organizations.** The WIPO Coordination Committee approved agreements between WIPO and the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC) and between WIPO and the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV).

**Preparation of the Draft Agendas of the 1983 Ordinary Sessions of the Governing Bodies.** The Governing Bodies approved items for the draft agendas of the 1983 sessions of the WIPO General Assembly and Conference and the Paris Union and Berne Union Assemblies. In reply to interventions made by various delegations, the Director General said that in respect of WIPO's contributions to the efforts of the United Nations for maintaining peace and increasing international cooperation he would report to the WIPO General Assembly in 1983 on the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations and the contributions that WIPO has made or should make in this regard, and noted the desire of several delegations that the proposals for the 1984 and 1985 budget should avoid, to the extent possible, increases in contributions.

**Staff Matters.** The WIPO Coordination Committee noted reports concerning the composition of the Secretariat and the geographical distribution of posts, and approved or noted, as the case may be, certain amendments to the Staff Regulations.

**Activities and Accounts; Reports of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit.** The Governing Bodies reviewed and noted with approval reports by the Director General on the activities of WIPO, from November 1981 to November 1982, and the auditors' report on the accounts for 1981. A number of delegations expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments of the International Bureau since the 1981 sessions of the Governing Bodies and underlined the constant increase in activities, particularly in the field of development cooperation for the benefit of developing countries, despite budgetary constraints. Several delegations praised the clarity and completeness of the reports submitted by the Director General. Several delegations expressed the

intention of their countries to continue and, if possible, to increase their contribution to the development cooperation activities of WIPO. Certain delegations also referred to assistance provided by their Governments to developing countries under bilateral arrangements. Attention was drawn in particular to the usefulness of training activities, of cooperation among developing countries through the provision by such countries of facilities and experts, and of medium-term planning in cooperation between WIPO and the States concerned.

### III. Development Cooperation Activities in the Field of Industrial Property

#### Objective

The objective of the activities provided for in the approved program of WIPO is to be useful to developing countries in seven different respects:

- (i) training specialists;
- (ii) creating or modernizing domestic legislation;
- (iii) creating or modernizing governmental institutions;
- (iv) stimulating inventive activity;
- (v) stimulating transfer of technology;
- (vi) creating a corps of practitioners;
- (vii) exploiting technological information contained in patent documents.

#### Activities

##### *Development, in Developing Countries, of General Awareness and Knowledge of the Law and Practical Implications of Industrial Property (Training)*

In 1982, WIPO received 334 applications for *training in industrial property* from 95 developing countries, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the Economic Community of the Countries of the "Grands Lacs" (CEPGL). One hundred forty-three of those applications, from the following 66 countries, from UNHCR, UNRWA, OAPI and the CEPGL, were accepted and led to the completion of training courses: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela,

Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia. An application was received and accepted also from Poland.

The training arranged in 1982 took the following forms:

(a) for 18 trainees, a Training Course on Patent Information in *Moscow* in June and July 1982, organized by WIPO and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries; the participants came from Angola, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, India, Jordan, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, Poland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia. The lectures were given by officials of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil, the Japanese Patent Office and WIPO. The Course was opened by the Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries and on behalf of the Director General;

(b) for 16 trainees, a Specialized Training Course in the Use of Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information in *Vienna* in August and September 1982, organized jointly by WIPO and the Austrian Government; the participants came from Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Gambia, Malawi, Nepal, Peru, Republic of Korea, Somalia, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay and Zambia. The lectures were given by officials of the Austrian Patent Office, the German Patent Office, the European Patent Office (EPO) and WIPO;

(c) for 59 trainees, an Introductory Seminar on General Aspects of Industrial Property at WIPO in *Geneva* in September 1982, immediately preceding the Seminar and the courses referred to in (d) to (g), below; the participants came from Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, UNHCR, UNRWA and CEPGL. The lectures were given by officials of WIPO, the Director General of the Industrial Property Register of Spain, a Vice-President of the EPO, the Director of the French Section of the Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI) and the Head of the Patent Information Service Centre of the Swedish Royal Patent and Registration Office;

(d) for 18 trainees, a seminar organized at *The Hague* in September 1982 by WIPO, the EPO and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) under the title "Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documentation"; the participants came from Angola, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Cuba, Gabon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Mexico, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. The lectures were given by officials of the

EPO, the Austrian Patent Office, the Swedish Royal Patent and Registration Office, representatives of private enterprises and officials of WIPO; this seminar was followed, for some of the trainees, by practical training at the EPO;

(e) for 28 trainees, a General Introductory Course in Industrial Property, in *Strasbourg* in September 1982, organized by WIPO and CEIPI with the cooperation of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France and the assistance of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (two lecturers provided at the Institute's expense) and of the EPO (two lecturers provided at the Office's expense); the participants came from Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Mauritania, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Zaire, UNHCR, UNRWA and CEPGL. The lectures were given by the Director General of CEIPI and professors, lawyers and patent attorneys of or associated with CEIPI, an official of the Government of Tunisia, the Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs of Zambia, officials of INPI (France), of the Max Planck Institute and of WIPO and the EPO. This Course was followed, for most of those concerned, by practical training in the industrial property offices of the following countries and organization: Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and OAPI; in addition, two countries agreed to receive trainees, namely, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia; however, at the last moment, the selected trainees were not able to attend;

(f) for six trainees, a Training Course on the Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Industrial Property, organized jointly by WIPO and the Industrial Property Registry of Spain, in *Madrid* in September and October 1982; the participants came from El Salvador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; lectures were given by officials of the Spanish Office and WIPO;

(g) for six trainees, a Training Course on Patent Information in *Stockholm* in September and October 1982, organized by WIPO and the Swedish Royal Patent and Registration Office, with the cooperation of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA); the participants came from Ghana, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda; lectures were given by officials of the Swedish Office;

(h) for nine trainees, a Training Seminar on Technical Functions of Industrial Property Offices, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil), in *Rio de Janeiro* in November 1982; the participants came from Angola, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Somalia and Tanzania; lectures were given by officials of WIPO and INPI, and by the Secretary of the Latin American Technical Information Network (RITLA).

(i) for nine trainees, a Specialized Training Course on Trademarks, organized by WIPO and the Benelux

Trademark Office, in *The Hague* in November 1982; the participants came from Egypt, Indonesia, Morocco, Pakistan, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Thailand and Uganda; lectures were given by officials of the Benelux Trademark Office, representatives of private enterprises and officials of WIPO. This course was followed, for some of the trainees, by visits to the Belgian Patent Office and to a firm of industrial property agents in Antwerp;

(j) for eleven trainees, from Angola, Bangladesh, Egypt, El Salvador, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Thailand and Uruguay, individual practical training courses in the industrial property offices of one of the following countries: *Brazil, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel*;

(k) for eight trainees, from Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines and Venezuela, practical training courses at the *EPO* in The Hague and Munich in June and in November 1982;

(l) for seven trainees, from Tanzania, Thailand, Yemen, Yugoslavia and OAPI, study tours comprising visits to and discussions at the institutions of two to four of the following countries and one organization and at WIPO: *Austria, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America* and the *EPO*;

(m) for six trainees, from Benin, Central African Republic, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta, in charge of "national structures" for liaison with OAPI, special training comprising visits to and discussions at *INPI (France), the EPO (The Hague), OAPI and WIPO*.

Wherever possible, the arrangements for training in 1982 included visits to WIPO headquarters.

Taking together the training program in the field of industrial property and that in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, the total number of applications received in 1982 was 425 from 98 countries, from UNHCR, from UNRWA, from OAPI and from CEPGL, as compared with 380 applications in 1981 from 103 countries and two territories, from UNHCR, from UNRWA, from OAPI and from the African National Congress (ANC). A total of 181 applications were accepted (and led to the completion of training courses) from 74 countries, UNHCR, UNRWA, OAPI and CEPGL; in 1981, 173 applications were accepted from 82 countries and one territory, UNHCR, UNRWA, OAPI and ANC. In 1982, 52 applications were accepted (28.7% of the total acceptances) from 21 countries regarded as least developed among the developing countries, and 62 were accepted in respect of women (only 49% of the said acceptances (27.1% of the total) led to the completion of training courses). In 1982, nine developing countries (Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Israel, Mexico, Philippines, Senegal) and OAPI contributed to promoting cooperation among developing countries by receiving 39 trainees.

The following 17 countries and four intergovernmental organizations contributed in full or in part to the payment of the travel expenses and subsistence allowances for trainees in the field of industrial property: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Israel, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Benelux Trademark Bureau, EPO, European Development Fund, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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

*Development, in Developing Countries, of Legislative Activities and of the Building of Governmental Institutions in the Field of Industrial Property*

The WIPO *Guide for Developing Countries on the Examination of Patent Applications* was published in English, French and Spanish and distributed to all member States of WIPO and of the Paris Union, and other States, in October 1982.

WIPO continued to cooperate, on request, with governments or groups of governments of developing countries on the adoption of new laws and regulations, or the modernization of existing ones, in the field of industrial property, and the creation or modernization of industrial property institutions.

Financing for the said cooperation, and also for certain other forms of development cooperation in the field of industrial property, is provided, in addition to financing from the regular budget of WIPO, by the UNDP and under trust fund or similar agreements concluded between WIPO and the Governments or development aid agencies of Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Sweden and the United States of America.

In the period covered by this report, cooperation in the field of legislation and institutions was pursued with the following countries and regional institutions, including their patent document and information services:

*Africa*

*Algeria.* A fact-finding mission carried out in March and April 1982 by a WIPO official and an official of the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC), visited Algeria for discussions concerning a project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information unit as a component of an Arab center for scientific and technological documentation.

Within the framework of a Technical Assistance Agreement between WIPO and the Algerian National Institute for Industrial Property (INAPI), a national Seminar on Technological Innovation was jointly orga-

nized in April 1982, attended by 70 participants from Government departments and State enterprises. The first part of this Seminar took place in Boumerdes and the second part in Annaba.

In November 1982, a Seminar on Patent Information was organized in Algiers by WIPO and INAPI (see under "Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents," below).

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Benin.* The Government official responsible for the national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), undertook a study visit in May 1982 to INPI (France), the EPO (The Hague), WIPO and OAPI.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Botswana.* In August 1982, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the EPO, accompanied by the Chief Technical Adviser of the ESAPADIC project (see under "Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO)," below), undertook a fact-finding mission in order to prepare, at the request of the Government, recommendations on the modernization of the industrial property system.

*Burundi.* In December 1982, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bujumbura to discuss with the Government authorities progress towards the adoption of draft new legislation on industrial property, prepared by WIPO, and possible future assistance in putting the said legislation into effect. Following the said mission, a note summarizing the draft legislation and explaining its aims was prepared and sent by WIPO, at the request of the Government authorities, in order to assist in the legislative process.

*Cameroon.* A mission by a WIPO consultant from France was undertaken in November 1982 for the creation of a national structure for liaison with OAPI within the context of the CADIB project (see below).

*Central African Republic.* In May 1982, the Government official responsible for the national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), undertook a study visit to INPI (France), the EPO (The Hague), WIPO and to OAPI.

