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# Notifications

## WIPO Convention

### I. Accessions

#### NICARAGUA

The Government of Nicaragua deposited, on February 5, 1985, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Nicaragua, on May 5, 1985.

WIPO Notification No. 132, of February 6, 1985.

#### BANGLADESH

The Government of Bangladesh deposited, on February 11, 1985, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization.

Bangladesh 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 Bangladesh, on May 11, 1985.

WIPO Notification No. 133, of February 12, 1985.

### II. Corrigendum

#### NEW ZEALAND

The date of June 14, 1984, indicated in WIPO Notification No. 127, of March 20, 1984, as the date of entry into force, in respect of New Zealand, of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), is replaced by the date of June 20, 1984, the date on which the Stockholm Act (1967) (with the exception of Articles 1 to 12) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property entered into force in respect of New Zealand.

WIPO Notification No. 127 (Corrigendum), of February 22, 1985.

## Activities of the International Bureau

### The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1984\*

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

##### I. Intellectual Property Activities: Promotion of the Worldwide Recognition of and Respect for Intellectual Property; Contacts with States and International Organizations

#### Objectives

The general objective is to promote the realization of the benefits of intellectual property—both industrial property and copyright—for the cultural and economic progress of any country. As a natural avenue leading to such benefits, the objective is also to promote accession to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them.

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

#### Activities

During 1984, the International Bureau continued to promote acceptance by States of the WIPO Convention and of the other treaties administered by WIPO. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such acceptance took place during WIPO missions to States, particularly

missions for the purposes of development cooperation, in meetings with permanent missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of acceptance of particular treaties for particular countries were prepared and sent to the competent authorities of the countries concerned.

**Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization.** In 1984, the following countries deposited their instruments of accession to the WIPO Convention: New Zealand in March, Cyprus in July and Venezuela in August, bringing the number of members of WIPO to 109. They are the following: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, 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, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, 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, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Of these, 17 States are members of WIPO but are not members of the Paris or Berne Unions (Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, El Salvador, Gambia, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).

In addition, 15 States that have not yet become members of WIPO are party to one or more of the treaties administered by WIPO. They are the following: Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, San Marino, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago.

\* 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 article 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 general, the report follows the order in which activities are set out in the program for the 1984 and 1985 biennium, approved by the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO in 1983. It recalls, from the said program, the objectives of the activities described.

Therefore, the total number of States that 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 is 124.

*Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property*

**Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.** Instruments of accession to the Paris Convention were deposited by Sudan in January 1984 and by Barbados and China in December 1984. On the entry into force of the accession of China in March 1985, the number of States members of the Paris Union will be 96. New Zealand and Iceland, already members of the Paris Union, deposited their instruments of accession to the Stockholm (1967) Act of the Paris Convention in March and September 1984, respectively, with the exception of Articles 1 to 12.

**Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.** In February 1984, India deposited a declaration extending the effects of its ratification, in 1975, of the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix of the said Act, subject to declarations concerning Articles 14*bis* and 15(4)(a) of the Convention and Articles II and III of the Appendix. In September 1984, Iceland, already a member of the Berne Union, deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Act with the exception of Articles 1 to 21.

In June 1984, India and Mexico deposited notifications renewing declarations concerning Articles II and III of the Appendix to the Paris Act (1971).

**Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations.** The Philippines acceded to the Rome Convention in June 1984, bringing the number of member States to 27.

**Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms.** Czechoslovakia acceded to the Phonograms Convention in October 1984, bringing the number of member States to 38.

**Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite.** The United States of America acceded to the Satellites Convention in December 1984, bringing the number of member States to nine.

**Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol.** In 1984, instruments of ratification or accession in respect of the Nairobi Treaty were deposited by Sri Lanka in January, by Jamaica in February, by Syria and Uruguay in March, by Bulgaria

in April, by Algeria, Brazil and Senegal in July and by El Salvador and Cuba in September, bringing the number of States party to the Nairobi Treaty to 23.

*Treaties Providing for Simplified Possibilities for the International Protection of Inventions, Marks and Industrial Designs*

**Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).** Instruments of ratification or accession in respect of the PCT were deposited by Sudan in January, by Bulgaria in February, by the Republic of Korea in May (with a declaration to the effect that the country shall not be bound by Chapter II of the PCT), by Mali in July and by Barbados and Italy in December 1984. With the entry into force, in March 1985, of the accession by Italy, the number of PCT Contracting States will be 39.

**Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.** Austria deposited its instrument of ratification of the Budapest Treaty in January 1984. When, in April 1984, its accession entered into force, the number of States party to the Budapest Treaty was 15.

Communications were received from Japan and the European Patent Office (EPO) in March 1984 stating changes as concerns the fees to be charged, respectively, by the Fermentation Research Institute and the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures as international depositary authorities. The said communications were published in the March 1984 issue of *Industrial Property*. In June and July 1984, communications were received from France and the United Kingdom, respectively, concerning the acquisition of the status of International Depositary Authority by institutions in the said member States. At the end of 1984, the number of International Depositary Authorities was 13, in six member States.

**Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.** Sudan deposited its instrument of accession to the Madrid Agreement in January 1984, bringing the number of States members of the Madrid Union to 26.

**Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.** Hungary and Senegal deposited instruments of accession to the Hague Agreement in March and May 1984, respectively. The 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement entered into force in August 1984, the number of States members of the Hague Union being 19. The Protocol of Geneva (1975) ceased to have effect on August 1, 1984.

**Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.** The Geneva Act (1977) of the

Nice Agreement was ratified by Belgium in August and acceded to by Barbados in December 1984.

### *Treaty in the Field of Double Taxation*

**Madrid Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties.** The Italian text of the Madrid Multilateral Convention was published by WIPO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in February 1984.

### *Acceptance of Treaty Amendments*

In 1979, the WIPO Conference and the Assemblies of the Paris, PCT, Madrid, Hague, Lisbon, IPC, Nice, Locarno and Berne Unions, and, in 1980, the Assemblies of the TRT and Budapest Unions decided to change from the then existing system of triennial and annual programs and budgets to a system of biennial programs and budgets. Those decisions took the form of amendments to the corresponding—12—treaties. As the required number of acceptances of those amendments had been received for all of the said treaties, at the end of 1984, the amendments had entered into and were in force for WIPO and all the 11 Unions.

### *Preparations for Commemorating the Centenary of the Berne Convention*

In January and May 1984, the Director of the Swiss Federal Office of Intellectual Property visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General arrangements for commemorating the centenary of the signature, in the capital of Switzerland, of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works on September 9, 1886. The discussions took into account the approved program of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO for 1984 and 1985, which includes the following item: "DMS.02(2) *Preparation for Commemorating the Centenary of the Berne Convention*. It is in 1986 that the Berne Convention will be 100 years old. On that occasion, celebrations will be held in Berne (if the Swiss Government so desires) and at the Headquarters of WIPO. The Assembly of the Berne Union (and possibly also the Conference of WIPO) may wish, on that occasion, to reaffirm—in the form of solemn declarations—the basic principles of the law of copyright and the importance of that law on the national and international levels. In order to prepare the text of such a declaration, the International Bureau will convene in 1984 a Group of Consultants and in 1985 a Committee of Governmental Experts."

Following the said discussions, the Director General received an invitation from the Swiss Federal Council to hold a celebration of the centenary of the Berne Convention on September 11, 1986, in the afternoon, in Berne. Arrangements could be made, including arrange-

ments for simultaneous interpretation, for the Assembly of the Berne Union to hold, in Berne during the same afternoon, a session for the adoption of a solemn declaration reaffirming the basic principles of the law of copyright. In the evening, the Swiss authorities would invite the participants in the celebration to a banquet; those participants would include not only delegates and observers in the sessions of the WIPO Governing Bodies but also members of the International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI) attending a Congress of ALAI planned to be held in Berne during the same week. The Swiss Federal Office of Intellectual Property would cooperate with WIPO in organizing transport between Geneva and Berne. The Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO, at their sessions in September 1984, accepted the said invitation.

## II. Industrial Property and Patent Information Activities of Particular Interest to Developing Countries

### Objective

The objective is to assist developing countries in the establishment or modernization of their industrial property systems in the following seven ways:

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

### Activities

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

From January 1 to December 31, 1984, WIPO received 486 applications for *training in industrial property* from 98 developing countries, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), the Economic Community of the Countries of the "Grands Lacs" (CEPGL), the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO). Applications were also received from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Greece. One-hundred-sixty of those applications, from the following 66 developing countries,

from ARCT, CEPGL, ESARIPO, FASRC, GCC and OAPI were accepted and led to the completion of training courses: Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Two applications were accepted also from Bulgaria and Greece.

The training arranged in 1984 took the following forms (listed in chronological order):

(a) for nine trainees, a Practical Training Course (in French) (initiation course and practical training in search documentation) at the EPO in *The Hague* in May 1984; the participants came from Argentina, Benin, Congo, Gabon, Morocco, Paraguay and Venezuela; the course was followed by a one-day visit to WIPO;

(b) for nine trainees, a Practical Training Course (in English) on patent information and documentation at the EPO in *The Hague* in June and July 1984; the participants came from Argentina, India, Malaysia, Pakistan and the Philippines; the course was followed by a one-day visit to WIPO;

(c) for 19 trainees, a Training Course (in English) on Patent Information, in *Moscow* in June and July 1984, organized by WIPO and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries; the participants came from Benin, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Jordan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, and also from Bulgaria and Greece; lectures were given by officials of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, the Austrian Patent Office, a former official of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Patents Unit) of India, and officials of WIPO;

(d) for three officials from Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Sierra Leone, study tours in April, May, June and July 1984, comprising visits to and discussions at the institutions of two to four of the following countries and organization and at WIPO: Brazil, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Switzerland, United Kingdom and the EPO;

(e) for eight trainees, a Seminar (in Portuguese) on Industrial Property for Portuguese-Speaking African Countries, in *Lisbon* in September 1984, organized by WIPO and the Portuguese Government; the participants came from Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe; lectures were given by

officials of the National Institute of Industrial Property of Portugal and WIPO;

(f) for 85 trainees, an Introductory Seminar (in English, French and Spanish) on General Aspects of Industrial Property, at WIPO in *Geneva* in September 1984, immediately following or preceding the courses referred to in (e), above, and (g) to (i), below; the participants came from Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, CEPGL, ESARIPO, GCC, FASRC and OAPI; the Director General gave an opening address, and lectures were given by WIPO officials;

(g) for eight trainees, a Specialized Training Course (in French) on Trademarks, in *The Hague* in September 1984, organized by WIPO and the *Benelux Trademark Office*; the participants came from Argentina, Burundi, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico, Morocco, Zaire and OAPI; lectures were given by officials of the Benelux Trademark Office, the Netherlands Patent Office, representatives of private enterprises and one official of WIPO; the course was followed, for two of the participants, by practical individual training at the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France in Paris;

(h) for 28 trainees, a Seminar (in English and French, with additional facilities for Spanish-speaking trainees) on "Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documentation," in *The Hague* in September 1984, organized by WIPO and the EPO; the participants came from Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Egypt, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Morocco, Paraguay, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uruguay, Zaire, Zambia, ARCT and FASRC; lectures were given by officials of the EPO, representatives of private enterprises, Member States of the EPO and officials of WIPO; the Seminar was followed, for two of the participants, by practical individual training at the Benelux Trademark Office in *The Hague* and at INPI (France) in Paris;

(i) for 24 trainees, a General Introductory Course (in English and French) in Industrial Property, in *Strasbourg* in September and October 1984, organized by WIPO and the *Center for the International Study of Industrial Property* (CEIPI) with the cooperation of INPI (France) and the assistance of the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law, and of the EPO; the participants came from Angola, Benin, Burundi, China,

Colombia, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zaire, CEPGL and GCC; 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, representatives of private enterprises and officials of INPI (France), the Max Planck Institute, the EPO and WIPO; the course was followed, for most of those concerned, by practical training in industrial property in the following countries and organization: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Switzerland, United Kingdom and OAPI;

(j) for nine trainees, a Training Course (in Spanish) on Industrial Property, in *Madrid* in September and October 1984, organized by WIPO and the Industrial Property Registry of Spain; the participants came from Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela; lectures were given by officials of the Spanish Registry and WIPO;

(k) for six trainees, a Training Course (in English) on Patent Information, in *Stockholm* in September and October 1984, organized by WIPO and the Swedish Patent Office, with the cooperation of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA); participants came from Ghana, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe and ESARIPO; lectures were given by officials of the Swedish Office;

(l) for eight trainees from Bangladesh, Congo, Egypt, Malawi, Pakistan, Peru and Zambia, individual practical training courses in the industrial property office of one of the following countries: *Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of)*;

(m) for 10 trainees, a Seminar for Industrial Property Agents and Lawyers (in English), in *Nairobi* in October 1984, organized by WIPO and the Carl-Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG) (Federal Republic of Germany); in addition to a number of participants from Kenya, participants came from Ghana, Malawi, Senegal, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe; lectures were given by a lawyer from the Federal Republic of Germany, a patent agent from the United Kingdom and officials of the CDG and of WIPO;

(n) for one trainee from Ivory Coast, a course in October and November at *CEIPI* in *Strasbourg*;

(o) for two trainees from the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, a Practical Training Course (in English) on Substantive Examination at the *EPO* in *Munich* in October and November 1984; the Course was followed by a one-day visit to WIPO;

(p) for 18 trainees, a General Introductory Seminar (in English, Portuguese and Spanish) in the Field of Industrial Property for Developing Countries, in *Rio de Janeiro* in November 1984, organized by WIPO and the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil; the participants came from Angola, Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,

Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe; lectures were given by officials of INPI (Brazil), the Austrian Patent Office and WIPO, and guest lecturers of various Brazilian governmental and private institutions.