*Congo.* In September and October 1982, a WIPO consultant from France undertook a three-week advisory mission to assist the national structure for liaison with OAPI in the organization of its services to the public. See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Djibouti.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Egypt.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Gabon.* In May and June 1982, a WIPO mission was undertaken for the installation of the national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below). Following a mission by a WIPO consultant from France and two OAPI officials, the national structure for industrial property and technological information was inaugurated in October 1982. WIPO was represented at the inauguration.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Ghana.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Ivory Coast.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Kenya.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Mali.* In November 1982, a WIPO mission, including WIPO consultants from France and the EPO, visited Bamako to discuss with the competent Government authorities steps to be taken in preparation for the expected entry into force of a new industrial property law and the possibilities of international cooperation in that and other respects.

*Mauritania.* A mission by a WIPO consultant from France and an OAPI official for the installation of the national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below), took place in April and May 1982, and the national structure was inaugurated in June 1982. WIPO was represented at the inauguration.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Morocco.* As a result of a WIPO mission in 1981, a new program of action for the modernization of the industrial property institutions was prepared and sent to the competent authorities in February 1982.

A fact-finding mission carried out in March and April 1982 by a WIPO official and an official of the FASRC visited Morocco for discussions concerning a project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information unit as a component of an Arab center for scientific and technological documentation.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Niger.* A Government official participated in May 1982 in a study visit to INPI (France), the EPO (The Hague), WIPO and OAPI, organized for the officials responsible for the national structures for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below).

*Nigeria.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Rwanda.* After a preparatory visit to WIPO in April 1982 by two Government officials, the Minister for the Economy discussed in Geneva in June 1982 with WIPO officials questions concerning the enactment of new industrial property legislation, accession to the WIPO Convention and possibilities for technical cooperation in the establishment and modernization of industrial property institutions.

In December 1982, the WIPO official undertook a mission to Kigali to discuss with the Government authorities progress towards the adoption of draft new legislation on industrial property, prepared by WIPO, and possible future assistance.

*Senegal.* A mission by a WIPO official and an OAPI official took place in April 1982 for the installation of the national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below). The official responsible for the national structure undertook a study visit in May 1982 to INPI (France), the EPO (The Hague), WIPO and OAPI.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Sudan.* In June 1982, WIPO printed for the Sudanese Government and sent the Arabic and English (translated by WIPO) texts of the patent law and regulations.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Togo.* An official of the national structure for industrial property and technological information within the context of the CADIB project of OAPI (see below) undertook a study visit in May 1982 to INPI (France), the EPO (The Hague), WIPO and OAPI.

*Tunisia.* In April 1982, a Government official visited WIPO for discussions concerning the possibilities of cooperation in the process of enactment of new industrial property legislation.

*Uganda.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Upper Volta.* The official responsible for the national structure for industrial property and technological information, within the context of the CADIB project of

OAPI (see below), undertook a study visit in May 1982 to INPI (France), the EPO (The Hague and Munich), WIPO and OAPI.

A mission by a WIPO consultant from France and an OAPI official for the installation of the national structure took place in June and July 1982.

*Zaire.* In January 1982, the legislative authority adopted a law on industrial property, on the basis of a draft prepared by WIPO at the request of the Government. A WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Belgium visited the Government authorities in Kinshasa in November 1982 to discuss a plan of action for the implementation of the said law and the possibilities of international cooperation in that and other respects.

*Zambia.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Zimbabwe.* In August 1982, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to discuss with Government officials a draft project document, prepared by WIPO, for the modernization of the industrial property office.

*African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).* WIPO continued to act as the executing agency for the UNDP project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information center (CADIB) within the framework of OAPI. In addition to financing from UNDP, the project is receiving support in the form of financing, expert services, training and equipment from the Governments of France, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Switzerland and from the EPO. Missions were undertaken in October 1982 by two experts from Switzerland and one expert from France. In addition, a WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to Yaoundé to advise the Government authorities of Cameroon on the creation of a national structure for liaison with OAPI (possibly in Douala) and to assist in the preparation and conduct, together with a further WIPO consultant from France and a WIPO official, of a seminar for seven documentalists of national structures for liaison with OAPI, held at OAPI in November and December 1982. During the same mission, the said WIPO official also provided training in the library of OAPI.

Joint missions by WIPO and OAPI were undertaken to assist in the first phase of the installation of new national structures for industrial property services, taking into account the relationship of those structures with OAPI and CADIB, in Senegal in April 1982, in Mauritania in April and May 1982, in Gabon in May and June 1982 and in Upper Volta in June and July 1982. WIPO was represented at the inauguration of the national structure in Mauritania in July 1982 and in Gabon in November 1982.

Officials of the national structures of Benin, Central African Republic, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta made a study tour to INPI (France), the EPO, WIPO and OAPI in May 1982.

The Deputy Director General of OAPI undertook a study tour, in June 1982, to the industrial property offices of France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Switzerland and to the EPO and visited WIPO for discussions with WIPO officials.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO).* In association with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), WIPO continued to execute the UNDP project for the establishment of ESARIPO's Patent Documentation and Information Centre (ESAPADIC).

In May 1982, a collection of patent documents provided by the United Kingdom Patent Office was received in Harare.

In June 1982, an informal meeting between members of the ESARIPO Council and officials of WIPO was held at WIPO for discussion of proposals in respect of the future tasks of ESARIPO.

The Director of ESARIPO, the Chief Technical Adviser of the ESAPADIC project and two officials of WIPO visited the CEC, the Centre for Industrial Development and the Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States in Brussels in May 1982 to discuss the possibility of financial support from the European Development Fund for the construction of a headquarters building in Harare. The Director of the Office of ESARIPO visited WIPO in October 1982 to discuss with WIPO officials the documentation for the sixth session of the Council of ESARIPO.

A tripartite review of the ESAPADIC project took place in Harare in December 1982, at which the UNDP, ESARIPO and WIPO were represented; a representative of the Government of Zimbabwe also attended the review meeting.

WIPO was represented at a session of the Council of ESARIPO in Harare in December 1982. The Council approved the report of the Director of the ESARIPO Office, and the program and budget for 1983. The Council also approved a Protocol (to the Lusaka Agreement establishing ESARIPO) on Patents and Industrial Designs in the Framework of ESARIPO, which was signed on behalf of the Governments of Ghana, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

On the same occasion, the Headquarters Agreement between the Government of Zimbabwe and ESARIPO was signed by the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs and by the Chairman of the ESARIPO Council.

During the December 1982 session of the ESARIPO Council, WIPO organized in Harare, with the cooperation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the UNDP, a *Seminar on the Effective Use of*

*Patent Information as a Support to Research and Development Activities.* Twenty-four participants attended the Seminar, nominated by seven States members of ESARIPO (Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and by three potential member States (Botswana, Nigeria and Tanzania). Lectures, in the form of case studies, were given by an official of the German Patent Office and an official of the EPO.

*Economic Community of the Countries of the "Grands Lacs" (CEPGL).* In April 1982, an agreement on the establishment of working relations and cooperation between WIPO and the CEPGL was signed by the Director General of WIPO and the Executive Secretary of the CEPGL, as approved by the WIPO Coordination Committee at its session in November 1981. The working relations dealt with in the agreement include those in the field of industrial property.

#### *Asia and the Pacific*

*Afghanistan.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Bangladesh.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*China.* In May 1982, WIPO organized in Beijing, at the invitation of the General Administration for Industry and Commerce, a two-week "Legal Training Course on Trademarks." About 230 participants came from many parts of China. Lectures were given by the Director General, high officials of the Governments of Germany (Federal Republic of), the United Kingdom and the United States of America, a practicing lawyer from the United States of America and a WIPO staff member.

The trademarks lecture course was the sixth course in the field of industrial property organized by WIPO in China. The first was a seminar in Shanghai in 1979, on "Industrial Property Licenses and Technology Transfer Arrangements." The second was a seminar in Beijing, also in 1979, on "Patent Information and the International Patent Classification." The third was a "Legal Training Course on Patents" at the newly-established Patent Office of China in Beijing in 1980. These first three courses were organized with the State Scientific and Technological Commission of China. The fourth was a "Patent Agency Course" in Beijing in 1981, organized with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The fifth was a "Patent Documentation Seminar" in Beijing in 1981, organized with the Chinese Patent Office. In the six courses which have been organized so far in the field of industrial property, about 650 Chinese officials have participated, and WIPO has provided 14 weeks of training.

In November 1982, the Director General of WIPO gave two lectures in Beijing on the reasons for which

China should adopt a patent system. One of the lectures was given to some 25 "key" officials of the Government and the other to some 400 representatives of "central organizations." The lectures were invited by the State Economic Commission of China. The texts of the lectures are available on request. Each lecture was followed by questions asked by the participants and replies given by the Director General.

During his mission in Beijing, the Director General had several discussions with the Director General of the Chinese Patent Office and the Vice-Chairman of the State Economic Commission responsible for the supervision of that Office. The discussions concerned possibilities of advice or assistance by WIPO in the organization of the future Chinese patent system, including patent information centers in several cities in China and other infrastructure, particularly the Patent Office.

Several discussions were also held with the Director General and other high officials of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, which includes the Chinese Trademark Office. The discussions concerned possibilities for advice or assistance by WIPO in connection with the entry into effect, on March 1, 1983, of the Chinese Trademark Law.

The Director General also met with officials of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, which comprises the Chinese Trademark Agency and the Chinese Patent Agency; these Agencies are or will be responsible for representing foreign applicants in China.

The more important conclusions of the said consultations were summarized and confirmed in a meeting of the Director General of WIPO with Mr. Bo Yibo, State Councillor and Vice-Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party. The meeting took place in the presence of the above-mentioned high officials. Mr. Bo Yibo expressed the Government's thanks for WIPO's advice and assistance, particularly as far as the creation of a patent system in China was concerned, and asked for the continuation of such advice and assistance. The Director General—whose November 1982 mission to Beijing was the fifth in three years—replied that WIPO would continue to give advice and assistance within its budgetary possibilities and would continue to encourage assistance by individual Member States of WIPO.

In November 1982, WIPO organized with the State Economic Commission of China and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade a Workshop on Industrial Property Rights in Joint Venture Arrangements in Beijing (see under "Development, in Developing Countries, of the Acquisition of Foreign Technology Protected by Industrial Property Rights," below).

In connection with the implementation of the future patent law and the development of the trademark system of China, extensive contacts have taken place since May 1979, including visits by Chinese officials to WIPO, visits by the Director General and other staff members to China for discussions, seminars, etc., and

for the planning and implementation of training programs in cooperation with the national industrial property offices of several Member States of WIPO. Ten Chinese consultants have worked at WIPO for a total of 39 months. Eighty Chinese officials have received training in Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Soviet Union, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America or the EPO for periods ranging from two months to one year. Study tours have been arranged for 21 Chinese officials, visiting WIPO, Germany (Federal Republic of), Romania, Switzerland and the United States of America. The travel and subsistence costs have been covered partly by WIPO and partly by cooperating countries.

*Democratic People's Republic of Korea.* A fact-finding mission carried out in January 1982 by officials of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from France visited Pyongyang for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project and by funds made available by the French Government.

In May 1982, the Director General of WIPO paid an official visit to the Government in Pyongyang, after which the Government approved and submitted to the UNDP a project document for the establishment of a patent documentation and information center within the industrial property administration, prepared by WIPO in 1981.

Following the approval of the said project by the UNDP, in August 1982, a mission was undertaken in September 1982 by a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from France to survey existing documentation, prepare a plan for the acquisition of further documentation, and carry out demonstrations of equipment and training. Two officials of the Invention Committee of the State Committee on Science and Technology studied at WIPO, for a month in September and October 1982, the work of WIPO relevant to the said project.

*Fiji.* A WIPO mission took place in June 1982 in order to assist in defining Fiji's participation in a UNDP regional project for international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems.

A further WIPO mission took place in November 1982, to discuss with Government officials activities for South Pacific countries scheduled for implementation under the said project in 1983.

*India.* Two national Seminars on Patent Information, organized with the Government and the Regional<sup>1</sup> Center for Technology Transfer (RCTT), were held in Bombay and in Bangalore for one week each in January 1982 (see under "Development, in Developing Coun-

tries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents," below).

*Indonesia.* In January 1982, a WIPO official attended, and gave expert legal advice at, a public seminar organized by the National Law Development Centre for discussion of a draft patent law. In August 1982, a WIPO official visited Jakarta for discussions with Government officials on progress in introducing the said law.

A national Seminar on Patent Information was organized in Jakarta in March 1982, with the cooperation of the National Scientific Documentation Centre and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (see under "Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents," below).

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Malaysia.* At the request of the Government, WIPO prepared and sent to the competent authorities a draft law on patents and industrial designs in March 1982, and, in May 1982, draft amendments on service marks for the Trade Marks Act. In August 1982, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur for discussions with Government officials on progress in revising the patent law.

Discussions were held concerning a UNDP regional project for international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems during a WIPO mission in June 1982. In the framework of the said project, a WIPO expert advisory mission, composed of a WIPO official and WIPO consultants from Sweden and the United States of America, visited Kuala Lumpur in November 1982; the mission gave advice on the implementation of the draft patent law and assisted in the identification of future needs in respect of training and administrative infrastructure.

Also in November 1982, a national Seminar on Patent Information was organized by WIPO in Kuala Lumpur (see under "Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents," below).

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Mongolia.* A fact-finding mission, carried out in January 1982 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from France, visited Ulan Bator for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project, and by funds made available by the French Government.

In May 1982, the Government prepared and sent to WIPO for comments an outline for a national technical cooperation project for the strengthening of the technical basis of the National Patent Information System.

*Pakistan.* An expert mission, carried out in November 1982 by an official of WIPO and a WIPO consultant from the EPO, visited Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore for discussions with Government authorities on the modernization of the industrial property system. See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Papua New Guinea.* A WIPO mission took place in November 1982, to discuss with Government officials activities for South Pacific countries scheduled for implementation in 1983 under a UNDP regional project for international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Philippines.* In February 1982, the Inventors' Commission of the Philippines received the official in charge of the newly-established Inventors' Commission of Sri Lanka in order to exchange experiences. Also in February 1982, WIPO prizes were awarded during an "Inventors' Week" organized by the Inventors' Commission.

In July 1982, a WIPO mission, including experts from the United Kingdom and the EPO on patent administration and on technical aspects of patent examination, took place to advise the national Patent Office on the restructuring and modernization of the industrial property system. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Republic of Korea.* In August 1982, WIPO transmitted to the UNDP the terminal report, prepared with the assistance of the Office of Patents Administration of the Republic of Korea, on activities under the 1981 project for the modernization of the Administration and the carrying out of patent searching and examination. Also in August 1982, WIPO officials discussed with the ministries concerned and with the UNDP a draft project for the second phase of the modernization of the Korean industrial property system and reached agreement on a UNDP project for the years 1982 to 1984. They also discussed preparations for the accession of the Republic of Korea to the PCT. In the framework of the said project, two experts from Japan undertook a mission to Seoul in October and November 1982 to provide training in patent examination to staff of the Office of Patents Administration, and a WIPO official undertook a mission to Seoul in November 1982 in order to review with the authorities of that Office and the UNDP the progress of the project and finalize the plan of activities of the project for 1983 and 1984. In addition, in October and November 1982, four officials of the said Office undertook training in the field of the PCT at WIPO and the Swedish Royal Patent and Registration Office.

*Samoa.* A WIPO mission took place in November 1982, to discuss with Government officials activities for South Pacific countries scheduled for implementation in 1983 under a UNDP regional project for international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems.

*Singapore.* As a consequence of a visit to WIPO by Government officials in December 1981, the International Bureau prepared, and sent to the Government in April 1982, a note setting out the alternatives and options for the modernization of the patent system. Further discussions were held in June 1982 when a WIPO mission visited the country.

In November 1982, a Seminar on Patent Information was organized by WIPO in Singapore (see under "Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents," below).

Also in November and in December 1982, a WIPO expert advisory mission, consisting of a WIPO official and WIPO consultants from Japan, the United States of America and the EPO, visited Singapore for three weeks to advise the Government, on the basis of discussions with officials and the private sector, on possible options for a new national patent system.

*Solomon Islands.* A WIPO mission took place in November 1982, to discuss with Government officials activities for South Pacific countries scheduled for implementation in 1983 under a UNDP regional project for international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems.

*Sri Lanka.* Within the framework of a UNDP regional project, WIPO organized a visit in February 1982 by the official in charge of the Inventors' Commission of Sri Lanka to the corresponding institute in the Philippines.

Sri Lanka hosted, in February 1982, the WIPO Asian and Pacific Symposium on the Use and Usefulness of Trademarks in Developing Countries, and the Evaluation and Planning Meeting on WIPO's Development Cooperation Activities in Asia and the Pacific (see under "Intercountry Program for Asia and the Pacific in the Field of Industrial Property," below).

In November 1982, a WIPO official discussed with Government and other authorities progress towards the organization, in 1983, of a regional training activity in Sri Lanka under the regional project referred to above.

*Thailand.* The Director and the Deputy Director of the Department of Commercial Registration of Thailand undertook a study visit to the industrial property offices of Canada, Sweden and the United States of America, and to the EPO in The Hague and Munich, as well as to the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) in Vienna and Derwent Publica-

tions Limited in London, in March and April 1982. On the same occasion, they visited WIPO and further discussed matters concerning the modernization of the industrial property administration. The study visit was financed by funds made available by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

A WIPO mission visited Bangkok in June 1982 to discuss a technical cooperation project, including a plan for the future training requirements of the staff of the Office.

*Tonga.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Vanuatu.* A WIPO mission took place in November 1982, to discuss with Government officials activities for South Pacific countries scheduled for implementation in 1983 under a UNDP regional project for international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Viet Nam.* A fact-finding mission, carried out in January 1982 by an official of WIPO and a high official of the French Government as a WIPO consultant, visited Viet Nam for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems. The mission was financed by the UNDP within the framework of a regional project, and by funds made available by the French Government.

*Intercountry Program for Asia and the Pacific in the Field of Industrial Property.* A preparatory assistance document for a project for the development of human resources and advisory services in the field of industrial property, which was approved by the UNDP in October 1981, provided for the following activities, which were carried out between November 1981 and March 1982:

(i) the fielding of preparatory assistance (fact-finding) missions by WIPO to four groups of countries of the Asia and Pacific region, namely:

- Bangladesh, Burma, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, in November and December 1981;
- Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, in November 1981;
- Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, in November and December 1981;
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia and Viet Nam, in January 1982.

These missions were undertaken for discussions with the Government authorities on international cooperation in the strengthening of industrial property systems and were financed by the UNDP within the framework of the project and by funds made available by the Government of France, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and CIDA;

(ii) the holding of the Asian and Pacific Symposium on the Use and Usefulness of Trademarks in Developing Countries, and the Evaluation and Planning Meeting on WIPO's Development Cooperation Activities in the Region. Both meetings were held in Colombo in February 1982, the Government of Sri Lanka acting as host and providing conference premises and other facilities free of charge. An account of the Symposium appears under the heading "Development, in Developing Countries, of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of the Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Such Countries," below. The Evaluation and Planning Meeting was the first of its kind to be convened by WIPO; it enabled developing countries in the region, industrialized countries and intergovernmental organizations to comment on and evaluate WIPO's development cooperation activities undertaken in the last five years, 1977 to 1981, and planned for the next five years, 1982 to 1986. Government officials from the following countries of the region participated in the meeting: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam. Also, officials from the following countries outside the region participated: Austria, Canada, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom. The following intergovernmental organizations took part: UNDP, UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), EPO, Benelux Trademark Office;

(iii) the initiation of a pilot project of cooperation between the Philippines Inventors' Commission and the Sri Lanka Inventors' Commission. A study visit by the head of the Sri Lanka Inventors' Commission to the Inventors' Commission of Philippines took place in February 1982.

As a result of the preparatory assistance activities, which were extended to the end of 1982, a project document for the period 1983 to 1985 was submitted and approved by the UNDP and sent for endorsement by the governments concerned in June 1982. The project document provides for shared advisory services and a number of group training activities in which all the countries of the region can participate. It also provides, in the case of South Pacific countries, for the possibility of establishing regional mechanisms which could enhance and promote cooperation among them.

By the end of 1982, endorsements of the UNDP project document for this program had been received from Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Malaysia, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam.

In November 1982, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia began a series of missions to Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu to discuss cooperation under the said program.

### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

*Bolivia.* In June 1982, a WIPO official visited Bolivia in order to discuss and organize a national technical cooperation project aimed at the modernization of the institutions dealing with industrial property.

In October 1982, three WIPO consultants (one from France, one from Germany (Federal Republic of) and one from the EPO) provided on-the-job training to the staff of the national administration dealing with industrial property and technology.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser."

*Brazil.* The terminal report concerning the UNDP project for the modernization of the Brazilian patent system was sent to the UNDP in March 1982. An abridged version of the said report appears at the end of this article.

In April and in July 1982, WIPO missions to Brazil were undertaken to discuss and agree on a new project destined to maximize the use of the patent services of the modernized National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) by industry and research and development centers of the country.

In April 1982, a new Cooperation Agreement (1982 to 1985) was signed by the Government and WIPO, providing for group training at INPI and the use of Brazilian experts in WIPO projects in Latin America and Africa.

An expert from Brazil took part, as a lecturer, in the Moscow Training Course on Patent Information organized by WIPO and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries in June and July 1982.

In July 1982, WIPO published the proceedings of the Seminar on the Setting up of Patent Departments in Industrial Enterprises held in São Paulo in November 1981.

In October 1982, three WIPO consultants (one from Germany (Federal Republic of) and two from the EPO) started a two-month training program for officials of INPI on the handling of patent appeal cases.

In November 1982, a seminar on technical functions relating to patents was organized jointly in Rio de Janeiro by INPI and WIPO (see under "Development, in Developing Countries, of General Awareness and Knowledge of the Law and Practical Implications of Industrial Property (Training)," above).

*Chile.* In June 1982, at the request of the National Institute of Technology (INTEC), WIPO prepared and sent a new draft project document concerning mechanization of the trademarks administration.