In most cases, the arrangements for training in 1984 included visits to WIPO headquarters.

Taking together the training program in the field of industrial property and that in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights, the total number of applications received in 1984 was 609 from 106 developing countries, from UNECA, from the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), from UNRWA, from OAPI, from ARCT, from CEPGL, from ESARIPO, from FASRC and from GCC, as compared with 550 applications in 1983 from 92 developing countries, from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), from UNRWA, from OAPI, from ARCT, from the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO), from FASRC and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). A total of 216 applications were accepted from 76 developing countries, UNETPSA, UNRWA, ARCT, CEPGL, ESARIPO, FASRC, GCC and OAPI; two applications were accepted also from Bulgaria and Greece; in the full year 1983, 210 applications were accepted (and led to the completion of training courses) from 75 developing countries, UNHCR, UNRWA, OAPI, FASRC and PAC. In 1984, 45 applications were accepted (21% of the total acceptances) from 21 countries regarded as least developed among the developing countries, and 68 of the successful candidates were women (31% of the total acceptances). In 1984, seven developing countries (Brazil, Egypt, India, Kenya, Mexico, Philippines, Uruguay) and OAPI contributed to promoting cooperation among developing countries by receiving 66 trainees.

The following 15 countries, and three intergovernmental organizations contributed in full or in part to the payment of the travel expenses and subsistence allowances, or otherwise, for trainees in the field of industrial property: Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Benelux Trademark Bureau, EPO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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

*Development of the Legislative Infrastructure  
and Institution Building in Developing Countries  
in the Field of Industrial Property*

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 on 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, was 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 France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Sweden and the United States of America, as well as the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) (Canada). Contributions in the form of mission expenses of experts and lecturers were also received from Australia, Spain and the EPO.

During 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 documentation and information services:

#### *Africa*

*Angola.* Following a WIPO mission to Luanda in November 1983, a report was prepared by WIPO and sent to the competent authorities of Angola in March 1984, containing recommendations for the preparation of a project for assistance in all aspects of intellectual property.

Two officials from Angola participated in a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by the Portuguese Government and WIPO in Lisbon in September 1984 (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below).

*Benin.* Following a WIPO mission to Cotonou in October 1983, a report was prepared by WIPO and sent to the competent authorities of Benin in February 1984, containing recommendations for the preparation of a project for the strengthening of the national structure for liaison with OAPI.

*Botswana.* In December 1984, a WIPO consultant from Kenya, financed from funds made available by the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Gaborone to discuss with the Government progress in Botswana's joining ESARIPO and becoming a party to the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within ESARIPO (see under "ESARIPO," below).

*Burundi.* A Deputy Director General of WIPO participated in a Round Table on External Aid organized jointly by UNDP and the World Bank in Bujumbura in February 1984.

*Congo.* Following a WIPO mission to Brazzaville in December 1983, a report was prepared by WIPO and

sent to the competent authorities of the Congo in May 1984, containing recommendations for cooperation in the strengthening of the national structure for liaison with OAPI.

*Egypt.* In February 1984, WIPO was represented at a ceremony celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Patent Office and presented medals and diplomas.

In April 1984, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Cairo to discuss with the Government and the UNDP a project document prepared by WIPO for the modernization of the Patent Office, and advise on the creation of an association of inventors and innovators. The said project document, providing for a two-year development cooperation project financed by the UNDP, was formally approved by the Government and the UNDP in December 1984.

*Ethiopia.* At the request of the Government, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Addis Ababa in March 1984 and had detailed discussions with the national authorities in charge of industrial property. A report with recommendations for the strengthening of the industrial property system was prepared by WIPO and sent to the Government in June 1984. In November 1984, a WIPO official visited Addis Ababa to discuss with the national authorities their reactions to the recommendations contained in the June 1984 report.

In September 1984, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed ESAPADIC project (see under "ESARIPO," below), to discuss with the Ethiopian authorities the ESAPADIC users' needs.

*Ghana.* The Registrar-General visited WIPO in June 1984, and discussed cooperation in strengthening the industrial property system and the implementation of the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within ESARIPO (see under "ESARIPO," below). Part of the expenses were borne by WIPO.

In December 1984, a WIPO consultant from Sweden, financed from funds made available by SIDA, visited Accra to advise the Government on possible improvements to the industrial property system.

*Guinea.* In October 1984, a WIPO official visited Conakry to advise the Government on the adoption of industrial property legislation, the setting up of an industrial property administration and accession to OAPI.

*Guinea-Bissau.* Two officials from Guinea-Bissau participated in a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by the Portuguese Government and WIPO in Lisbon in September 1984 (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below).

*Kenya.* In May 1984, a WIPO consultant from Sweden, financed from funds made available by SIDA, visited Nairobi to follow up the progress of the formulation of the request for expert assistance discussed in December 1983.

A *Seminar for Industrial Property Agents and Lawyers*, organized by WIPO and the CDG of the Federal Republic of Germany, with the cooperation of the Government of Kenya, was held in Nairobi in October 1984 (see under "Development in Developing Countries of the Profession of Industrial Property Lawyer and Agent," below).

*Lesotho.* In April 1984, a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany gave lectures on intellectual property to students of the Law Faculty of the National University of Lesotho, and gave advice on the development of an intellectual property law curriculum; the consultant's mission was financed by the Federal Republic of Germany.

In June 1984, WIPO prepared and sent, at the request of the Law Office of the Government of Lesotho, comments on draft new legislation on patents and trademarks and draft texts on industrial designs and copyright based on WIPO model laws.

Following a mission to Maseru undertaken by a WIPO official in January 1984, a Workshop on Intellectual Property Law, organized jointly by WIPO and the Government of Lesotho through the National University of Lesotho, was held in Maseru in August 1984 (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below).

Also in August 1984, a WIPO official discussed with the Government authorities in Maseru preparations, including the drafting of regulations, etc., for the entry into force of recently enacted legislation on patents and trademarks. In September 1984, the Registrar-General visited WIPO to discuss problems connected with the drafting of the above-mentioned regulations and the draft legislation on copyright. The expenses were borne by WIPO.

In December 1984, a WIPO consultant from Kenya, financed from funds made available by the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Maseru to discuss with the Government progress in Lesotho's joining ESARIPO and becoming a party to the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within ESARIPO (see under "ESARIPO" below).

*Madagascar.* In January 1984, an official of the Government of Madagascar visited WIPO to continue discussions on a draft patent law; the mission was financed from funds made available by the French Government.

*Malawi.* In October 1984, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Blantyre, under the

UNDP-financed ESAPADIC project (see under "ESARIPO," below), to discuss with Government authorities the ESAPADIC users' needs.

*Mali.* Following a joint WIPO/OAPI mission to Bamako in May 1983, Mali deposited its instruments of accession to the Libreville Agreement (OAPI) as revised at Bangui and to the PCT in July 1984.

*Mauritius.* Following a WIPO mission to Port Louis in October 1983, a report was prepared by WIPO and sent to the Government in March 1984, containing recommendations for the reorganization of the industrial property office.

*Morocco.* In April 1984, the Director of the Moroccan Industrial Property Office visited WIPO and discussed the strengthening of the Moroccan industrial property system. In June 1984, a WIPO mission consisting of two WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from France and the EPO visited Rabat and Casablanca to discuss with the Moroccan authorities the strengthening of the industrial property system. The report on the WIPO mission, together with a draft project document, was sent to the Government authorities and the UNDP in August 1984. The said project document was approved by the Government and the UNDP in November 1984. Additional contributions to the project from France and the EPO were also agreed upon in October and December 1984.

*Mozambique.* Three officials from Mozambique participated in a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by the Portuguese Government and WIPO in Lisbon in September 1984 (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below).

*Sao Tome and Principe.* An official from Sao Tome and Principe participated in a Seminar on Industrial Property organized by the Portuguese Government and WIPO in Lisbon in September 1984 (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below).

*Senegal.* Following a WIPO mission to Dakar in October 1983, a report was prepared by WIPO and sent to the Government in February 1984, containing recommendations on the strengthening of the national structure for liaison with OAPI and comments on a draft decree on the examination of licensing contracts.

A WIPO official visited Dakar in October 1984, under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Advisor project, to discuss with the Government a draft two-year plan for the strengthening of the industrial property system sent to Dakar in September 1984, at the request of the Government.

In December 1984, a WIPO official visited Dakar to discuss assistance requested by the Government for the organization of an exhibition of local inventions and innovations scheduled to take place in 1985.

*Sudan.* In May 1984, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Khartoum to advise the national authorities on the procedures for handling applications under the PCT, and to conduct a national seminar for potential users of the PCT.

WIPO provided training for three high-ranking officials who visited WIPO in September 1984 to familiarize themselves with the Paris Convention and the procedures established under the Madrid Agreement and the PCT.

*Swaziland.* In September and December 1984, WIPO consultants from the Swedish Patent Office, financed from funds made available by SIDA, and from Kenya, financed from funds made available by the Federal Republic of Germany, undertook missions to Mbabane, in order to review the situation in the field of industrial property and to discuss the possible accession of Swaziland to both ESARIPO and the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within ESARIPO (see under "ESARIPO," below).

*United Republic of Tanzania.* Following a mission undertaken to Dar-es-Salaam in September 1984 by a WIPO official under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project, together with a WIPO consultant from the Swedish Patent Office, financed from funds made available by SIDA, to discuss cooperation in relation to legislation and institution building in the field of industrial property, a report with recommendations was sent to the Government in November 1984.

*Zambia.* In December 1984, a Deputy Director General of WIPO visited Lusaka to discuss with the Government Zambia's situation in the field of industrial property and progress in its accession to the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within ESARIPO (see under "ESARIPO," below).

*African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).* In January 1984, a WIPO official participated in the 22nd ordinary session of the OAPI Council in Cotonou (Benin).

In July 1984, a Deputy Director General and another official of WIPO undertook a mission to Yaoundé to discuss cooperation between WIPO and OAPI. It was agreed that a medium-term plan for development cooperation in the field of industrial property would be prepared by WIPO and submitted to OAPI for consideration. In November 1984, a WIPO official visited Yaoundé to establish the necessary facts for the preparation of the said plan, which was discussed, also in November 1984, during a visit to WIPO by the Acting

Director General and another official of OAPI. Also during that visit, a draft cooperation agreement between ARCT, ESARIPO, OAPI and WIPO was discussed.

*African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT).* In August 1984, the Executive Director of ARCT visited WIPO for intersecretariat discussions concerning further cooperation between WIPO and the Centre. As a follow-up to the above-mentioned discussions, in October 1984, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Dakar, under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Advisor project, to discuss with the ARCT Secretariat the elements of a medium-term plan of cooperation between WIPO and ARCT. Proposals in that respect were sent to ARCT in November 1984, together with a draft cooperation agreement between ARCT, ESARIPO, OAPI and WIPO.