*Colombia.* In May 1982, a WIPO mission visited Colombia and an action program was agreed upon aimed at the modernization of the industrial property administration. During October 1982, the head of the Colombian industrial property office held extensive

discussions with various WIPO officials in Geneva on the treaties administered by WIPO and the possibilities of international cooperation.

In September 1982, a WIPO official visited the Government authorities to discuss approval of a development cooperation project aimed at the modernization of the industrial property administration. In October 1982, a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany visited the industrial property administration and held a training course on the practical application of the IPC.

*Costa Rica.* In May 1982, WIPO prepared and sent draft laws on patents, industrial designs and transfer of technology.

*Cuba.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Dominican Republic.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Ecuador.* In April 1982, WIPO officials participated in a national Seminar on Industrial Property organized by the Government, and in May 1982 the same officials discussed and agreed with the Government on a national technical cooperation project aimed at the strengthening of the industrial property administration. A WIPO official visited Ecuador also in June and in September 1982, to discuss approval of the project.

Three WIPO consultants, one from France, one from Germany (Federal Republic of) and one from the EPO, undertook a mission, in November 1982, to provide on-the-job training to the staff of the Industrial Property Office.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*El Salvador.* In May 1982, on the basis of an outline established by the Government, WIPO prepared and transmitted a draft project document for technical cooperation at the national level and a draft law on patents and technology transfer contracts.

In October 1982, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany visited the Government authorities and the UNDP to discuss and prepare the implementation of a development cooperation project aimed at the modernization of the industrial property administration.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Guatemala.* In May 1982, WIPO prepared and sent draft laws on patents, industrial designs and transfer of technology agreements.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Haiti.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below. In October 1982, a WIPO official visited the Government authorities and the UNDP to discuss possibilities of a development cooperation program aimed at the modernization of the industrial property administration.

*Honduras.* In May 1982, WIPO prepared and sent draft laws on patents, industrial designs and technology transfer agreements.

In October 1982, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants (one from Germany (Federal Republic of) and one from Spain) visited the Government authorities and the UNDP and discussed the possibilities of a development cooperation project for the modernization of the industrial property registry.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Mexico.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Nicaragua.* In May 1982, WIPO prepared and sent draft laws on patents, industrial designs and technology transfer agreements.

*Panama.* In May 1982, WIPO sent draft laws on patents, industrial designs and technology transfer agreements.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below. In October 1982, a WIPO official visited the Government authorities and the UNDP to discuss possibilities of cooperation aimed at the modernization of the industrial property administration. Also in October 1982, two WIPO consultants, one from Germany (Federal Republic of) and one from Spain, visited the industrial property registry and provided on-the-job training to the staff.

*Paraguay.* See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser." A WIPO official undertook a mission to Paraguay in June 1982. As a result of the mission, a technical cooperation project was prepared aimed at the restructuring of the industrial property institutions. The project document was sent to the Government authorities in October 1982. In November 1982, two WIPO consultants, one from France and one from Germany (Federal Republic of), undertook a mission to Paraguay to assist the industrial property office in its modernization process.

*Peru.* In June 1982, a WIPO mission visited the competent authorities and a national technical cooperation project was drawn up for the modernization of the institutions dealing with patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

In November 1982, three WIPO consultants (one from France, one from Germany (Federal Republic of)

and one from the EPO) provided on-the-job training to the staff of the industrial property office.

*Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.* Following a visit to WIPO in December 1981 by a senior Government official for discussions on the modernization of the industrial property system and on a draft of new legislation prepared by WIPO, a revised draft law was sent in March 1982.

*Uruguay.* In May 1982, the Government approved and submitted to the UNDP a project for the modernization of the industrial property administration, prepared by WIPO on the basis of discussions held in 1981. The implementation of the said project started with a mission of WIPO experts (two from Brazil, one from Italy and two from Spain) in October 1982.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below. A WIPO official visited Uruguay in June 1982.

*Venezuela.* In May 1982, a WIPO mission had discussions with the competent authorities on a draft project document for the modernization of the industrial property administration. A new project document was prepared and transmitted to the Government by WIPO. In June 1982, further consultations were held in Venezuela to ensure the starting of activities as planned.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Central American Countries.* The results of the discussions on the establishment of a program of action for cooperation in the modernization and harmonization of the industrial property systems of Central American countries, held in Tegucigalpa in December 1981 among officials and Vice-Ministers responsible for industrial property in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, were reviewed at a meeting of the representatives of the countries concerned at WIPO in January 1982. At a further meeting, also in Geneva in May 1982, draft laws prepared by WIPO on patents, industrial designs and transfer of technology agreements were discussed. The said draft laws were sent in May 1982 to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

In September and October 1982, a meeting of the heads of the industrial property offices of the said countries took place in Panama City in order to discuss WIPO's proposals for cooperation with the countries of the Central American isthmus for strengthening their respective industrial property systems. These proposals are included in a proposed general UNDP project for Latin America and the Caribbean. The heads of the Central American offices discussed in particular a draft law on patents, industrial designs and transfer of technology contracts, which was prepared at their request by WIPO in response to their efforts towards harmonizing their industrial property legislation. They also discussed

and decided upon the main features of a draft law on distinctive signs (marks, etc.), and requested WIPO to prepare and submit the draft of such a law to the countries concerned to assist in the modernization of their legislation in this field.

An *Introductory Course on the Technical Functions of Industrial Property Offices Relating to Patents*, organized by WIPO and the Government of Panama, was also held in Panama in October 1982. The participants (about 50) were officials of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and of Planning, heads of industrial property offices, other officials, lawyers, patent agents and university students. The Vice-Ministers of Justice of Costa Rica and El Salvador also participated. Lectures were given by officials from the German Patent Office, the Spanish Industrial Property Registry, Peru and WIPO.

A meeting of the *Heads of Latin-American Industrial Property Offices*, organized jointly by WIPO, the Spanish Industrial Property Registry and the Institute for Iberoamerican Cooperation, was held in Madrid in November 1982. Eighteen Latin American countries were represented, by two Vice-Ministers, 15 Directors or Heads of industrial property offices or by higher officials.

The meeting discussed several proposals based on specific mechanisms for the exchange of patent documents and for access from the Latin American countries to the computerized data base established by the Registry in Spain. During the meeting, representatives of ten Latin American countries signed bilateral agreements with Spain which will operate pending the completion of a work plan, also approved during the meeting, which could lead to the establishment of an international patent documentation center for Spanish-language documents. The preparatory work plan for the establishment of such a center consists mainly of a feasibility study to be jointly undertaken by the Spanish Registry and WIPO. WIPO was expressly requested by the participants to keep them continually informed during the implementation of the preparatory work plan.

Following the said meeting in Madrid, the participants met at WIPO in Geneva and discussed in depth relations between the Latin American countries and WIPO, including development cooperation activities in the region and the major treaties, administered by WIPO, of interest to the said countries.

*Latin American Economic System (SELA)*. In April 1982, WIPO officials visited the Secretariat of the Action Committee of SELA for the establishment of the Latin American Technology Information Network (RITLA) in Rio de Janeiro in response to its request for advice on the industrial property aspects to be included in the project.

*Andean Group (Board (Junta) of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC))*. In July 1982, an intersecretariat meeting was held in Lima between WIPO and the Secretariat

of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement. A regional project for the five Andean countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) and a memorandum of understanding specifying the respective responsibilities of both organizations in the execution of the regional activities were agreed upon. The project, which is to be included in proposals to be made to the UNDP, envisages a gradual reorganization and strengthening of the industrial property offices of the five countries. It provides for substantive training in the various fields of industrial property administration and is intended not only to upgrade the efficiency of those offices in coping with their legal functions but also to enable them to play a more active role in the development process of their countries. Among the new functions to be developed in those offices are those provided for in the Technological Information System for Andean Countries (SAIT). The joint WIPO/JUNAC project is designed to complement the national technical cooperation projects to be executed by WIPO in each of the five Andean countries. The Governments of Brazil and Spain have offered to contribute to the project.

#### *Western Asia*

*Iraq*. A fact-finding mission, carried out in March and April 1982 by a WIPO official and an official of the FASRC, visited Iraq for discussions concerning a project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information unit as a component of an Arab center for scientific and technological documentation.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Kuwait*. A fact-finding mission, carried out in March and April 1982 by a WIPO official and an official of the FASRC, visited Kuwait for discussions concerning a project for the establishment of a patent documentation and information unit as a component of an Arab center for scientific and technological documentation.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Qatar*. See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Saudi Arabia*. In October 1982, the Director of the Patent Office and other officials of the Saudi Arabian National Center for Science and Technology visited WIPO for discussions, over several days, on the possibilities of adopting a patent law in their country.

See also under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*Syria*. See under "Interregional Sectoral Adviser," below.

*United Arab Emirates.* A Government official visited WIPO in August 1982 to discuss the finalization of the draft industrial property law.

*Yemen.* Following a WIPO mission to Sanaa in 1981 to discuss a program of action including the preparation of a patent law and regulations under the trademark law, and the preparation and sending of draft regulations and forms, the said regulations were completed in March 1982 in Geneva by a Government official as part of a study tour to Egypt, Sweden and WIPO. As a result of the discussions, a WIPO official visited Sanaa in September 1982, at the request of the Government, to assist in the implementation of the new trademark law and regulations, and in the preparation of project proposals for the organization of the trademark administration and for the introduction of a law on patents and industrial designs. A draft law on patents and industrial designs prepared by WIPO was discussed with a Government official in Geneva in October 1982.

*Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO).* Officials of AIDO visited WIPO in January and April 1982 to discuss cooperation in patent information and in training in the field of licensing.

*Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC).* WIPO continued to execute preparatory assistance, financed by the UNDP, for a project for the creation of a patent information and documentation unit as a component of an Arab center for scientific and technical documentation. In February 1982, progress was reviewed and plans for further cooperation were agreed at an intersecretariat meeting in Geneva.

A fact-finding joint mission was undertaken by a WIPO official and a senior official of FASRC in charge of the patent information and documentation unit to Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait and Morocco in March and April 1982. A WIPO consultant from the EPO worked at FASRC headquarters from April to July 1982 in order to prepare a feasibility study on the technical requirements for the staff and equipment of the unit.

In March 1982, WIPO contributed a paper on the importance of patenting and of patent documents in research and development activities to a Seminar on Scientific and Technological Research Strategy for the Arab World organized by FASRC in Baghdad.

A Working Agreement between WIPO and FASRC was signed in August 1982, and approved by the WIPO Coordination Committee in November 1982.

In August 1982, WIPO was represented at the first session, in Amman, of the Steering Committee, established by FASRC, of the project for the translation of the International Patent Classification into Arabic. In November 1982, a WIPO official participated, as an expert member, in a meeting in Baghdad of the Translation Committee of the said project at which practical working arrangements were finalized.

### *Interregional Sectoral Adviser*

In view of the growing number of requests by developing countries for advice and assistance in the identification of problems to be addressed with a view to establishing industrial property systems suited to their needs and goals, or strengthening existing systems, and in formulating plans of action and projects to that end, WIPO had submitted a request in July 1980 to the UNDP for financial assistance under arrangements known as "sectoral support" arrangements, by which the UNDP provides funds to executing agencies of the United Nations system (such as WIPO) to finance, in their respective sectors, advisers to assist governments in the formulation of development programs and projects. Such advisers can be "regional" (serving developing countries in a particular region) or "interregional" (serving developing countries in all regions). The request of WIPO was approved by the UNDP in December 1981. The Adviser is fully under the instructions of WIPO and is integrated in WIPO's staff.

In response to the circulation by WIPO of an announcement of the new service to all developing countries in March 1982, 47 expressions of interest, the majority containing formal requests for a mission by the Adviser, were received by August 8, 1982, from the following countries and organization: Afghanistan, Algeria, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Tonga, Uganda, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia, OAPI.

In view of the number of responses, some of them will have to be satisfied through other staff members than the said Adviser and through ad hoc experts.

### *Development, in Developing Countries, of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of the Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Such Countries*

WIPO medals for inventors have been awarded since 1979. The purpose of the awards is to promote inventive and innovative activities, particularly in developing countries or for their benefit. The medals are awarded at exhibitions or contests organized by national or international institutions. The criteria for selecting the recipients are established by the requesting institutions, and WIPO does not intervene in the selection.

So far, WIPO medals have been awarded at exhibitions and contests as follows:

Year	Month	Place	Number of Medals
1979	December	Geneva	2
1980	April	Manila	2
1980	October	Belgrade	1
1980	December	Tunis	1
1980	December	Geneva	2
1981	April	Manila	2
1981	December	Geneva	2
1982	February	Manila	2
1982	March	Tokyo	2
1982	March	Dehli	3
1982	June	Casablanca	1
1982	June	Moscow	1
1982	November	Delhi	3
1982	December	Geneva	2

WIPO was represented at the *Philippine Inventors' Week* in February 1982.

An *Asian and Pacific Symposium on the Use and Usefulness of Trademarks in Developing Countries* was organized by WIPO in Colombo in February 1982, financed by the UNDP. The Symposium was attended by the Director General and 128 participants from 38 countries. Fifteen lectures were given during the Symposium on various aspects of trademark law, practices, procedures and issues. Seven lectures were given by trademark experts from Australia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Another seven lectures were given by senior Government officials of developing countries of the region (Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand). One lecture was given by a staff member of WIPO. The lectures given at the Colombo Symposium were published in June 1982.

The *Working Group on the Establishment of a Guide on the Organization of Industrial Property Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries* held its second session in Geneva in June 1982.

Fifteen experts designated by the following States participated in the session: Botswana, Brazil, Chile, France, Ghana, Israel, Mexico, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zaire. The EPO and the Licensing Executives Society (LES) International were represented by observers.

Discussions were based on a revised draft Guide on the Industrial Property Interests and Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries. The experts had an in-depth discussion on the revised draft Guide. While they expressed their general agreement with its contents, they made suggestions as to how the revised draft might be improved.

The Working Group recommended that a final version of the revised draft Guide be prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the suggestions made.

Following the preparation of the final version, the Guide will be published by the International Bureau in accordance with decisions taken by the Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property.

For the experts from Botswana, Brazil, Ghana, Mexico, Philippines, Republic of Korea and Zaire, the meeting of the Working Group was preceded by a study tour in the Federal Republic of Germany; the participants visited, and held discussions in, the industrial property departments of three major private industrial concerns, the German Patent Office and the EPO.

At a *Seminar for South-Mediterranean countries on "Industrial Property: a Tool for Technological Documentation and Technology Transfer,"* organized in Paris in November 1982 by INPI (France), a WIPO official delivered a lecture on the role of industrial property in industrial development.

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

WIPO organized, with the cooperation of the Government of Senegal, a *Training Seminar for Industrial Property Lawyers and Agents* in Dakar in December 1982. The Training Seminar, which was the first activity undertaken by WIPO in this field, was attended by seven practicing lawyers from French-speaking African countries. The lectures were given by a WIPO official and by industrial property lawyers from France and Germany (Federal Republic of). At the conclusion of their work, the participants adopted a recommendation emphasizing the usefulness of training courses in this field, and suggesting that such courses be completed by practical training in the offices of industrial property lawyers and agents in industrialized countries.

#### *Development, in Developing Countries, of the Acquisition of Foreign Technology Protected by Industrial Property Rights*

WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Scientific Research Council of the Government of Jamaica, a national *Workshop on License Agreements* in Kingston in September 1982. About 30 participants attended the Workshop from Government departments and various enterprises in the private sector. Lectures were given by an official of WIPO and by consultants from Canada, France and Germany (Federal Republic of).

WIPO organized with the State Economic Commission of China and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade a *Workshop on Industrial Property Rights in Joint Venture Arrangements* in Beijing in November 1982. About 250 participants attended the Workshop. They were officials of various Chinese Government authorities, Chinese enterprises and joint venture limited responsibility companies. The experiences

of market-economy enterprises were the subject of a lecture by a lecturer from the Netherlands, those of developing country enterprises were the subject of a lecture by a lecturer from India and those of Socialist enterprises were the subject of a lecture by a lecturer from Hungary. The introductory lecture was given by the Director General of WIPO and a lecture entitled "Methods for the Commercial Transfer and Acquisition of Technology and their Relationship to Joint Venture Arrangements" was given by a staff member of WIPO. The Workshop also held a simulated negotiation exercise.

*Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents*

*State-of-the-Art Search Program and Related Services.* Since 1975, WIPO has been operating a program to provide governmental institutions and individuals in developing countries with free-of-charge state-of-the-art search reports under agreements concluded between contributing industrial property offices in developed countries and WIPO. The program has increased both in the scope of services offered and in the contributions made, in response to increasing numbers of requests from developing countries. However, serious capacity problems began to occur in the period covered by this report: the number of requests for searches coming from developing countries, together with the accumulated backlog of requests still to be answered, far exceeded the number of searches offered by industrialized countries.

In 1982, 274 new search requests were submitted by 30 developing countries (Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe), OAPI and the World Health Organization (WHO). In the same period, 404 search reports were delivered to developing countries, most of them prepared by the Austrian (156), German (101) (of the Federal Republic of Germany) and Swedish (48) Patent Offices. In several cases, complementary search reports were requested from and submitted by the Industrial Inquiry Services of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) under an agreement of cooperation concluded in 1979.

The Australian Patent Office, on the basis of an agreement made in July 1981, joined the program in 1982 and prepared, on an experimental basis, reports for developing countries mainly of the Asian and Pacific region.

INPI (France) contributed to the program by providing copies of patent documents, legal status information and arrangements for access to certain of their on-line data bases.

In June 1982, Austria extended its existing agreement with WIPO for the provision of search reports.

From the start of the Program in 1975 to the end of 1982, 1,591 search requests were received from 63 developing countries and five international organizations. Ninety-two of the said requests were submitted through the Industrial Inquiry Service of UNIDO. During the same period, 1,432 search reports were furnished to Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Nine hundred forty-nine of the search reports were provided by Austria, 152 by Sweden, 136 by the Federal Republic of Germany, 38 by the EPO, 36 by Finland, 26 by the German Democratic Republic, 11 by the Soviet Union, 5 by Australia and 3 by the United Kingdom.

In 77 cases the International Bureau was able to provide search reports itself. Seventy-six requests were withdrawn while, for 19 search requests, additional information is awaited from the requestor. Sixty-four requests are pending in the procedure.

The Swiss Intellectual Property Office contributed to the program by furnishing copies of patent documents free of charge.

In January 1982, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain offered a regular supply of individual copies of Spanish patent documents requested under the Program.

In 1982, more than 1,000 copies of patent documents requested individually by users in developing countries were sent to those users free of charge.

*Patent Document Collections.* WIPO continued its activity of arranging, and seeking to arrange, for collections of patent documents and related material to be made available and to be received by developing countries requesting them. Collections of United Kingdom and United States of America documents were offered by the United Kingdom Patent Office and accepted by Algeria and ESARIPO. A collection of United States of America documents was offered by Australia and accepted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. INPI (France) agreed to give, free of charge, a collection of French patent abstracts on microfilm to the Arab Patent Information and Documentation Unit of the FASRC.

Two national *Seminars on Patent Information*, organized with the Government of India and the RCTT,

were held in *Bombay* and in *Bangalore* for one week each in January 1982. The objectives of those Seminars were to provide participants with basic information on patent documents, their structure and content, to discuss the role of patent information in the transfer of technology and to review various means of access to the technical information contained in patent documents organized in accordance with the International Patent Classification (IPC). Lectures were given in Bombay by two WIPO staff members, a WIPO consultant from the EPO, two officials from the Government of India and one representative of RCTT. The meeting was attended by 24 participants from both Government and private circles. In Bangalore, the same program was used with the addition of one lecture given by a representative of ESCAP, and the meeting was attended by 26 participants.

A national *Seminar on Patent Information*, requested by the Government of *Indonesia*, was organized in *Jakarta* in March 1982, with the cooperation of the National Scientific Documentation Centre and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. A WIPO official conducted the Seminar. Lectures were given by two Indonesian officials and an Indonesian patent lawyer. The topics covered included a general introduction to patent documents and their use as a source of technological information, IPC, search techniques, the role of patent information in industrial development, and practical exercises. The 35 participants came from various branches of the Government, including the Industrial Property Office, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, the Department of Industry, the Bandung Institute of Technology and the Agency for the Study and Application of Technology.

A national *Seminar on the Use of Patent Information for Technological Development*, organized jointly with the Government of *Malaysia*, with the assistance of the UNDP, was held in *Kuala Lumpur* for one week in November 1982. The objectives of the Seminar were to provide participants with basic information on the concepts of the industrial property system, on patent documents, their structure and content, to discuss the role of patent information in technological and industrial development and to review various means of access to the technical information contained in patent documents. Lectures were given by a WIPO staff member and officials from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Japan and Malaysia. The meeting was attended by over 100 participants from both Government and private circles.

A national *Seminar on the Use and Usefulness of Patent Information*, organized jointly with the Government of *Singapore*, with the assistance of the UNDP, was held in *Singapore* for one week in November 1982. The objectives of the Seminar were to provide participants with basic information on patent documents,

their structure and content, to discuss the role of patent information in technological and industrial development and to review various means of access to the technical information contained in patent documents. Lectures were given by a WIPO staff member and officials from the Governments of Canada, Japan and Singapore. The meeting was attended by 45 participants from both Government and private circles.

A national *Seminar on Patent Information*, organized jointly with the Government of *Algeria*, was held in *Algiers* in November 1982. The objectives of the Seminar were to provide participants with basic knowledge concerning patent information and the IPC. Lectures were given by a WIPO staff member and officials from the Governments of Algeria and France and from the EPO. The meeting was attended by 73 participants from both Government and private circles.

The *PCPI Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries* held its fourth session in Geneva in September 1982. The members of the Working Group are Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Philippines, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zambia, OAPI, EPO (28). Twenty-five member States, two member Organizations and one intergovernmental organization were represented.

The Working Group discussed a progress report concerning the WIPO State-of-the Art Search Program and noted with appreciation the contribution made by many industrial property offices. However, attention was drawn to possible problems of capacity if the present rate of requests (515 in 12 months) were maintained or increased. The Working Group urged the International Bureau to look into possibilities of further increasing contributions.