WIPO was represented at the second Joint Meeting on International Cooperation for African Technological Development, organized by the ARCT and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, held in Rome in November 1984.

*Economic Community of the Countries of the "Grands Lacs" (CEPGL).* In May and June 1984, in cooperation with the CEPGL, WIPO organized an *Industrial Property Seminar in Gisenyi* for the three countries of the "Grands Lacs," namely, Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. Two WIPO staff members and a WIPO consultant from France presented papers and assisted the discussions. The Seminar adopted a report with recommendations on the strengthening of cooperation between the two organizations and the possibilities of harmonizing industrial property legislation in the member States of the CEPGL.

In October 1984, the Executive Secretary of CEPGL visited WIPO for intersecretariat discussions concerning further cooperation between WIPO and CEPGL.

*Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO).* In association with the UNECA, WIPO continued to execute the UNDP-financed project for the establishment of ESARIPO's Patent Documentation and Information Centre (ESAPADIC). A WIPO expert from the EPO worked in Harare as Technical Adviser under the project throughout the period covered by this report.

WIPO was represented at the tripartite review meeting (UNDP/ESARIPO/WIPO) concerning the ESAPADIC project in Harare in February 1984. The meeting reviewed the activities of the project for 1983 and established a plan of action for 1984. It also approved the progress of the project so far achieved.

In May 1984, a WIPO official visited Harare and assisted the ESARIPO secretariat in preparing a project document in support of ESARIPO's request to the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) for

financial and technical assistance. The document, which was drafted in close coordination with the CEC's delegate in Harare, emphasized three main elements, namely, headquarters building, training and supplying of scientific and technical publications.

Under funds made available by the Federal Republic of Germany, a WIPO consultant from the German Patent Office undertook a mission to Harare in May 1984 to assist ESARIPO in identifying suitable computer equipment mainly for the operations of ESAPADIC.

Also in May 1984, and under funds made available by SIDA, a WIPO consultant from the Swedish Patent Office undertook a mission to Harare in order to assist the technical adviser of the ESAPADIC project in providing on-the-job training to the trainees under the project, and assess the progress of the project.

In September and October 1984, two WIPO consultants from the EPO, under the UNDP-financed project, and from the Swedish Patent Office, financed from funds made available by SIDA, undertook a mission to Harare to review the situation in relation to the implementation of the ESAPADIC project, pursue the study of the needs of users of ESAPADIC, and assist in establishing procedures relating to the entry into force of the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within ESARIPO. The said Protocol, which entered into force on April 25, 1984, establishes a system under which the ESARIPO Office will, on behalf of Contracting States designated in applications, grant patents and register industrial designs with effect in the said States.

In April 1984, the ESARIPO Office completed, with WIPO's help, the final text of the Administrative Instructions under the Harare Protocol. In July 1984, the completed Administrative Instructions under the Harare Protocol were sent by WIPO to the ESARIPO Office and member States, to industrial property offices of industrialized countries and to international organizations of industrial property practitioners. In July 1984, the completed Administrative Instructions were sent by WIPO to the ESARIPO Office and member States, to industrial property offices of industrialized countries and to international organizations of industrial property practitioners.

In the context of preparing a Manual on Procedures under the Harare Protocol, WIPO arranged meetings in April and June 1984 with consultants from the EPO and the Swedish Patent Office. The draft Manual was completed and sent to ESARIPO in November 1984.

WIPO was represented at the eighth session of the Council of ESARIPO in Harare in December 1984. Ten of the 11 member States (Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe) were represented, and five potential member States were represented by observers (Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Seychelles, Swaziland). The Council received the reports of the Director of the ESARIPO Office and of

the Technical Adviser of the ESAPADIC project, and approved the program and budget of the Organization for 1985. It noted in particular, with satisfaction, the progress achieved in the ratification of or accession to, and implementation of, the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs, of which the Contracting States were six (Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, Zimbabwe), and urged all States that had not yet adhered to the Protocol to take the necessary steps to do so as soon as possible. The Council elected the Registrar-General of Ghana and the Chief Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs of Zimbabwe as Vice-Chairmen of the Council for a period of two years (the Chairman of the Council being the Registrar-General of Kenya) and renewed the appointment of the Director of the ESARIPO Office for a period of four years from June 1, 1985. The Council also noted, with satisfaction, progress in arranging closer cooperation between ARCT, OAPI and ESARIPO through a quadripartite agreement involving those organizations and WIPO, a draft of which had been transmitted by WIPO to ESARIPO in November 1984. Finally, the Council expressed its appreciation to WIPO, the UNDP, the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden, and the EPO for the assistance extended to ESARIPO, in particular through the ESAPADIC project.

During the December 1984 session of the ESARIPO Council, a Seminar was organized in Harare by WIPO, within the ESAPADIC project, with additional assistance from funds made available by the Federal Republic of Germany and contributions, in the form of services and expenses of experts, from Sweden and the EPO. All the delegates to the Council's session participated in the Seminar, whose purpose was, in view of the entry into force of the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs in April 1984, to provide explanations of and discuss the procedures to be followed in the operation of the Protocol.

#### *Asia and the Pacific*

*Bangladesh.* In March 1984, WIPO organized in Dhaka a Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in Technological and Economic Development (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below).

*China.* In August 1984, WIPO organized in Beijing, at the invitation of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, a Course on the Judicial Aspects of Industrial Property. It was the eleventh course or seminar organized by WIPO in China, the first to deal with the judicial aspects of industrial property and the first to take place since the adoption, on March 12, 1984, of the Chinese Patent Law.

Participating in the Course were over 200 persons from the economic courts of the Higher People's Courts from 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and from the Central Government departments concerned.

Also in August 1984 in Beijing, WIPO organized a *Trademark Seminar*, with participation from five countries of the region (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below).

In November and December 1984, WIPO organized a study visit for a Vice-President of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of China to France, Germany (Federal Republic of), the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and to WIPO.

In December 1984, three officials from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions on the subject of transfer of technology and licensing.

*Democratic People's Republic of Korea.* WIPO continued to execute the UNDP-financed project for the strengthening of the industrial property system and the establishment of a patent documentation and information center within the State Committee for Science and Technology. In March and April 1984, expert missions to Pyongyang under the project were undertaken by a WIPO official (for two weeks) and a WIPO consultant from the German Democratic Republic (for six weeks). Three groups, each of three officials of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, were trained, for periods of one month for each group, in the industrial property offices of Czechoslovakia (one group, in August and September 1984) and of the German Democratic Republic (two groups, beginning in September 1984). In October and November 1984, a further expert mission (for three weeks) was undertaken under the project by a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Soviet Union.

*Fiji.* In August 1984, draft legislative texts on industrial property, prepared by WIPO, were sent to the Government authorities.

*Indonesia.* In May 1984, and again in October 1984, a WIPO official visited Jakarta to discuss further with Government officials progress on finalization of the proposed new patent law and WIPO assistance in its implementation. Also in May 1984, WIPO organized in Jakarta a *Seminar on Patent Licensing in Industry* (see under "Acquisition by Developing Countries, on Improved Terms, of Foreign Technology Protected by Industrial Property Rights (Licensing)," below). The said activities were undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

*Malaysia.* In February 1984, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur to discuss with Government officials preparatory steps to be taken before implementation of the Patents Act, which had been enacted in August 1983. In May 1984, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur for further discussions with Government officials on measures to be taken in connection with the implementation of the Patents Act. Discussions also took place on the organization, later in the year, of a workshop on the drafting of patent applications and related matters. The said activities were undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

Two Malaysian Government legal officers visited WIPO in July 1984 to discuss and revise, with WIPO staff members, the draft Malaysian patent regulations. In August 1984, two senior Government officials, one from the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the other from the Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, underwent three weeks of practical training in patent administration at the Australian Patent Office. After their training, the two officials made a one-week study visit to the Philippine Patent Office and the Philippine Invention Development Institute. The practical training and the study visit were financed by the UNDP regional project.

In connection with preparatory measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the new Patents Act, 1983, a WIPO consultant from the Swedish Patent Office, financed by funds made available by SIDA, undertook, between September and December 1984, two missions to Malaysia, for a total of two-and-a-half months, to prepare an administrative manual for internal use in the Patent Office, prepare an applicants' guide, give general advice to the Registrar of Patents, train the Patent Office staff on formal examination procedures, and conduct one-day seminars organized to explain the Patents Act to users and the general public.

Also from September to December 1984, two WIPO consultants from the EPO, financed by the EPO, undertook two missions of a duration of six weeks each to give general advice to the Head of the Patent Information and Documentation Centre (PIDC) established within the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia, train the staff of the Centre in patent classification and searching and prepare a manual for internal use on patent classification and searching.

In October 1984, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur for further discussions on the implementation of the Patents Act, the establishment of the PIDC and the execution by WIPO of a UNDP-financed project to provide training and consultancy services to staff of the Patent Registration Office and the PIDC.

Also in October 1984, WIPO organized in Kuala Lumpur a *Workshop on Patent Drafting and Patent Agency* (see under "Development in Developing Countries of the Profession of Industrial Property Lawyer and Agent," below).

*Mongolia.* Following a mission in October 1983, under the UNDP-financed regional project, a report with recommendations on assistance to the industrial property administration, including the organization of national workshops on industrial property and on patent information, was sent by WIPO to the Government in March 1984.

*Pakistan.* In April 1984, WIPO organized in *Islamabad* and *Karachi* Seminars on the Role of Industrial Property in Technological and Economic Development (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below).

*Papua New Guinea.* In October 1984, a Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property for Trade and Industry and an Expert Group Meeting of Government Officials on Industrial Property Laws for South Pacific Countries were organized by WIPO in *Port Moresby* and *Madang*, respectively (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries" and "Intercountry Program for Asia and the Pacific in the Field of Industrial Property," below).

In August 1984, draft legislative texts on industrial property, prepared by WIPO, were sent to the Government authorities.

*Republic of Korea.* In September 1984, an official of the Korean Office of Patents Administration began a three-week training period at WIPO in matters relating to the PCT. Under the UNDP-financed project for the second phase of the modernization of the Korean industrial property system, two officials of the Office of Patents Administration received training, one for one month in August and September and one for six weeks from October to December 1984, in the Patent Office of Australia; two other officials received training, one for one month and one for two weeks, in the Patent Office of Japan from September to December. Four survey teams undertook tours of two weeks to one month, one in the industrial property offices of France and Germany (Federal Republic of), one in the industrial property offices of Austria and Germany (Federal Republic of) and in the EPO, one in the United States Patent and Trademark Office and one in the Patent Office of Japan and in the EPO. Two experts, one from the Federal Republic of Germany and one from Japan, provided in-service training in Seoul for three and four weeks, respectively, in September 1984, and one expert from the United States of America undertook a three-week mission to Seoul in October 1984 to provide advice on computerization of operations of the Office of Patents Administration.

*Samoa.* In August 1984, draft legislative texts on industrial property, prepared by WIPO, were sent to the Government authorities.

*Singapore.* In May 1984, a WIPO official visited Singapore to discuss with Government officials various industrial property matters and the organization, under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), of a Seminar on the Use of Trademarks and Patents in Trade and Industry. That Seminar was held in Singapore in October 1984 (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below). Also in October 1984, a WIPO official visited Singapore for further discussions on the intellectual property situation.

*Sri Lanka.* In January 1984, WIPO organized in *Colombo* a Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below). In October 1984, a WIPO official visited *Colombo* to discuss the organization of a similar course in 1985.

*Thailand.* In March and May 1984, a WIPO official visited *Bangkok*, in the context of the UNDP-financed regional project (see below), to discuss further assistance required by the industrial property office, particularly in the computerization of office procedures. In October 1984, a WIPO official visited *Bangkok* to discuss the organization of a trademark meeting for the ASEAN countries in 1985.

*Tonga.* In August 1984, draft legislative texts on industrial property, prepared by WIPO, were sent to the Government authorities.

*Vanuatu.* In August 1984, draft legislative texts on industrial property, prepared by WIPO, were sent to the Government authorities.

*Viet Nam.* Following a mission undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project (see below) by a WIPO official and WIPO consultants from Austria and the Soviet Union in December 1983 to advise the Government on ways of strengthening the industrial property system, WIPO recommendations were sent to the Government in May 1984.

In December 1984, the Director General of WIPO, accompanied by a Deputy Director General of WIPO, paid an official visit to *Hanoi*, where they had discussions with the Minister for External Affairs, the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and senior officials of the National Office of

Inventions, concerning plans for further development cooperation between the Government and WIPO.

Also in December 1984, WIPO organized in *Hanoi a Seminar on Trademarks*, for participants from Viet Nam and Laos (see under "Development of the Effective Use of the Industrial Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries," below).

*Intercountry Program for Asia and the Pacific in the Field of Industrial Property.* The five-year (1982-1986) regional project for the development of human resources through the establishment and strengthening of industrial property systems, financed by the UNDP, continued to be executed by WIPO.

A *Regional Evaluation and Planning Meeting*, organized by WIPO, in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of Thailand and with the financial assistance of UNDP, was held in Pattaya in June 1984. All developing countries of Asia and the Pacific were invited to, and 19 of them participated in, the meeting: Bhutan, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Vanuatu, Viet Nam. The industrial property offices of the following industrialized countries, participating in the development cooperation activities of the region, as well as the EPO, also participated: Australia, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Soviet Union, Sweden, United States of America.

The Meeting effected an evaluation of the cooperation activities of WIPO in the region during the two-and-a-half years that started at the beginning of 1982. Many of those activities were financed by UNDP in the framework of the five-year regional project whose executing agency is WIPO. Several industrialized countries also lent assistance. Each developing country reported on the state of the industrial property system on its territory and indicated its future plans and wishes. Among other things, they expressed the wish that more experts should be employed from the developing countries of the region itself, that training of their nationals should be increased and should not take place only on their territories but also in industrialized countries of and outside the region, that more resources should be devoted to the encouragement of inventive and innovative activity and to the holding of seminars on the negotiation of license contracts concerning industrial property. In these respects, the Meeting effected a planning function and its conclusions will be taken into account in preparing the implementation of the second half of the five-year project.

In October 1984, an *Expert Group Meeting of Government Officials on Industrial Property Laws for South Pacific Countries* was organized in Madang, Papua New Guinea, by WIPO and the Government of Papua New Guinea with the assistance of the UNDP. The Meeting, which was a follow-up of the High Level

Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries to Consider Cooperation in the Field of Industrial Property, held in June 1983, in Fiji, was opened by the Secretary for Industrial Development of Papua New Guinea and was attended by 13 Government officials from Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. WIPO was represented by two consultants from Australia and the EPO, and two WIPO officials.

The Meeting examined and discussed each provision of a draft industrial property law for South Pacific countries, covering marks, industrial designs, utility models and patents, as well as a paper suggesting appropriate ways of administering the said laws, both prepared by WIPO at the request of the above-mentioned High Level Meeting and sent to the countries concerned in August 1984. The Meeting adopted a report which stated, *inter alia*, that the draft industrial property law, as prepared by WIPO, could be a useful framework for legislation in the South Pacific countries and requested WIPO to prepare a revised draft industrial property law, with accompanying regulations and forms, which would take into account the views and suggestions expressed in the course of the discussions. The said revised draft law was also to be accompanied by a commentary. The Meeting also agreed that the revised draft industrial property law should be submitted to Governments of South Pacific countries for consideration and comments, and requested WIPO to convene a second High Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries, in 1985, to consider, with a view to finalizing, the said revised draft law, as well as to decide on further steps towards inter-country cooperation in the field of industrial property.

An *Intellectual Property Colloquium of Judges in Asia and the Pacific*, organized by WIPO and the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA), with the assistance of the UNDP, was held in Sydney (Australia) in October 1984. The Colloquium was opened by the Right Honorable Sir Harry Gibbs, Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia. The Director General of WIPO also delivered an address. The participants consisted of justices and judges from Australia, Bangladesh, China, Fiji, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States of America and Viet Nam, and also lawyers from Australia, officials of WIPO and representatives of LAWASIA. The participants included the Chief Justices of Bangladesh, Fiji, India, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Discussions were based on a number of papers on specialized topics in the field of intellectual property law and practice, prepared and presented by participants from Australia, Germany (Federal Republic of), New Zealand and the United States of America, and on presentations on intellectual property issues in their respective countries by the participants from Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Pakistan,

Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. The objectives of the Colloquium were to exchange information on the intellectual property issues brought before the courts, to demonstrate the importance attached by the courts to that branch of the law, and to obtain advice as to whether and how WIPO could be useful to those judges in the region who had yet to acquire knowledge or specialization in intellectual property law. In a statement adopted by the judges at the conclusion of the Colloquium, they recommended that WIPO should, with the assistance of LAWASIA where appropriate, organize training programs abroad for instructors drawn from each country, and also programs for training judges, lawyers and those concerned with intellectual property laws through conferences, seminars and workshops at the regional and national levels, including programs and courses for training in the negotiation of technology transfer contracts involving industrial property licensing, and that the Chief Justices should forward to WIPO copies of decisions given in their respective countries on intellectual property laws, together with any other information relevant to the development and implementation of those laws, and that such information should be disseminated by WIPO.

The fifth, sixth and seventh issues of a quarterly newsletter, *Industrial Property in Asia and the Pacific*, were published in April, June and September 1984 as part of the UNDP regional project. They contained papers presented and speeches made at the Seminar on Trademarks and Patents in ASEAN countries, held in Kuala Lumpur in September 1983, and at the Seminar on the Use of Patent Information for Technological Development, held in Hanoi in December 1983, notes on the new patent laws of China and of Malaysia, an article on the Philippine experience, a review of regional project activities in the first and second quarters of 1984, the proceedings of the Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, held in Sri Lanka in January 1984, the Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in Technological and Economic Development, held in Bangladesh in March 1984, the Seminars on the Role of Industrial Property in Technological and Economic Development, held in Islamabad and Karachi in April 1984, a report on the Regional Evaluation and Planning Meeting held in Pattaya (Thailand) in June 1984 and the country papers presented at the said Meeting.

#### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

*Antigua and Barbuda.* In March 1984, officials of WIPO, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) undertook a tripartite mission to St. John's and carried out consultations with the Government authorities on proposals for subregional cooperation among the

English-speaking countries of the Caribbean developed in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

Immediately after the said mission, the Government endorsed the regional project and requested from WIPO draft laws on industrial property and on copyright and neighboring rights. WIPO sent a draft industrial property law in June 1984, together with recommendations in respect of the enactment process and the establishment of the minimum administrative infrastructure, taking into account the possibilities of common services at subregional level.

*Argentina.* In March 1984, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Buenos Aires in order to discuss with the new Government authorities the final draft of a project document, in which cost-sharing from the private sector is provided for, concerning the modernization of the industrial property office. In April 1984, the draft revised project document was sent to the Government authorities and to the UNDP.

In April 1984, the Government confirmed its interest in participating in the cooperation program between WIPO and the Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI) (see under "Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI)," below).

In June 1984, a WIPO official visited Buenos Aires to discuss with the Government authorities, the representatives of the private sector and UNDP the details of the activities planned under the project for the second half of 1984. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project.

As foreseen in the cooperation program between WIPO and ALADI (see below), two WIPO consultants, one from Paraguay on harmonization of administrative procedures and industrial property publications, and the other from the Federal Republic of Germany on search files and mechanized information services, undertook a mission to Buenos Aires in July 1984 within the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In August 1984, the Government and UNDP approved the project document for the modernization of the industrial property office. As foreseen in its plan of activities, a WIPO consultant from Argentina on office organization and management and publications began, in August 1984, a two-month mission in Buenos Aires. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

In September 1984, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America on mechanization of office procedures visited Buenos Aires for a two-week mission to assist and launch a mechanization program on trademark searching and administrative control of applications. The mission was financed from funds made available by the United States of America.

In September 1984, a WIPO official visited Buenos Aires to discuss with the Government authorities the

launching of the activities within the national project and, in particular, the reorganization of trademark operations. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project.

In September and October 1984, two WIPO consultants from the EPO, one on patent search files and documentation, the other on patent examination, undertook a one-month mission to advise and train the local personnel within the modernization project. The mission was financed by the EPO and by the UNDP-financed national project.

In October 1984, a consultant from WIPO on trademark search and examination undertook a three-week mission to train the local personnel, to prepare a manual on trademark examination and to advise the industrial property office on aspects related to reclassification of trademarks. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

In November 1984, a comprehensive report, including recommendations on office restructuring, publications, microfilming of patent and trademark archives, mechanization of trademark searching and administrative control of applications, based on the findings of the WIPO consultant on office organization, management and publications, was finalized by WIPO and sent to the Government. Also in November 1984, microfilming equipment was selected and purchased under the national project.

In November 1984, a WIPO official visited Buenos Aires to discuss with the Government authorities and the UNDP further decisions to be taken concerning the modernization of the office operations, the allocation of additional resources to the national project and the plan of activities for 1985. The mission was financed by the UNDP-financed national project.

In November 1984, a WIPO official visited Buenos Aires to discuss with the Government authorities prospects and further steps to be taken within the cooperation program between WIPO and ALADI and, in particular, the topics to be discussed in the Second Meeting of Industrial Property Directors of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (see below).

In November 1984, the Director of the industrial property office and another Government official attended, in Montevideo, at ALADI headquarters, the Second Meeting of Industrial Property Directors from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, organized in the framework of the WIPO/ALADI cooperation program (see below), which forms part of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In December 1984, the WIPO consultant from Argentina on office organization, management and publications started a second, three-month, mission in Buenos Aires. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

Also in December 1984, a Government official underwent a two-week training program on mechanization of industrial property functions and procedures in Madrid, at the Industrial Property Registry of Spain.

This training was financed under the tripartite cooperation agreement between WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain, and the Iberoamerican Institute for Cooperation (ICI).

*Barbados.* In February and March 1984, officials of WIPO, ECLA and the Secretariat of CARICOM undertook a tripartite mission to Bridgetown and carried out consultations with the Government authorities on proposals for subregional cooperation among the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, developed in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Belize.* In February and March 1984, officials of WIPO, ECLA and the Secretariat of CARICOM undertook a tripartite mission to Belmopan and carried out consultations with the Government authorities on proposals for subregional cooperation among the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, developed in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Bolivia.* In April 1984, WIPO prepared and submitted to the Government a report with recommendations concerning the modernization and rationalization of the administrative and technical procedures in trademark administration. Those recommendations were based upon the mission report prepared by a consultant from Spain who visited La Paz in November 1983 under the tripartite cooperation agreement between WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain and ICI.

In April and May 1984, two Government officials participated in a training course on trademarks held in Caracas within the framework of the subregional component for the Andean countries of the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Chile.* In March 1984, the Government confirmed its interest in participating in the cooperation program between WIPO and ALADI (see under "Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI)," below).

Within the said program, an expert mission visited Santiago in June 1984. Two WIPO consultants, from Paraguay on administrative procedures and industrial property publications and from the Federal Republic of Germany on patent search files and technological information services, took part in the mission, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November 1984, a WIPO official visited Santiago to discuss with the Government a technical cooperation project for the modernization of the national industrial property system, as well as the prospects and further steps to be taken within the cooperation program between WIPO and ALADI and, in particular, the topics to be discussed during the Second Meeting of Industrial Property Directors from Argentina, Chile,

Paraguay and Uruguay (see below), which forms part of the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in November 1984, two Government officials attended, in Montevideo, at ALADI headquarters, the Second Meeting of Industrial Property Directors from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (see below).

*Colombia.* In April and May 1984, two Government officials took part in a training course on trademarks held in Caracas within the subregional component for the Andean countries of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In August 1984, a Deputy Director General of WIPO visited Bogota in order to discuss with the Government authorities arrangements for the First Regional Meeting on Industrial Property for Latin America and the Caribbean (see below), as well as a technical cooperation project for the modernization of the industrial property system of Colombia. The latter subject was further discussed during a second visit of the said Deputy Director General of WIPO in November 1984.