The Working Group discussed draft recommendations to the Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) concerning the users of patent information in developing countries and their needs, and decided to request the preparation of a revised draft taking into account the numerous observations made, to be circulated for written comments. On the question of the possibilities of using external funds in non-convertible currencies to finance the preparation of translations of patent abstracts into Arabic, French, Portuguese and Spanish, the Working Group requested the preparation of a quantitative estimate of the size of the task, based on currently published documents, indicating also the funding that would be necessary, and exploring the possibility of obtaining it.

The Working Group agreed that the first draft of an IPC Manual for Developing Countries as prepared by the International Bureau was a good basis for a manual to be used by non-initiated users of patent information in developed as well as in developing countries, and

decided that the title should be amended accordingly. In its discussions on the identification of key patent documents, the Working Group requested the preparation of a flow-chart, to include cost estimates and a time plan, for establishing monographs and also for establishing lists of key patent documents identified using computer techniques. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the PCPI the adoption of Guidelines for Establishing Priority Technical Fields of Interest to Developing Countries in their use of patent information. Finally, the Working Group discussed the *needs of developing countries, in the long term*, in their access to patent information, in respect of: (a) patent document and abstract collections in paper form; (b) microform collections of patent documents and abstracts; (c) on-line retrieval systems. It agreed that the existing *Guidelines for the Planning and Organization of a Patent Information and Documentation Center in a Developing Country* should be brought up to date.

#### *WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property*

The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. The members are: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia (76). Of the said States, the following became members in 1982: Greece and Somalia (in August); Argentina, Philippines and Uruguay (in September); Sri Lanka (in October).

The Permanent Committee held its eighth session in Geneva in September 1982. Fifty-seven States members of the Permanent Committee, ten non-member States, four intergovernmental and eight international non-governmental organizations were represented.

In accordance with the special provisions contained in the approved budget of WIPO, travel and subsistence expenses were paid by WIPO for one delegate from each of the countries represented at the session which are members of the Permanent Committee and are regarded as being among the least developed of the developing countries.

The Permanent Committee reviewed activities since its last session and plans for continuing and future activities, on the basis of the relevant program and budget items approved by the Governing Bodies of WIPO for the years 1982 and 1983.

Due account being taken of comments and suggestions made by several delegations, the Permanent Committee noted with satisfaction WIPO's development cooperation activities in the field of training and in the establishment or reinforcement of legislative and administrative structures. It decided to draw the attention of the Governing Bodies of WIPO to the gap between the needs of the development cooperation program in the field of industrial property and the resources available, and invited the Director General to propose measures capable of reducing that gap when he drew up the draft budget for 1984 and 1985, so that WIPO would be able to respond in an appropriate way and with the necessary flexibility to the needs of developing countries in that field. Furthermore, the Permanent Committee felt that WIPO had a part to play in centralizing and coordinating the utilization of the various resources available for international development cooperation in relation to industrial property. The Permanent Committee invited the Director General to examine, in the light of its administrative and budgetary implications, the possibility of convening the Permanent Committee each year.

The Permanent Committee noted with satisfaction, due account being taken of comments and suggestions made, WIPO's activities and plans for future action in promoting the effective use of the industrial property system by developing countries for their economic and social development, including in the area of trademarks, industrial property activities of enterprises in developing countries, the profession of industrial property lawyer and agent and access to the technical information contained in patent documents, as well as of WIPO's activities and plans for future action for the promotion of inventive and technological innovative activity and of cooperation among developing countries. With respect to the WIPO program to facilitate access by developing countries to the technical information contained in patent documents, the Permanent Committee noted the Director General's intention to try to find solutions to allow a review of the said program to be made and its orientation to be defined in a forum reflecting fully, in its composition, the program's importance and usefulness to developing countries.

The Permanent Committee approved the procedure proposed by the International Bureau for further action towards the establishment of an *International Cooperation System for the Examination of Inventions (ICSEI)*. Several delegations stated their willingness to cooperate in such a system or to participate in the preparatory work towards the setting up of such a system.

Finally, the Permanent Committee noted with satisfaction the International Bureau's efforts in enhancing its *medium-term planning* of development cooperation

activities in order to ensure the coherence, continuity and quality of the program, and decided that medium-term planning should be made an item on the agenda of each of its future sessions.

#### IV. Management and Supporting Activities

**Missions and Visits to WIPO.** In 1982, the Director General undertook missions to Austria, Belgium, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, the United States of America and the Headquarters of the United Nations.

The missions to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Germany (Federal Republic of), India and the Soviet Union were "official visits," the Director General being the guest of the Government and received by the Head of State and/or by several Government Ministers.

On the occasions of his two visits to China in 1982, the Director General was received by a Vice-Premier of the State Council and by a State Councillor and Vice-Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party and discussed matters of mutual interest concerning patents, trademarks and copyright.

Missions were undertaken by Deputy Directors General to Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Germany (Federal Republic of), Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Romania, the Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe.

During the mission to the Republic of Korea, Mr. Klaus Pfanner, Deputy Director General, was received by the Prime Minister and decorated by him with the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit (Heung-In Medal).

In addition to the missions referred to above, the following countries were visited by other officials or by consultants of WIPO: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany (Federal Republic of), Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

During the period covered by this report, officials of China, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and of the Republic of Korea worked with WIPO offi-

cially at the International Bureau for periods of several months, in order to familiarize themselves with the work of WIPO in general or on particular questions. Officials of other governments visited WIPO for shorter periods for specific negotiations or discussions, e.g., on draft legislation, or in the context of the training programs.

**United Nations.** The Director General and other officials of WIPO participated in the work of a number of intersecretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. These bodies included the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of all the organizations and programs of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in Rome in April, in Geneva in July and in New York in November 1982, its joint meeting with the Committee on Programme and Coordination in Geneva in July 1982, its Organizational Committee, its Consultative Committees on Substantive Questions (Programme) and (Operations) (CCSQ (Prog) and CCSQ (Ops)) and on Administrative Questions (Personnel) and (Finance and Budget) (CCAQ (Per) and CCAQ (FB) (the WIPO representative was elected Chairman of CCAQ (FB) for 1983), and other subsidiary bodies of the ACC, task forces, working groups and interagency meetings convened to deal with various matters of common interest, including long-term development objectives, procurement of goods and services, periodicals, fellowships, information systems, public information, science and technology, and future work resulting from the UN Conferences on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, on the Least Developed among the Developing Countries and on the Law of the Sea. WIPO was represented at a meeting between the secretariats of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and of the organizations of the United Nations system in Geneva in April 1982. WIPO participated in the work of the UN Joint Staff Pension Board, and was represented at meetings of the Standing Committee of the Board in Nicosia in February and of the Board in Geneva in August 1982.

WIPO was represented at various meetings of United Nations bodies at which questions of direct interest to WIPO were discussed, including the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, held from September to December 1982 in New York, and the session of the Economic and Social Council held in July 1982 in Geneva. WIPO also attended a session of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ), a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, in Geneva in April 1982. The Director General was represented at special meetings held in Geneva in March and in November 1982 for the observance of International Days for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, respectively.

WIPO was also represented at sessions of the Interim Committee of the UN Conference on an International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology, convened by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva in May and September 1982, at sessions of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD in Geneva in March, May, June, September and October 1982, at an UNCTAD Group of Governmental Experts on the Economic, Commercial and Development Aspects of Industrial Property in February 1982, at a Working Party on UNCTAD's Medium Term Plan and the Programme Budget in May 1982, and at the UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology in Geneva in November and December 1982.

WIPO was represented at a session of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO and a session of its Permanent Committee, both in Vienna in May 1982, and at inter-agency meetings convened by UNIDO in Vienna in March 1982 to discuss preparations for the fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

WIPO was represented at sessions of the Governing Council of the UNDP, held in Geneva in May and June 1982, of its Budget Committee in Geneva in May 1982, at informal inter-agency meetings convened by the UNDP in Geneva in May and June 1982 and at an Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting in New York in December 1982. WIPO was also represented at the fifth regional meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives in Africa, held in Lomé in June and July 1982, and at a meeting on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries convened by the UNDP in Libreville in August 1982.

WIPO was represented at a Meeting of Heads of Science and Technology Agencies of Developing Countries in New Delhi in May 1982.

WIPO was also represented at the World Health Assembly in Geneva in May 1982, during consideration of an item concerning WHO's policy on patents.

WIPO contributed to reports prepared for various UN bodies and organs on such subjects as cooperation with the League of Arab States and its Specialized Agencies, cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, cooperation with Namibia, cooperation with the OAU, assistance to the Palestinian people, assistance to refugees, activities for the least developed countries, activities in support of technical cooperation among developing countries, activities to combat racism and racial discrimination, various development cooperation matters, and statistics.

**Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).** As decided by the WIPO General Assembly in November 1981, the Director General notified the Secretary General of the United Nations in December 1981 of the acceptance by WIPO of the Statute of the JIU with effect from January 1, 1982.

During the period covered by this report, the following reports of the JIU were received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO:

— JIU/REP/82/1 "Report on the Economic Commission for Africa: Regional Programming, Operations, Restructuring and Decentralization Issues",

— JIU/REP/82/3 "Second Report on the Career Concept",

— JIU/REP/82/4 "Status of Women in the Professional Category and Above: Second Progress Report",

— JIU/REP/82/6 "Communications in the United Nations System."

Copies of the said reports were distributed to, among other States, all the States members of WIPO by the United Nations, on behalf of the United Nations and of other organizations, under a procedure agreed upon in 1978 between the JIU and the ACC.

In accordance with Article 11, 4 (e) of the Statute of the JIU, representatives of the Director General took part in consultations within the framework of the ACC for the preparation of joint comments on JIU reports.

The said joint comments are distributed by the United Nations to member States in the form of documents submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

**Public Information, Publications, etc.** Lectures on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to particular topics, were given by WIPO officials, often in conjunction with visits by organized groups to WIPO's headquarters. Such groups included, in particular, groups of diplomats organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and groups of university students from various countries.

Interviews were given to newspaper and radio correspondents. WIPO officials participated in the regular press briefings given in the United Nations Office in Geneva. WIPO was represented at the regular meetings in Geneva of the Circle of International Information Officers; its representative was reelected Chairman for 1982 and 1983.

Updated versions of the WIPO *General Information Brochure* were published in Arabic in March and in Spanish in July 1982. A revised version ("1982/1983 Edition") of the said brochure was published in English in October 1982. The said brochure was published in Japanese in November 1982 by the Japanese Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP).

A revised catalog of WIPO publications was issued in July 1982. Newsletters were published in January, June and October 1982 (in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish).

WIPO publications were exhibited at book fairs held in New Delhi in February, in Leipzig in March, in Warsaw in May, and in Frankfurt in October, and at the

International Fair of Milan in April 1982 and the *Salon des inventions* in Geneva in November 1982.

WIPO service stamps were issued by the Swiss postal authorities in May 1982.

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## ANNEX

### The Project for the Modernization of the Brazilian Patent System

*Abridged Version of a Report Drawn Up by the  
World Intellectual Property Organization Acting  
under Contract from the United Nations Development  
Programme as Executing Agency*

(Geneva 1982)

#### *Outline of the Project*

On December 31, 1981, a large-scale development cooperation project entitled "Modernization of the Brazilian Patent System" (hereinafter "the Project") was successfully completed after more than eight years. The Project, which bore the code number BRA/71/559, was carried out by WIPO under contract from the UNDP.