In November and December 1984, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a one-and-a-half-month mission to Bogotá to assist and train the staff of the industrial property office in the implementation of the International Patent Classification and in micro-filming operations. The mission was financed by the EPO and under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in November 1984, the head of the industrial property office and another Government official visited for one week the industrial property authorities of Venezuela, in Caracas, to discuss several aspects related to the revision process of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement (see below, under "Venezuela"). The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In December 1984, two WIPO consultants from Spain began a three-week mission in Bogotá to assist in the microfilming of office documentation. The mission was financed under the tripartite cooperation agreement between WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain and ICI.

*Costa Rica.* In March 1984, WIPO organized a *Course on Patent Classification and Documentation* for the six countries of the Central American Isthmus, within the subregional component of the UNDP-financed regional project. The course was held for two weeks in *San José*, in cooperation with ICAP and with the support of the Costa Rican Government (see below).

In June 1984, WIPO sent draft texts of laws on inventions, industrial designs, transfer of technology contracts and trademarks, following a decision of the meeting of Vice-Ministers responsible for industrial property in Costa Rica in August 1983.

At the request of the Minister of Justice, a WIPO Official visited San José in August 1984 to discuss with the Government authorities and UNDP a two-year training program for Government officials on industrial

property matters to be financed by the Government and under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In August 1984, the head of the industrial property office attended in Panama the Fourth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and a Course on Office Organization and Management (see below).

*Cuba.* In February 1984, a WIPO official visited Havana to carry out consultations with the Government authorities concerning the possibilities of a national technical cooperation project to support the modernization process of the industrial property office and the establishment of a technological information network based on patent documentation. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project. A mission report with recommendations was prepared by WIPO in Geneva and submitted to the Government in September 1984.

In June 1984, a Government official received special training at WIPO on the administrative procedures and other aspects of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. This training was financed by WIPO.

*Ecuador.* In February 1984, WIPO prepared and sent to the Government a feasibility study on the restructuring and modernization of the industrial property office, including the automation of certain procedures. The feasibility study was based on the findings of an expert mission which visited Quito in November 1983.

In April and May 1984, two Government officials took part in a training course on trademarks held in Caracas within the subregional component for the Andean countries of the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In June 1984, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile visited Quito in order to prepare and discuss a technical cooperation project document based on the comprehensive feasibility study referred to above. The mission was financed by the UNDP. The project document was finalized in Geneva and sent to the Government at the end of June 1984. The Government accepted the recommendations made in the project document in July 1984.

From September to November 1984, two experts on patent classification and documentation, one from the Federal Republic of Germany and the other from the EPO, undertook missions to Quito for periods of, respectively, one month and two months. The first expert was financed from funds made available by the Federal Republic of Germany and the second was financed by the EPO.

*El Salvador.* In March 1984, a WIPO official undertook a mission to San Salvador in order to discuss with the Government and UNDP the work plan for the project during 1984.

In March 1984, two participants from El Salvador attended a course on patent classification and documentation, which was held for two weeks in San José, for the six countries of the Central American Isthmus under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In June 1984, WIPO sent draft texts of laws on inventions, industrial designs, transfer of technology contracts and trademarks, following a decision of the meeting of Vice-Ministers responsible for industrial property in Costa Rica in August 1983.

A WIPO consultant from Uruguay on office organization and management undertook a mission to San Salvador in August and September 1984, financed under the national UNDP-financed project. Also in September 1984, a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany on patent classification and examination undertook a one-month mission, also financed under the UNDP-financed national project, to assist and give training to the technical staff of a Government institution in charge of these tasks under an agreement with the industrial property office.

In August 1984, the head of the industrial property office attended the Fourth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and a Course on Office Organization and Management in Panama (see below).

In September 1984, a WIPO official visited San Salvador to discuss with the Government authorities and UNDP the activities to be undertaken in 1984 and 1985 under the project. The mission was financed by the UNDP regional project.

In September and October 1984, two WIPO consultants, one from Venezuela on trademark classification and one from Spain on trademark administration and examination, undertook a one-month mission, both financed under the UNDP-financed national project. As a follow-up of those missions, three officials of the industrial property office underwent three weeks of practical training on trademark administration at the Industrial Property Registry in Caracas, Venezuela, in October and November 1984. This training was also financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

For three weeks in October and November 1984, the Registrar of Commerce, responsible for the industrial property office, visited the industrial property offices of Brazil and Spain and WIPO headquarters in the course of a study-tour organized by WIPO and financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

In November and December 1984, two technical officials, one from the National Center of Productivity (CENAP) and one from the Ministry of Planning, underwent training on patent classification and examination at the Patent Office of Israel, in Jerusalem. This training was financed by the Government of Israel and by the UNDP-financed national project.

In November 1984, a WIPO official participated in a tripartite meeting with the Government and UNDP in San Salvador to review and evaluate the national project and discuss its extension during 1985. This

mission was financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

Also in November 1984, a consultant from WIPO undertook a two-week mission to San Salvador to provide assistance in the preparation of a new draft law on inventions, trademarks, industrial designs and transfer of technology contracts, based on the drafts prepared by WIPO for the countries of the Central American Isthmus. This mission was financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

*Guatemala.* In March 1984, a WIPO official visited Guatemala City to discuss with the Government and UNDP the follow-up of the UNDP-financed immediate assistance project executed during 1983. Under the said project, the Government requested WIPO to provide legal assistance in the preparation of a new draft law on inventions and industrial designs.

In March 1984, two participants from Guatemala attended a course on patent classification and documentation, which was held for two weeks in San José, for the six countries of the Central American Isthmus under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In June 1984, WIPO sent draft texts of laws on inventions, industrial designs, transfer of technology contracts and trademarks, following a decision of the meeting of Vice-Ministers responsible for industrial property in Costa Rica in August 1983.

In July 1984, a WIPO consultant from Israel undertook a one-month mission to assist and provide training in patent classification and documentation. The mission was financed by UNDP.

In August 1984, a WIPO official undertook a mission to provide assistance in the preparation of a new draft law on inventions, industrial designs and transfer of technology contracts, prepared by WIPO for the countries of the Central American Isthmus.

In August 1984, the head of the industrial property office attended in Panama the Fourth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and a Course on Office Organization and Management (see below).

In October 1984, a WIPO consultant from Costa Rica undertook a one-month mission to provide assistance and training in trademark administration. This mission was financed by UNDP under the emergency plan organized by WIPO. As a follow-up, six officials of the industrial property office of Guatemala underwent practical training in patent and trademark administration at the Industrial Property Registry of Costa Rica. This training was also financed by UNDP under the emergency plan organized by WIPO.

In December 1984, a WIPO consultant from Israel began a two-month assignment to provide assistance to the Nutrition Institute for Central America (INCAP) on the patentability of inventions derived from the research programs and projects undertaken by INCAP over the last five years. This assignment was financed by the UNDP and the Government.

In November 1984, the Government earmarked UNDP resources for a two-year national technical cooperation project for the modernization of the industrial property office, and a WIPO official visited Guatemala to discuss with the Government the plan of activities for 1985. This mission was financed by the UNDP.

*Haiti.* In January and February 1984, a WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to Port-au-Prince and provided assistance and training on matters related to rationalization of the administration of trademarks, including, in particular, the absorption of the backlog and the pending opposition cases. The mission was financed from funds made available by the Government of France.

In October and November 1984, a WIPO consultant from France undertook a one-month mission to Port-au-Prince to provide assistance and training to the staff of the industrial property administration. The mission was financed from funds made available by the Government of France.

Also in October 1984, a WIPO official visited Port-au-Prince to discuss with the Government and UNDP a technical cooperation project for the modernization of the industrial property administration.

In December 1984, the Director General of Commerce and Industry visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions concerning further cooperation for the modernization process of the industrial property administration.

*Honduras.* In March 1984, two participants from Honduras attended a course on patent classification and documentation which was held for two weeks in San José, for the six countries of the Central American Isthmus under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In June 1984, WIPO sent draft texts of laws on inventions, industrial designs, transfer of technology contracts and trademarks, following a decision of the meeting of Vice-Ministers responsible for industrial property in Costa Rica in August 1983.

In August 1984, the head of the industrial property office attended in Panama the Fourth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and a Course on Office Organization and Management (see below).

In September 1984, a WIPO official visited Tegucigalpa in order to discuss with the Government authorities and UNDP the modernization process of the industrial property office. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November and December 1984, a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany undertook a one-and-a-half-month mission to provide assistance and training in patent classification and examination to the technical staff of a Government department in charge of these tasks under an agreement

with the industrial property office. This mission was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Jamaica.* In March 1984, officials of WIPO, ECLAC and the Secretariat of CARICOM undertook a tripartite mission to Kingston and carried out consultations with the Government on proposals for subregional cooperation among the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, developed in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Mexico.* In February and March 1984, three WIPO consultants, from Spain, Sweden and the United States of America, undertook a mission to assist in the restructuring of the industrial property office, including the mechanization of its procedures, and the automation of trademark searches. In April and May 1984, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to provide assistance and training in patent classification and search files. The mission was financed under the UNDP national project, with a contribution from the EPO.

In August 1984, a WIPO consultant from Israel on patent classification and examination undertook a mission to provide assistance and training to the staff of the industrial property office under the UNDP-financed national project.

In August 1984, WIPO prepared and sent to the Government a consolidated report with recommendations on the restructuring of office organization and procedures, including mechanization of administrative procedures, automation of trademark searches and publications. The recommendations were based on the mission reports of the WIPO consultants who visited Mexico City in February/March 1984.

Also in August 1984, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Mexico City under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project in order to discuss the recommendations and proposals of the consolidated report mentioned above and the plan of activities for the rest of 1984.

In November and December 1984, a WIPO consultant on office organization, management and publications from Argentina undertook a one-month mission to Mexico City. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

In November 1984, a WIPO consultant on trademark mechanization from Spain undertook a two-week mission to provide assistance to the local technical staff on the building-up of a complete data bank on magnetic tape. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

Also in November 1984, two WIPO officials participated, in Mexico City, in a tripartite meeting with the Government and UNDP to review and evaluate the national project and discuss its extension during 1985 and 1986. Those missions were financed by the UNDP-financed national project and by the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project.

*Nicaragua.* In February 1984, a WIPO official visited Managua on a fact-finding mission. The mission report, together with proposals for a technical cooperation project, were prepared by WIPO and sent to the Government in April 1984. The project document provides for experts and financing mainly from other developing countries in the region which have technical cooperation agreements with Nicaragua. The WIPO mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project.

In June 1984, WIPO sent draft texts of laws on inventions, industrial designs, transfer of technology contracts and trademarks, following a decision of the meeting of Vice-Ministers responsible for industrial property in Costa Rica in August 1983.

In March 1984, one participant from Nicaragua attended a course on patent classification and documentation, which was held for two weeks in San José, for the six countries of the Central American Isthmus under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In August 1984, the head of the industrial property office attended the Fourth Meeting of Heads of the Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus and a Course on Office Organization and Management in Panama (see below).

In September 1984, a WIPO official visited Managua in order to discuss with the Government and UNDP the implementation of the recommendations made by WIPO on the modernization process and the draft technical cooperation project.

In November 1984, WIPO prepared and sent to the Government a revised draft project document containing a two-year technical cooperation program for the modernization of the industrial property office and a draft working agreement between the industrial property office and three other Government institutions for the technical processing of patent applications.

*Panama.* In March 1984, two participants from Panama attended a course on patent classification and documentation, which was held for two weeks in San José, for the six countries of the Central American Isthmus under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In April and May 1984, a Government official from Panama attended, by special invitation, a training course on trademarks held in Caracas within the framework of the subregional component of the UNDP-financed regional project for the Andean countries (see below).

In June 1984, WIPO sent draft texts of laws on inventions, industrial designs, transfer of technology contracts and trademarks, following a decision of the meeting of Vice-Ministers responsible for industrial property in Costa Rica in August 1983.

In August 1984, the Panamanian Government hosted the *Fourth Meeting of the Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central*

*American Isthmus* and a *Course on Office Organization and Management* (see below).

*Paraguay.* In May and June 1984, a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany undertook a mission under the UNDP-financed national project to assist in the organization of the patent search files and mechanized information services.

In April and May 1984, the selection process started for the computer hardware to be used in the industrial property office for the mechanization of the administrative control of files and for automated trademark searching.

In June 1984, a WIPO official visited Asunción, under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project, to assist in preparing the Paraguayan participation in an expert mission under the cooperation agreement between WIPO and ALADI (see below) and to discuss the selection of computer equipment under the national project.

In July 1984, two WIPO consultants, one from Paraguay on harmonization of administrative procedures and industrial property publications and the other from the Federal Republic of Germany on patent search files and technological information services, visited Asunción under the cooperation program between WIPO and ALADI (see below), which forms part of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In August 1984, two technical officials of the industrial property office underwent a special training program on patent classification for three weeks in Buenos Aires, at the industrial property office of Argentina. This training was financed by the UNDP-financed national project.

In September 1984, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America visited Asunción to assist the Government in finalizing the purchase of computer equipment under the national project. The mission of the WIPO official was financed under the UNDP Interregional Sectoral Adviser project, and the WIPO consultant mission was financed from funds made available by the United States of America.

In November 1984, the computer equipment selected and purchased under the national project was installed and the building-up of the data bank on magnetic tape was started.

In November 1984, a WIPO official visited Asunción to discuss with the Government prospects and further steps to be taken within the cooperation program between WIPO and ALADI and, in particular, the topics to be discussed during the Second Meeting of Industrial Property Directors from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (see below). The same official also participated in a tripartite meeting with the Government and UNDP to review and evaluate the national project.

In November 1984, the Director and the Vice-

Director of the industrial property office attended, in Montevideo, at ALADI headquarters, the Second Meeting of Industrial Property Directors from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, organized within the framework of the WIPO/ALADI cooperation program which forms part of the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

*Peru.* Two participants from Peru attended a training course on trademarks held in Caracas within the framework of the subregional component of the UNDP-financed regional project for the Andean countries.

*Trinidad and Tobago.* In March 1984, officials of WIPO, ECLAC and the Secretariat of CARICOM undertook a tripartite mission to Port-of-Spain and carried out consultations with the Government on proposals for subregional cooperation among the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean developed in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project. During the same mission, the WIPO official also discussed the plan of activities for the UNDP-financed national project and, in particular, assistance to be provided for the enactment of new legislation concerning patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

*Uruguay.* Based on the discussion held with Government authorities and UNDP in December 1983, WIPO prepared and sent in February 1984 a revised project document for the extension of the UNDP-financed national project and a draft cooperation agreement between the industrial property office of Uruguay and the Secretariat General of ALADI. The documents were aimed at introducing mechanized methods for the administrative control of files, for automated trademark searching and for publications, on the basis of access to the computer services of the ALADI headquarters in Montevideo. In May 1984, the revised project document was approved and signed by the Government and UNDP, and the proposals for the cooperation agreement with ALADI were accepted.

In June 1984, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Montevideo in order to finalize with the Government authorities and UNDP the work program under the revised national project and to undertake discussions with the ALADI Secretariat aimed at the conclusion of the agreement mentioned above. The WIPO mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project.

In March 1984, Uruguay accepted the cooperation project discussed during the WIPO/ALADI meeting held in December 1983. As foreseen in this project, two WIPO consultants, one from Paraguay on harmonization of administrative procedures and industrial property publications and the other from the Federal Republic of Germany on search files and mechanized

information services, visited Montevideo in June 1984 within the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project (see below).

In November 1984, two WIPO consultants from Spain, one on trademarks administration and search and the other on patent classification and documentation, undertook a one-month mission to Montevideo to provide assistance and training to the staff of the industrial property office. The missions were financed under the tripartite cooperation agreement between WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain and ICI.

In November 1984, three WIPO officials visited Montevideo to discuss with the Government and UNDP the possible extension of the national project during 1985. Prospects and future steps to be taken within the cooperation program between WIPO and ALADI and, in particular, the topics to be discussed during the Second Meeting of Industrial Property Directors from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay (see below) were also discussed. The missions were financed by the UNDP-financed national project in one case and by the UNDP-financed Interregional Sectoral Adviser project in another.

Also in November 1984, the computer equipment selected and purchased under the national project was installed in the industrial property office and the building-up of the data base on magnetic tape was started by a national systems-analyst who was recruited for six months under the UNDP-financed national project and the UNDP-financed regional project. In December 1984, a WIPO consultant from Spain on mechanization of trademark searching and administrative control of patent and trademark applications undertook a two-week mission to Montevideo to provide assistance and training to the systems-analyst recruited by the project. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

Also in November 1984, the Director of the industrial property office and other Government officials attended, at ALADI headquarters in Montevideo, the Second Meeting of Industrial Property Directors from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay organized within the cooperation program between WIPO and ALADI (see below).

In December 1984, a Government official underwent two weeks of training on trademark administration in Madrid, at the Industrial Property Registry of Spain. This training was financed under the tripartite cooperation agreement between WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain and ICI.

*Venezuela.* The project coordinator continued his assignment throughout the year and a WIPO consultant from Denmark on patent processing and classification continued his mission until June 1984, under the UNDP-financed national project executed by WIPO.

In February 1984, the project coordinator visited Geneva to carry out consultations on the new programs

and activities to be carried out under the project during 1984.

In April and May 1984, the Venezuelan Government hosted a *Training Course on Trademarks for the Andean Countries*, jointly organized by WIPO and the Junta of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) within the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project (see under "Andean Group (Board (Junta) of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC)),<sup>2</sup>" below).

In May 1984, computer equipment was selected and purchased under the project for the mechanization of the administrative control of files, automated trademark search and publications. In July 1984, the computer equipment was installed in the industrial property office, a contract with a local firm was concluded for the development of the basic software and training in the use of the equipment was started.

In August 1984, a Deputy Director General of WIPO visited Caracas in order to discuss with the Government, patent agents and UNDP the plan of activities within the modernization process of the industrial property system.

From September to November 1984, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Caracas to provide assistance and training in patent classification and search. The mission was financed under the UNDP-financed national project.

In September 1984, a WIPO consultant from Spain on trademark searching and examination undertook a three-week mission to Caracas to provide assistance and training to the staff of the industrial property office. The mission was financed under the tripartite cooperation agreement between WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain and ICI.

In October 1984, a WIPO consultant from Spain on mechanization of office procedures undertook a two-week mission to Caracas to provide assistance in the development of the basic software. The mission was financed under the tripartite cooperation agreement referred to above.

In November 1984, a technical official of the industrial property office underwent special training on mechanization of industrial property procedures at the Industrial Property Registry of Spain, in Madrid. The training was financed under the tripartite cooperation agreement referred to above.

In November 1984, a Deputy Director General of WIPO and another WIPO official visited Caracas to discuss with Government authorities of Venezuela and Colombia several aspects related to the revision process of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement. The missions were financed by WIPO and by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in November 1984, a WIPO official participated in a tripartite meeting with the Government and UNDP in which the project was reviewed and evaluated, and a decision was taken in principle on the need to extend the project during 1986 and 1987.

*Intercountry Project for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Field of Industrial Property.* By December 31, 1984, endorsements of this UNDP-financed regional project for 1983 to 1986 were received from the following 20 countries and four organizations: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Uruguay, Venezuela, ALADI, CARICOM, ECLAC, JUNAC.

In May 1984, the UNDP extended the preparatory assistance activities until August 1984 and agreed to include as a new subregional component (in addition to subregional components for countries of the Andean Group, of the Central American Isthmus and of the Caribbean) the program for Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay jointly organized by WIPO and ALADI. In August 1984, the project document was formally approved by the UNDP, covering the period from September 1, 1984, to December 31, 1986.

The *First Regional Meeting on Industrial Property for Latin America and the Caribbean*, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce of the Government of Colombia and with the financial assistance of UNDP, was held in Bogotá in August 1984. Thirty-three Latin American and Caribbean countries were invited to, and 27 of them participated in, the Meeting: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela. The heads of industrial property offices of the following industrialized countries, participating in the development cooperation activities of the region, as well as a representative of the EPO, also participated: Canada, Germany (Federal Republic of), Israel, Spain, United States of America. The UNDP, ECLAC, several regional intergovernmental organizations for integration and cooperation and one non-governmental organization of industrial property practitioners in the region were represented.

The Meeting effected an evaluation of the cooperation activities of WIPO in the region during the two previous years. Many of those activities were financed by UNDP in the framework of the intercountry project and of national projects in several countries, whose executing agency is WIPO. The Latin American and Caribbean delegations presented reports on the state of the industrial property system in their respective countries and highlighted the value of the cooperation received from WIPO in the context of programs for the establishment or modernization of such systems. The delegations also referred to the contributions made to such programs by several industrialized countries, by governments and public institutions from Latin America and the Caribbean, by other intergovern-

mental organizations and by the private sector. Future plans and wishes of the countries of the region were indicated in the Meeting.

The Meeting reached conclusions on the need to increase resources for technical cooperation at the regional and national levels, the use of such resources and the modalities for the future implementation of cooperation activities. Among other things, the meeting suggested that further efforts be made in the area of documentation and technological information based on patent documents, by establishing mechanisms for exchange of patent documents among the countries and by improving and stimulating the use of the WIPO State-of-the-Art Search Program. The Meeting further recommended that training activities be intensified and diversified to include more specialized training in aspects such as the negotiation of license contracts concerning industrial property, that modernization programs include elements of regional cooperation to a greater extent, that more experts from the region be employed in development cooperation programs and that new systematic activities be developed to encourage creativity, inventiveness, innovation and local adaptation of technologies. Several groups of countries attending the Meeting also met separately to discuss in depth questions of particular interest to them and then reported to the Meeting through their respective spokesmen. The Andean Group countries, in particular, expressed among other things their wish to serve as a pilot project for the proposal made in the Meeting by the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks of the United States of America on computerization of trademark searches, and the advisability of considering, within the framework of the WIPO/JUNAC agreement, WIPO's technical cooperation in the modernization process of the industrial property legislation in the subregion. The Group of English-Speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname, four countries participating in a joint WIPO/ALADI program within the UNDP-financed regional project, and the countries of the Central American Isthmus also made similar statements concerning their respective programs. In these respects, the Meeting effected a planning function, and its conclusions will be taken into account in the implementation of forthcoming development cooperation activities in the region.

*Andean Group (Board (Junta) of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC)).* In April and May 1984, WIPO organized jointly with JUNAC a *Training Course on Trademarks*, in Caracas, for the Andean countries. Two participants from each of the five Andean countries attended the course. One participant from Panama was specially invited. The participants' attendance was financed under the UNDP regional project. Lectures and practical exercises were given by a WIPO official and three WIPO consultants from France, Germany (Federal Republic of) and Spain. The lecturers' atten-

dance was financed from funds made available by France, Germany (Federal Republic of), and by Spain under the tripartite agreement between WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain and ICI.

*Countries of the Central American Isthmus.* In March 1984, a *Training Course on Patent Classification and Documentation* for the countries of the Central American Isthmus was held for two weeks in San José, Costa Rica, jointly organized by WIPO and ICAP. Twenty participants attended the course, from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The participants' attendance was financed under the UNDP regional project. Lectures and practical exercises were given by two WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from Spain and the EPO. The participation of the lecturers was financed by WIPO, under the tripartite agreement between WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain and ICI, and by the EPO.

In August 1984, a *Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus*, organized by WIPO, was held for one week in Panama. This was the fourth such meeting. During the Meeting, discussions took place on the development cooperation program and, in particular, the draft law on trademarks prepared by WIPO, as well as other related matters. During the same period, WIPO organized a *Course on Office Organization and Management*. Twenty participants attended the Meeting and the Course; the representatives' attendance from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua was financed under the UNDP regional project. In the Course, lectures were delivered by one WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Spain, financed by the Government of Spain and ICI, and from funds made available by the Federal Republic of Germany.

*United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).* In March 1984, officials of WIPO, ECLAC and the Secretariat of CARICOM undertook a tripartite mission to Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, and carried out consultations with the Government authorities on proposals for subregional cooperation among the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean developed in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In October and November 1984, the Head of the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC) in Port-of-Spain undertook a three-week study tour to the industrial property offices of Austria and Canada, the EPO, the International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC) and WIPO headquarters. With WIPO officials, discussions were held on the contents and plan of activities for the establishment of a Patent Information and Documentation Unit within CDC in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

*Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI)*. Following the discussions held with the Secretariat General of ALADI in 1983, a cooperation agreement was signed in May 1984 by the Director General of WIPO and the Secretary General of ALADI.