Implementation of the Project started in October 1973, following a request, submitted to the UNDP by the Government of Brazil in 1971, for assistance in modernization and strengthening of the country's patent system and, in particular, its newly-created National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI).

The basic purpose was to assist the Government in carrying out a complete and basic modernization of the patent system of Brazil with the following major aims:

- (i) the creation of a bank of technical information consisting of patent and non-patent literature (including adequate retrieval systems);
- (ii) the introduction of modern searching and examining techniques for patent applications;
- (iii) the creation of systems for effective dissemination to industry of technological information contained in patent documents and non-patent literature.

On this basis, the objectives of the Project were the following:

(i) recruitment and training of professional and technical support staff capable of processing, searching and examining patent applications according to the criteria of the new patent law, providing for substantive examination of patentability of inventions, and enabling that staff to work at a level of completeness, quality and speed comparable to that of examining patent offices in industrialized countries;

(ii) acquisition and organization of a classified and numerical file of foreign and domestic patent documents and important non-patent literature, including abstracts and other access material, and the development of the retrieval systems needed to use the files for search and examination;

(iii) development of a technical information center to serve industry, especially in research and development projects, and for evaluating offers of patented technology and know-how, with emphasis on identifying alternative technology;

(iv) appropriate reorganization of structure, procedure and administration of the patent operations of INPI, to accomplish its basic mandate as described in the preceding paragraph, in particular to enable it to conduct an efficient and thorough patent search and examination procedure and to provide better guidance for industry with respect to the utilization of already known foreign and domestic technology in the interest of accelerating the country's industrial development.

The total financial input provided by the UNDP for the implementation of the Project was about 5.3 million US dollars. The amount contributed by the Government to the financing of the counterpart activities needed for the implementation of the Project was about 20 million US dollars. The expert input under the Project, totaling 700 man-months, was provided by 64 experts from 15 countries.

The implementation of the Project was basically divided into three major areas of activity, namely, training, documentation and information (for the patent documentation center, also called the Patent Bank) and organization.

The training comprised all the necessary steps, namely, training and initial supervision of the staff in a patent classification unit and in newly established patent searching and examining units, assistance to senior examiners in advanced patent examination and training in high-instance appeal procedures. INPI's self-training capacities were also developed, which entailed the preparation of the necessary detailed training material.

The work on documentation and information covered all the tasks involved, namely, the design, acquisition and storage of an initial bank of patent documents and non-patent literature, the creation of a classified search file of patent documents including systems for the maintenance and development of the file, and the constitution of a scientific and technical library. A further task was the improvement of the existing facilities for supplying information to industry at INPI's Rio de Janeiro headquarters and at its São Paulo agency.

The work on organization covered the development and implementation of detailed systems and an organizational plan for the expansion program, including the study of systems, the introduction of advanced patent management and work flow methods, and the acquisition of the necessary equipment. It included the collection of the relevant data and its preparation in mechanized form for publications on patent applications and patents, and the planning of the premises needed and of their most efficient utilization for the newly developing or expanding activities of INPI.

### Results

After eight years and three months (or in round figures 100 months) of implementation of the Project, the overall status of INPI is now as follows:

(i) *Patent professionals*: INPI has approximately 140 senior patent examiners capable of classifying, searching, examining and generally processing patent applications according to the same patent-law criteria as are applied in the most advanced examining patent offices in highly industrialized countries. The efficiency of appeal procedures has risen to the highest level possible in the patent field. INPI is now capable of self-supporting training. The training and reference material produced under the Project comprises Training Manuals on Classification, Search and Examination, for use in future 15-month courses of basic patent training by the Produce-While-Training (PWT) method, Standard Phrases and Formulations for use in advanced patent examination assistance courses, which is incorporated in the Examination Manual, and Guidelines for Appeals, prepared by a technical expert, and the Comments thereon, prepared by a legal expert, represent the basis for appeal procedures. INPI has started its own systematic collection of decisions in patent appeal cases, which is intended to serve as a reference tool to ensure maximum consistency of decisions in cases that are the same as or similar to cases dealt with before, even though the patent system, being dynamic by nature, is, like many things, subject to evolution and has to keep pace with reality as it develops.

(ii) *Documentation*: INPI's Center for Documentation and Technological Information, also known as the Patent Bank, now has over 14 million patent documents, of which more than 4 million are included in a search file classified according to the International Patent Classification (IPC). The search file has been constantly kept up to date with newly issued documents since 1973. In addition to all Brazilian patent documents, the Patent Bank has documents from the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, selected non-duplicative documents from Australia and Canada

and abstracts in English of Japanese documents, to mention only its major collections. It is now one of the largest patent documentation centers in the world and the only one of its kind in Latin America, covering technological development worldwide. The search file is being expanded further to cover, in its final stage, all major patent documentation collections back to 1920 in IPC-classified form. A technical and scientific library containing the most relevant technical periodicals and journals and a sizable collection of technical books and dictionaries also forms part of the Bank. With these sources of reference INPI is capable of supplying rapid, precise information on technology in response to the needs of users of the patent system and of adequately servicing Brazil's industry and research and development centers. When it has completed its patent documentation for the years prior to 1973, INPI will have fulfilled the documentation conditions for becoming an International Searching Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

(iii) *Organization*: INPI has a completely reorganized office structure and procedure for patents, supported by electronic office equipment and printing facilities. The envisaged use of electronic data processing equipment will permit more extensive automation of clerical work associated with patent administration.

(iv) *Premises*: INPI's patent and related documentation operations are carried out from enlarged, modernized and fully integrated premises that occupy 6,400 m<sup>2</sup> on eight floors of an easily accessible building in the center of Rio de Janeiro, with full national and international communication facilities. This represents a more than fivefold increase in space compared with the start of the Project.

(v) *Institutional Framework*: The most serious handicap on the national counterpart side was the lack of an institutional framework that would give INPI sufficient flexibility to recruit and maintain the required numbers of qualified staff and assure them of salaries and social benefits compatible with local labor market conditions. This was eventually satisfactorily overcome by two Presidential Decrees signed on November 6, 1981 (Nos. 86549 and 86550). INPI's perseverance in pursuing this objective cannot be commended too highly, as it had been established as early as in 1972, at the time of the preparatory assistance mission, that current salary and employment conditions were not sufficient to ensure the stable development of a corps of qualified examiners.

With these results the Project has, in the opinion of the Brazilian Government, the UNDP and WIPO, fully achieved its ambitious objectives. As a pilot project in WIPO's development cooperation program, it has shown the feasibility of establishing a modern patent system in a developing country that is suited to the country's particular needs and capable of promoting

technological and industrial development. The Government of Brazil is now planning to make its newly-established modern patent facilities available for technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) under WIPO's development cooperation program. This will no doubt be a very useful contribution to the objective of promoting the development of modern industrial property systems in developing countries that are suited to those countries' particular needs.

The feasibility of introducing a sophisticated, efficient patent system in a developing country in the space of less than a decade, whereas in highly industrialized countries it has taken several, has been successfully demonstrated. This is not only due to the steadfast resolve of INPI's presidency and its determination to complete the Project without deviating from its original objectives, to the unfailing support of higher-level Government authorities associated with the Project and to the permanent cooperation and assistance of the UNDP in Brazil; it is equally to the credit of those who actually gave or received training, or otherwise participated in activities under the Project. Relations between those working on the Project were excellent at all times.

#### *Recommendations*

In the light of the experience accumulated during the implementation of the Project, and taking into account the conclusions of the final Tripartite Project Review (namely, that INPI would proceed to make its services and capabilities as widely known and available as possible, notably by increasing its documentation and devising ways and means (including extension services and operational links) of making itself more accessible to users throughout the country, thereby contributing to the strengthening of the patent system in Brazil), a certain number of recommendations could be made for further activity now that the original Project objectives have been successfully attained. Their common aim is to stimulate, foster and assist all efforts to promote knowledge and the proper use of the patent system in Brazil. This calls for further development, on the basis of the achievement of the Project for the Modernization of the Brazilian Patent System, of the framework of institutional facilities now existing within and outside INPI, following the more or less similar examples to be found in the most advanced industrialized countries of the world, with the following main objectives:

- (i) promotion of wider knowledge throughout the country of the benefits available to all potential users through appropriate use of the patent system;
- (ii) establishment of a technological information network with its center at INPI and extension services in the country;
- (iii) encouragement of national inventiveness and innovation through assistance to inventors lacking the

means to develop, protect and exploit their inventions;

(iv) stimulation of inventive activity through the promotion of applied research and development.

WIPO could provide further advice and assistance under its Development Cooperation Program, both with respect to the specific recommendations formulated in the preceding paragraph and in the broader context of activities in the intellectual property field, which includes also trademarks, appellations of origin, scientific discoveries and new varieties of plants. In particular, it is willing to assist the Government of Brazil and the UNDP in the formulation and execution of a new UNDP-funded project to implement any of the recommendations.

#### *Acknowledgments*

It was a privilege and honor for the World Intellectual Property Organization to participate in the Project for the Modernization of the Brazilian Patent System, and to be entrusted with its execution under contract from United Nations Development Programme.

In expressing its appreciation to the Government of Brazil, and to the UNDP for their trust and support, WIPO wishes to place on record its deep gratitude to the following in particular: the President of INPI, Mr. A.C. Bandeira, and his predecessors, notably Mr. T.T. Lobo, the initiator of the Project; INPI's Counterpart Project Manager, Mr. L.C.O. da Cunha Lima (Director of Patents) and his predecessors, including Mr. G. R. Coaracy (Director of the Patent Bank); the Minister of External Relations, Mr. R. Saraiva Guerreiro, and his staff; the staff of the Planning Secretariat to the President of the Republic; the UNDP Resident Representative in Brazil, Mr. P. Koenz, and his predecessor Mr. L.M. Ramirez-Boettner; to all international experts who participated in the field, and especially the Senior Project Consultant, Mr. S. Zimmer, and the three successive Project Managers, Messrs. H. Haugg, D.W. Weiss and H.H. Rückerl, and finally the cooperating Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the Patent Courts of Germany (Federal Republic of) and Sweden, and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, not to mention the former International Patent Institute and the European Patent Office for their important contributions and active participation in the provision of experts and documentation.

The Project was a memorable experience for all those who were able to contribute to its implementation. All those who were in Brazil have fond memories of that country, and wish it and its dynamic and young-spirited population further progress in a climate of peace.

## International Unions

### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

#### Accession

#### MAURITANIA

The Government of Mauritania deposited, on January 13, 1983, its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), done at Washington on June 19, 1970.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Mauritania, on April 13, 1983.

PCT Notification No. 39, of January 14, 1983.

## WIPO Meetings

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

Thirteenth Series of Meetings  
(Geneva, November 22 to 26 1982)

#### NOTE\*

The thirteenth series of meetings of the Governing Bodies of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Unions administered by WIPO took place in Geneva from November 22 to 26, 1982.

The list of the three Governing Bodies which held meetings, the main items discussed and the decisions taken are reported on in "The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1982," which appears on p. 51 of this issue of *Industrial Property*.