In June 1984, two WIPO consultants, one from Paraguay on harmonization of administrative procedures and industrial property publications, and one from the Federal Republic of Germany on search files and mechanized information services, began a series of expert missions to Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay within the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November 1984, the *Second Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay* was jointly organized by WIPO and ALADI and was held at ALADI headquarters in Montevideo. The Meeting reviewed the results of development cooperation activities carried out during 1984 following the program agreed upon by the First Meeting held in December 1983. Agreement was reached to implement a number of measures aimed at the harmonization of patent and trademark procedures, the use of international classifications, the exchange of patent documentation, and other coordination and cooperation measures to be implemented with the support of WIPO during 1985. On the same occasion, further discussions were held with the ALADI Secretariat on WIPO advisory services to support its work program in specific sectors and groups of projects within the cooperation agreement between both organizations.

#### *Western Asia*

*Bahrain*. In January 1984, a WIPO consultant from Austria undertook a mission to Bahrain to study, at the request of the Government, the possible computerization of the trademark system. A report, with recommendations, was prepared by WIPO and sent to the Government in February 1984.

*Iraq*. A WIPO official undertook a mission to Baghdad in August 1984, mainly to discuss the organization of a national seminar on industrial property to be sponsored by the Iraqi Government and WIPO.

In November 1984, a WIPO official delivered lectures in a *Seminar on the Use of Patent Information in Scientific Research Activities*, organized in Baghdad by the FASRC.

*Jordan*. In November 1984, a WIPO official delivered lectures in a *Seminar on the Use of Patent Information in Scientific Research Activities*, organized in Amman by the FASRC.

*Saudi Arabia*. In November 1984, a WIPO official delivered lectures in a *Seminar on the Use of Patent*

*Information in Scientific Research Activities*, organized in Riyadh by the FASRC.

*Syria*. In October 1984, a WIPO official visited Damascus to discuss with the Government draft laws on marks, trade names, unfair competition, indications of source and appellations of origin and industrial designs, prepared by WIPO and sent to the Government in June 1983.

*Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO)*. WIPO was represented at the Sixth Conference on the Industrial Development of Arab States organized by AIDO in Damascus in October 1984.

*Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)*. In cooperation with the GCC and the Saudi Arabian National Center for Science and Technology, WIPO organized, in May 1984, a *Seminar on Industrial Property* in which the six member States of the GCC (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates) were represented. Papers were presented by the Director General and a Deputy Director General of WIPO and by experts from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Industrial property and transfer of technology were discussed, and possible plans for regional cooperation were considered.

*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. The Secretary General of the FASRC visited WIPO in April 1984 for intersecretariat discussions concerning the project and other cooperation. A project document prepared by WIPO and covering a period of three years was approved by the Federation in May 1984 and by the UNDP in October 1984.

In May 1984, a staff member of WIPO visited Baghdad to advise the FASRC on the translation of volume 9 of the International Patent Classification (IPC) into Arabic.

WIPO was represented at the eighth session of the Council of the FASRC, held in Baghdad in December 1984. The Program and Budget Committee of the Council discussed and agreed on the distribution of funds regarding the acquisition of equipment for the patent information and documentation unit and allocated additional funds to the project for the translation of volume 9 of the IPC into Arabic.

#### *Interregional Sectoral Adviser*

UNDP continued to fund the employment, in 1984, of an Interregional Sectoral Adviser. The adviser is fully under the instructions of WIPO.

During 1984, missions under the Interregional Sectoral Advisor project were undertaken to Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay, and to ALADI.

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

WIPO organized a three-week *Training Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific*, in Colombo in January 1984, with the cooperation of the Ministry of Trade and Shipping of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, and with the assistance of the UNDP.

The Course was organized in order to fill a need created by the absence of courses on industrial property in the curricula of universities and other academic institutions in the region: a need for basic training, if possible early in the careers of Government officials, so that before they become absorbed in the routine of a Government department dealing with the administration of industrial property, they could have the opportunity to study and discuss, with experienced teachers of the subject and colleagues from neighboring countries, the basic principles and issues of industrial property law and practice.

The teachers came from France, Germany (Federal Republic of), the Philippines, the Soviet Union, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

The Course covered the basic principles of industrial property law and practice relating to patents and trademarks, patent and trademark licensing, the use of technological information contained in patent documents, the promotion of indigenous inventiveness and copyright. The teaching method was a continuous dialogue between the teacher and participants based on the WIPO model laws on inventions, trademarks and copyright, the WIPO *Licensing Guide for Developing Countries* and other material prepared for the Course by the teaching faculty.

There were 34 participants in the Course from the following 14 countries: Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam. The Course was conducted, and the 29 foreign participants were provided with board and lodging, at the premises of the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute, in Colombo. At the conclusion of the Course, a certificate was presented to each participant.

*A Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in Technological and Economic Development*, organized by WIPO and the Ministry of Commerce of the

Government of Bangladesh with the assistance of the UNDP under the regional project, was held in Dhaka, in March 1984. The Seminar was the first of its kind to be held in Bangladesh.

Lectures were delivered by officials of Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the EPO and WIPO on the following topics: WIPO and its activities; general aspects of industrial property; patents and utility models; trademarks and service marks; industrial property licenses and technology transfer arrangements; the use of technological information contained in patent documents; promotion of indigenous inventive and innovative activity; the role of patents and trademarks in developing countries; the industrial property situation in Bangladesh; the salient features and situation of trademarks in Pakistan; the industrial property situation in Sri Lanka and the industrial property situation in Thailand. Each lecture was followed by a discussion.

About 55 participants were present throughout the Seminar. They included officials from various ministries and other Government departments, representatives of commercial establishments, patent and trademark agents and lawyers.

*Seminars on the Role of Industrial Property in Technological and Economic Development*, organized by WIPO and the Ministry of Industries of the Government of Pakistan with the assistance of the UNDP, were held in Islamabad and in Karachi in April 1984. The Seminars were the first of their kind to be held in Pakistan.

Lectures were delivered by officials of Pakistan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and WIPO on the following topics: the role of industrial property in technological and economic development; general aspects of industrial property; patents and utility models; the patent system in Pakistan; the use of technological information in patent documents; Pakistan's experience in the acquisition of technology for development; trademarks and service marks, and their role in a developing country; history of trademarks, their importance in the modern age and the procedure for registration in Pakistan; the industrial property system in Pakistan: users' experience and views; WIPO and its activities. Each lecture was followed by a discussion.

About 25 and 55 participants attended the Seminars in Islamabad and Karachi, respectively. They included officials from various ministries and other Government departments, research and development institutions, representatives of industrial and commercial establishments, patent and trademark agents and lawyers.

In August 1984, a *Trademarks Seminar* was jointly organized in Beijing by WIPO and the Trademark Office of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of China, with financial assistance from funds made available by SIDA.

The Seminar was the first international meeting of trademark experts in the Asian and Pacific region to be held in China. The participants came from China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. China was represented by three, and Iran (Islamic Republic of) by two, Government officials. Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand were each represented by a Government official and a member of the private legal profession.

The Seminar was opened by the Director General of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce and the Director General of WIPO. A representative of each of the five countries presented a paper on the trademark situation in the country concerned, touching on the main requirements of the law, procedures for application, the number of applications and registrations each year, and the trademark office's plans for reorganization and automation. Papers were also presented by five invited speakers: an official of the Swedish Patent Office, and four trademark attorneys from Japan, Singapore, Sweden and the United States of America. The topics they covered included considerations in the creation and selection of a trademark, licensing of trademarks and franchise agreements, role of trademarks in consumer protection, use of technology in trademark operations, role and tasks of a trademark attorney, trademark infringement and litigation, trademarks and counterfeit goods and representing foreign trademark clients at home and local clients abroad. Each paper was followed by a discussion. All the participants also visited the Chinese Trademark Office.

A *Workshop on the Law of Intellectual Property*, organized by the Government of Lesotho, through the National University of Lesotho (NUL), and WIPO, with financial assistance from the IDRC (Canada) and SIDA, was held at *Maseru* in August 1984. Specialist participants from Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended the Workshop, in addition to the Director of ESARIPO and observers from the African National Congress (ANC), IDRC, SIDA and the Southern African Copyright Protection Society (SACOPS). The participants (about 40) were mainly government officials, university faculty members, mostly from the law and economic faculties, as well as from the trade sector. Guest speakers included the Director of ESARIPO, the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the NUL, university faculty personnel from the NUL and from the Universities of Malawi and Swaziland, and an official of the Ministry of Justice of Sweden.

The Workshop was inaugurated by the Minister of Education, Sports and Culture of Lesotho; the Solicitor-General of Lesotho delivered the keynote address and was elected Chairman. Papers were presented by the guest speakers and three officials of WIPO on various aspects of industrial property and of copyright and

neighboring rights, and were followed by discussion. Each of the participants from the countries invited presented a status paper on the law of intellectual property and its implementation in his country.

Considering the special problems faced by the participating countries, conclusions were reached concerning, among other things, the need for national legislation in the fields of industrial property and of copyright and neighboring rights, designed to meet the needs of the Southern African countries, which would be the most suitable nationally as well as compatible regionally and internationally, the advantages of regional cooperation, in particular within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and ESARIPO, and the need for providing suitable training facilities in cooperation with WIPO.

A *Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-Speaking African Countries* was organized and financed jointly by the Government of Portugal and WIPO in *Lisbon* in September 1984. The participants were two officials from Angola, two from Guinea-Bissau, three from Mozambique and one from Sao Tome and Principe. This was the first meeting on industrial property organized for those countries of Africa whose official language is Portuguese.

The Seminar was opened by the Director General of WIPO, by representatives of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and for Industry and Energy of Portugal, and by the Director General of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Portugal, who also presided over the Seminar. Lectures, followed by discussions, were given by officials of WIPO and INPI and by Portuguese patent agents. The participants gave accounts of the industrial property situation in their countries.

The Seminar concluded with the adoption of recommendations concerning the future development of the industrial property system in the participating countries, in cooperation with the Portuguese Government and WIPO.

A *Seminar on the Use of Trademarks and Patents in Trade and Industry*, organized by WIPO and the Singapore Manufacturers' Association (SMA), with the assistance of the UNDP, under the UNDP-financed regional project, and, in the form of expenses of lecturers, of Japan and the EPO, was held in *Singapore* in October 1984. The Seminar was opened by the Chairman of the SMA. Twelve topics were dealt with, including the role and functions of patents and trademarks, patent information, industrial property licensing, technological innovation in enterprises, the employee inventor, trademarks and consumer protection and the protection of industrial property rights in Singapore. There was also a panel discussion on the role of public and private institutions in promoting technological innovation. The topics were presented by six local and six overseas speakers. The local speakers

were two Government officials, a university professor, a practicing lawyer and two representatives of manufacturing enterprises. The overseas speakers were from Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the EPO and WIPO. Forty-five participants attended the Seminar, representing a cross-section of the country's Government, business, legal and research sectors.

A *Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property for Trade and Industry*, organized by WIPO and the Government of Papua New Guinea, with the assistance of the UNDP, under the UNDP-financed regional project, Japan and the EPO, was held in *Port Moresby* in October 1984. The Seminar was opened by the Secretary for Industrial Development, Papua New Guinea. The nine topics dealt with included the role and functions of patents, utility models, industrial designs and marks, the trademark system in Papua New Guinea, the selection and use of trademarks, patent information, promotion of technological innovation, and the industrial property situation in Asia and the Pacific. There were four overseas speakers and one local speaker, who was a Government official. The overseas speakers were from Australia, Japan, the EPO and WIPO. Twenty-five participants attended the Seminar, including seven Government officials from Fiji, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu who had earlier attended the Expert Group Meeting in Madang (see under "Intercountry Program for Asia and the Pacific in the Field of Industrial Property," above). Local participants were from the Government and private sectors.

A *Seminar on Trademarks*, organized by WIPO, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the National Office on Inventions of Viet Nam, with the assistance of the UNDP, under the UNDP-financed regional project, was held in *Hanoi* in December 1984. The Seminar was opened by the Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of Viet Nam and the Director General of WIPO. There were 25 participants from Viet Nam and five participants from Laos. The participants were Government officials concerned with industrial property administration, and from commercial, scientific, and development institutions. Lectures on a variety of topics in the field of trademarks were given by two invited speakers from the German Democratic Republic and India, an official of the National Office on Inventions of Viet Nam, and a WIPO official.