The list of participants in the Governing Bodies appears below.

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS\*\*

##### I. States

Algeria<sup>1, 2</sup>: B. Ould-Rouis; B. Saci; M. Mati.  
 Argentina<sup>1, 2</sup>: F. Jiménez Dávila; J.T. Pereira.  
 Australia<sup>1, 3</sup>: F. J. Smith; J. Cowcher.  
 Austria<sup>1, 2</sup>: O. Leberl; F. Trautlmansdorff.  
 Belgium<sup>1, 3</sup>: C.-A. Funes-Noppen; L. Engelen; J. Degavre.  
 Brazil<sup>1, 2</sup>: A. Gurgel de Alencar; E. Cordeiro.  
 Bulgaria<sup>1, 3</sup>: R. Kazandjiewa; I. Kotzev.  
 Cameroon: F.-X. Ngoubeyou; W. Eyambe; D. Ekani.  
 Canada<sup>1, 3</sup>: F. Hay; R. Théberge; J. Lynch; R. Ballhorn; A. Swabey.  
 Chile<sup>1, 3</sup>: L. Gillet; P. Barros.  
 China<sup>1</sup>: Shen Yaozeng; Kung Hsi.  
 Congo<sup>1, 3</sup>: D. Ganga-Bidié; M. Ebarra.  
 Cuba<sup>1, 2</sup>: L. Solá Vila; A.V. González Perez.  
 Czechoslovakia<sup>1, 3</sup>: M. Bělohávek; J. Prošek.  
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Ri Tchun Seung; Pak Chang Rim.

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

<sup>1</sup> Member of the WIPO Coordination Committee

<sup>2</sup> Member of the Paris Union Executive Committee.

<sup>3</sup> Member of the Bern Union Executive Committee.

\* Prepared by the International Bureau.

Denmark: K. Skjødt.  
 Egypt<sup>1, 2</sup>: M. Daghash.  
 El Salvador: C. Barahona Rivas.  
 Finland<sup>1, 2</sup>: E. Wuori; M. Huhta; I. Uusitalo.  
 France<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>: G. Vianès; M. Hiance; L. Nicodème; J.-M. Momal.  
 German Democratic Republic<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>: D. Schack; M. Förster; H.-W. Mat-tern.  
 Germany (Federal Republic of)<sup>1, 2</sup>: A. Krieger; F. Lambach; B. Ziese; A.A. Schaeffers.  
 Ghana<sup>1, 2</sup>: A.J.B. McCarthy.  
 Hungary<sup>1, 2</sup>: G. Pusztai; S. Horváth.  
 India<sup>1, 2</sup>: M. Dubey; K. Thairani; L. Puri.  
 Indonesia: A. Harsono; N. Wisnoemoerti.  
 Ireland: J. Quinn.  
 Israel: M.M. Shaton.  
 Italy<sup>1, 2</sup>: G.L. Milesi-Ferretti; R. Brunetti; N. Faiel Dattilo.  
 Ivory Coast<sup>1, 2</sup>: B. Aka; K.F. Ekra.  
 Japan<sup>1, 2</sup>: I. Shamoto; T. Ogawa; S. Ono; K. Ishimaru.  
 Jordan: K. Abdul-Rahim.  
 Kenya<sup>1, 2</sup>: S.K. Muchui.  
 Luxembourg: F. Schlessler.  
 Madagascar: S. Rabearivelo.  
 Mexico<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>: F.J. Cruz González; M.A. Arce.  
 Morocco: M. Halfaoui.  
 Netherlands: J.J. Bos; J.W. Weck.  
 New Zealand: R.M. Richards; H. Riddell.  
 Nigeria<sup>1, 2</sup>: G. Ashiwaju; T.O. Oseni.  
 Norway: A.G. Gerhardsen; S.H. Røer; B. Bye.  
 Pakistan: S. Bashir.  
 Poland<sup>1, 2</sup>: R. Farfal; B. Rokicki.  
 Portugal<sup>1, 2</sup>: J. Mota Maia; R. Morais Serrão; A.M. Pereira.  
 Republic of Korea: Choi Tae-Chang.  
 Romania: M. Bichir; P.-P. Gavrilesco.  
 Saudi Arabia: M. Al Mussfer; N. Kanan.  
 Senegal<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>: A. Sène; S.C. Konate; M.M. N'Diaye.  
 Somalia: F. Eno-Hassan.  
 Soviet Union<sup>1, 2</sup>: L.E. Komarov; V. Zubarev; A. Ruban; S. Birioulev; E. Dapkounas; M. Oussov.  
 Spain: J. Delicado Montero-Rios; E. Rúa Benito; A. Casado Cer-  
 viño.  
 Sweden: G. Borggård; I. Scbalin; B. van der Giessen.  
 Switzerland<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>: J.-L. Marro; J.J. Manz; J.-M. Souche.  
 Syria: A. Saker; M. Sayadi.  
 Tanzania<sup>1, 2</sup>: E.E.E. Mtango.  
 Thailand: C. Veerasa.  
 Tunisia<sup>1, 2</sup>: M. Ben Slama; M. Ben Khelifa.

Turkey<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>: E. Apakan.  
 Ukrainian SSR: V. Batiouk.  
 United Kingdom<sup>1, 2</sup>: T.W. Sage; J. Richards.  
 United States of America<sup>1, 2</sup>: G.J. Mossinghoff; H.J. Winter; M.K. Kirk; L.J. Schroeder; G. Dempsey.  
 Uruguay<sup>1, 2</sup>: C.A. Fernández Ballesteros.  
 Viet Nam: Nguyễn Thuong; Truong Phap.  
 Yugoslavia: D. Bošković.  
 Zaire: Esaki Ekanga Kabeya; Osil Gnok.  
 Zambia: A.R. Zikonda.  
 Zimbabwe: M.E. Kahari.

## II. Intergovernmental Organizations

United Nations (UN): A. Djermaakoye; R. Dhanjee; E. Bonev. Inter-  
 national Labour Organisation (ILO): J. Perret. United Nations Educa-  
 tional, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): A. Amri.  
 Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA): I. Tcherviakov.  
 European Patent Office (EPO): J.C.A. Staebelin.

## III. Officers

### WIPO Coordination Committee

*Chairman*: O. Leberl (Austria). *First Vice-Chairman*: M. Ben Slama  
 (Tunisia). *Second Vice-Chairman*: L.E. Komarov (Soviet Union).

### Paris Union Executive Committee

*Chairman*: G.L. Milesi-Ferretti (Italy). *Vice-Chairmen*: L. Solá Vila  
 (Cuba); A.J.B. McCarthy (Ghana).

### Berne Union Executive Committee

*Chairman*: M. Bělohávek (Czechoslovakia). *Vice-Chairmen*: M.  
 Huhta (Finland); D. Ganga-Bidié (Congo).

## IV. International Bureau of WIPO

A. Bogsch (*Director General*); K. Pfanner (*Deputy Director General*);  
 M. Porzio (*Deputy Director General*); L.E. Kostikov (*Deputy Director*  
*General*); C. Masouyé (*Director, Public Information and Copyright*  
*Department*); R. Harben (*Director, Public Information Division*);  
 G. Ledakis (*Legal Counsel*); T.A.J. Keefer (*Director, Administrative*  
*Division*).

# News Items

## IRELAND

### *Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights*

We have been informed that Mr. J. Kevin O'Donohoe has been  
 appointed Controller of Plant Breeders' Rights.

## MEXICO

### *General Director of Technology, Inventions and Trademarks*

We have been informed that Mr. Jaime Alvarez Soberanis has been  
 appointed General Director of Technology, Inventions and Trade-  
 marks, Ministry of Trade and Industrial Promotion.

# Calendar

## WIPO Meetings

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

### 1983

- March 16 to 18 (Geneva) — WIPO Worldwide Forum on the Piracy of Broadcasts and of the Printed Word
- March 21 to 25 (Geneva) — Consultants Meeting on Questions of Cable Distribution (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
- April 18 to 20 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information
- April 25 to 29 (Geneva) — International Patent Cooperation (PCT) Union — Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters
- May 2 to 6 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts Concerning Joint Inventive Activity
- May 26 to June 3 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Special Questions and Working Group on Planning
- June 6 to 17 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Search Information
- June 13 to 17 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Legal Protection of Computer Software
- June 20 to 24 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revision of the Guide to the IPC
- July 4 to 8 (Geneva) — Joint Unesco-WIPO Consultative Committee on the Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright (convened jointly with Unesco)
- September 12 to 20 (Geneva) — International Patent Classification (IPC) Union — Committee of Experts
- September 14 to 16 (Paris) — Forum of International Non-Governmental Organizations on Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties (convened jointly with Unesco)
- September 19 to 23 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CIC)
- September 26 (Geneva) — Paris Union — Celebration of the Centenary of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
- September 26 to October 4 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT, Budapest, TRT 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)
- October 17 to 21 (Geneva) — Committee of Governmental Experts on Model Statutes for Institutions Administering Authors' Rights in Developing Countries (convened jointly with Unesco)
- November 21 to 25 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on General Information
- November 28 to December 2 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) — Working Group on Special Questions and Working Group on Planning
- December 5 to 7 (Geneva) — Berne Union, Universal Copyright Convention and Rome Convention — Subcommittees on Cable Distribution of the Executive Committee of the Berne Union, of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
- December 8 and 9 (Geneva, ILO Headquarters) — Rome Convention — Intergovernmental Committee (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
- December 12 to 16 (Geneva) — Berne Union — Executive Committee — Extraordinary Session (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)

## UPOV Meetings

### 1983

- April 26 and 27 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
- April 28 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
- May 30 (Zaragoza) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables — Subgroup
- May 31 to June 2 (Zaragoza) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables
- June 7 (Tystofte, Skaelskør) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops — Subgroups
- June 8 to 10 (Tystofte, Skaelskør) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
- September 20 (Rome or Santa Cruz) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops — Subgroup
- September 21 to 23 (Rome or Santa Cruz) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops
- September 27 to 29 (Conthey or Wädenswil) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees
- October 3 and 4 (Geneva) — Technical Committee
- October 11 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
- October 12 to 14 (Geneva) — Council
- November 7 and 8 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
- November 9 and 10 (Geneva) — Hearing of International Non-Governmental Organizations

## Other Meetings Concerned with Industrial Property

### 1983

**Benescience Foundation:** April 27 to 29 (Munich) — Conference on Patent Claim Drafting and Interpretation

**European Patent Organisation:** December 6 to 9 (Munich) — Administrative Council

**Government of France:** May 25 (Paris) — Ceremony in Honor of the Centenary of the Paris Convention ("*Un siècle d'inventions françaises*")

**International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property:** September 5 to 7 (Munich) — Assembly and Annual Meeting

**International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property:** May 22 to 27 (Paris and Versailles) — XXXII Congress and Celebration of the Centenary of the Paris Convention.

**International League Against Unfair Competition:** September 18 to 21 (Montreal) — Working Session (*Journées d'Etudes*)

### 1984

**Royal Patent and Registration Office:** June 13 to 15 (Stockholm) — Symposium on the Centenary of the Swedish Patent System