Ten examination requests under the program of "International Cooperation in the Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI)," established on a trial basis in December 1983, were received from Zimbabwe (7) and Mauritius (3). Reports on six of these requests (plus a report on a request received from Zimbabwe in December 1983), were prepared by the EPO (2), the Finnish Patent Office (1), the German Patent Office (1),

the Swedish Patent Office (1) and the USSR State Committee on Inventions and Discoveries (2), and were transmitted to the requesting offices. Four reports are under preparation by the Austrian (2) and Soviet Union (2) offices.

*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.

In January 1984, a WIPO medal was awarded to the President of the Egyptian Patent Office, to two Egyptian inventors and to the Egyptian Agency for the Development of Innovations and Inventions on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Egyptian Patent Law. In February 1984, two WIPO medals were awarded at the Philippine Inventors' Week in Manila. In March 1984, WIPO medals were awarded at the All-Japan Exhibition of School Children's Inventions in Tokyo, and at the EUROPHOT International Congress in Darmstadt (Federal Republic of Germany). In April 1984, WIPO medals were awarded during the exhibition "Invented in Sofia" and at the *Salon international des inventions et des techniques nouvelles* in Geneva. Also in April 1984, a WIPO medal was awarded during an International Conference on the Situation of the Inventor organized in Geneva by WIPO and the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). In June 1984, two WIPO medals were awarded on the occasion of the "Inventors' and Rationalizers' Day" in Moscow. In August 1984, a WIPO medal was awarded to a former Vice-Minister, Vice-Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission of the People's Republic of China (presented personally by the Director General) in Beijing. Also in August 1984, a WIPO medal was awarded to an inventor of the Republic of Korea in Seoul. In September 1984, a WIPO medal was awarded to the author of the best invention useful to developing countries at the *Semaine internationale de l'invention* (Paris). In November 1984, a WIPO medal was awarded to the Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries for his significant contribution to the development of international cooperation in the field of industrial property.

The *WIPO Guide on the Industrial Property Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries* was issued as a sales publication in English and French in February 1984, in Spanish in May 1984 and in Arabic in July 1984. A revised edition of the *WIPO Directory of Inventors' Associations* and a brochure containing articles on "The Problems Encountered by Inventors" were published in May 1984.

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

A *Seminar for Industrial Property Agents and Lawyers*, organized by WIPO and the Carl-Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG) (Federal Republic of Germany), with the cooperation of the Government of Kenya, was held in *Nairobi* in October 1984. The program of the Seminar included a comparative study of industrial property systems of the English-speaking countries of Africa, as well as lectures and discussions on the tasks of a patent agent, including those with respect to the procedures under the Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs within ESARIPO and under the PCT, and the tasks of a trademark agent, including those with respect to the procedures under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. The Seminar was attended by 16 participants coming from Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Senegal, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Lectures were delivered and discussions led by a lawyer from the Federal Republic of Germany, a patent agent from the United Kingdom and officials of the CDG and of WIPO. The Seminar was financed by the CDG.

A *Workshop on Patent Drafting and Patent Agency*, organized by WIPO and the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents and the Patent Information and Documentation Centre of Malaysia, with the assistance of the UNDP, under the UNDP-financed regional project, of funds made available by SIDA, and, in the form of expenses of a lecturer, of Japan, was held in *Kuala Lumpur* in October 1984. The Workshop was opened by the Deputy Secretary General, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Malaysia. Fifteen topics, including a practical exercise in drafting a patent application, were dealt with by seven overseas and three Malaysian speakers. The Malaysian speakers were two Government officials and a practicing lawyer, while the seven overseas speakers were from Australia, Japan, Sweden, the EPO and WIPO. Thirty participants attended the Workshop, including private practicing lawyers, officials from private manufacturing companies and officials from the Registry of Trademarks and Patents, Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Patent Information and Documentation Centre.

*Acquisition by Developing Countries, on Improved Terms, of Foreign Technology Protected by Industrial Property Rights (Licensing)*

A *Seminar on Patent Licensing in Industry* was organized by WIPO jointly with the Department of Industry of Indonesia and with the assistance of the UNDP in *Jakarta* in May 1984. Subjects covered in the Seminar included identification and description of the technology to be acquired; technological improvements by the licensor or licensee; disclosure and use of know-

how; import and export of patented technology; remuneration; and the role of government in technology transfer. There were, in addition, case studies of actual license agreements in the fields of petrochemicals, electronics and transport vehicles.

Presentations were made, and discussions on the various subjects were led, by four WIPO consultants from Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

About 40 participants attended the Seminar. They included Government officials from various ministries and departments dealing with industry, technology, investment, law, and research and development, as well as representatives from industry and private legal firms.

A *Group of Consultants on the Revision of the WIPO Licensing Guide for Developing Countries* met in Geneva in June 1984. The Group consisted of 14 persons selected by the Director General of WIPO, or designated, upon his invitation, by governments and international organizations, from Chile, China, Germany (Federal Republic of), Indonesia, Kuwait, the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Zambia, the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the International Licensing, Innovation and Technology Consultants Association (LITCA) and the Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES).

The meeting of the Group of Consultants discussed in detail the *WIPO Licensing Guide for Developing Countries* published in 1977, and gave advice on how to update or otherwise perfect it in preparation for a new edition of the *Guide*.

*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.

In 1984, 289 new search requests were submitted by 32 developing countries (Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe), ESARIPO, FASRC and AIDO. In the same period, 270 search reports were delivered to developing countries, most of them prepared by the industrial

property offices of Germany (Federal Republic of) (103), Austria (57), the German Democratic Republic (38), Sweden (25) and Australia (15). In the same period, WIPO performed 44 searches using its direct access to the data bases of INPI (France).

From the start of the Program, in 1975, to December 31, 1984, 2,290 search requests were received from 67 developing countries and six international organizations. During the same period, 2,021 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, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe (67).

Thirty-two of the search reports were provided by Australia, 1,086 by Austria, 36 by Finland, 142 by the German Democratic Republic, 254 by Germany (Federal Republic of), 12 by the Soviet Union, 219 by Sweden, three by the United Kingdom and 38 by the EPO. In 196 cases, the International Bureau was able to provide search reports itself.

In order to assess the impact of the search program, evaluation questionnaires are distributed together with the search report. A recent analysis of the questionnaires returned by the users shows that the main use of the program is to obtain input information for indigenous research and development activities in developing countries (about 65 percent), followed by use in planning the introduction of new technologies and in overcoming difficulties in certain technological steps of technologies already used. In about 90 percent of all cases, the search reports were reported to have met the information needs of the users.

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 the industrial property offices of developing countries requesting them.

A circular drawing attention to the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries was issued in September 1984.

#### *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. During the

period covered by this report, Costa Rica, New Zealand, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam became members of the Permanent Committee, bringing the membership to 84 States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The ninth session of the Permanent Committee was held in Geneva in September 1984. Fifty-six States members of the Permanent Committee, nine non-member States, four intergovernmental organizations and six 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 carried out since its last session under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property, as well as plans for future activities under the said Permanent Program, on the basis of the relevant program and budget items approved by the Governing Bodies of WIPO for the years 1984 and 1985.

Due account being taken of comments and suggestions made by several delegations, the Permanent Committee noted with satisfaction the activities carried out since its last session. In that respect, most delegations noted with satisfaction the expansion of development cooperation activities carried out under the Permanent Program since September 1982, and stressed the capital importance they attached to those activities. A number of delegations expressed their deep satisfaction at the fact that the Governing Bodies of WIPO had shown themselves responsive, at their September 1983 sessions, to the recommendations expressed by the Permanent Committee at its eighth session, particularly as regards the increase in resources devoted to the Organization's development cooperation activities. Various delegations saw in that decision a positive example of

the spirit of multilateral cooperation that was a feature of the Permanent Program. A number of delegations also noted with satisfaction that the budget approved by the Governing Bodies of WIPO for the 1984-1985 biennium included a meeting of the Permanent Committee in each of those two years and welcomed that decision since it would enable the Permanent Committee to play its evaluation and planning role to the full; the number of delegations present at the ninth session of the Permanent Committee and the level of debates bore witness to the importance that the governments concerned attached to the Permanent Committee. Furthermore, numerous delegations expressed their satisfaction with the approach adopted by the International Bureau in its development cooperation activities within the framework of the Permanent Program, as reflected in the documents submitted to the Permanent Committee, particularly the fact that those activities were not to be conceived as a one-way flow of aid or assistance from a group of industrialized countries towards a group of developing countries, but rather as effective cooperation in which each side took an active part and that, in fact, cooperation in that field was in the interests of the whole international community. Numerous delegations likewise stressed the fact that the establishment, upgrading and strengthening of industrial property systems was not to be considered an end in itself, but that industrial property had implications for technological, industrial and commercial development, and that an industrial property system had to be designed as a tool in the development strategy of the countries concerned, as defined by those countries themselves. Those considerations called for the formulation, at national, subregional and regional levels, in close cooperation with the International Bureau, of detailed medium-term plans and projects centering on clearly defined objectives; they likewise called for an increase in cooperation between the developing countries themselves, which was not to be considered in any way as a substitute for cooperation between industrialized countries and developing countries, but as a supplement to such cooperation. In that respect, numerous delegations stressed the advantages of using experts from developing countries in development cooperation projects and expressed the wish that greater use should be made of such experts. Some delegations, referring to the evaluation and planning meetings held in Pattaya, Thailand, in June 1984 and in Bogotá, Colombia, in August 1984 (see above) expressed the wish that such meetings would be held in other regions, particularly in Africa.

Due account being taken of comments and suggestions made by several delegations, the Permanent Committee also noted with satisfaction the activities planned for the medium term, including specific suggestions put forward by the International Bureau in the field of training, medium-term planning and project formulation, project implementation, licensing, promotion of inventive and innovative activity, patent

information and documentation. As regards the Permanent Program as a whole, several delegations suggested that the possibility of obtaining increased resources for activities under the Permanent Program should be studied, as should the possibility of improving the channeling and coordination of the various efforts undertaken to achieve the objectives of the Permanent Program, in accordance with the orientations defined by the Permanent Committee.

Finally, the Permanent Committee encouraged the International Bureau to continue with, and strengthen, its activities aiming at promoting cooperation among developing countries in the industrial property field.

### III. Governing Bodies

The Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO held their fifteenth series of meetings in Geneva from September 24 to 28, 1984. The following six Governing Bodies held sessions:

WIPO Coordination Committee, eighteenth session (15th ordinary);

Paris Union Assembly, ninth session (3rd extraordinary);

Paris Union Conference of Representatives, eleventh session (5th extraordinary);

Paris Union Executive Committee, twentieth session (20th ordinary);

Berne Union Executive Committee, twenty-third session (15th ordinary);

PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) Union Assembly, twelfth session (8th extraordinary).

Delegations of 77 States participated in the meetings. Eleven intergovernmental organizations and four international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers. The main items discussed and the principal decisions taken, as well as the list of participants, were published in the November 1984 issue of *Industrial Property*, on page 363.

### IV. Management and Supporting Activities

**Missions.** In 1984, the Director General undertook missions to and had conversations with high Government officials in Australia, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, France, Italy, New Zealand, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The missions to Bulgaria, Portugal, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia were formal "official visits," the Director General being the guest of the Government and received by the Head of State and/or by several Government Ministers. In Colombia, he also met with the Head of State and several Government Ministers.

In Sweden and the United Kingdom, the Director General participated in the official celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the Swedish patent and trademark system, and of the patent examination system of the United Kingdom, respectively. He delivered an address at each of those celebrations.

Missions were undertaken by Deputy Directors General to Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Federal Republic of), Finland, Hungary, Italy, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

In addition to the missions referred to above, the following countries were visited by other officials or by consultants of WIPO: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

**United Nations.** The Director General and other officials of WIPO participated in the work of a number of intersecretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative Committee on 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 London in April, in Geneva in July and in New York in October 1984, and which held a joint meeting with the UN Committee on Programme and Coordination (CPC) in Geneva in July 1984, its Organizational Committee and its Consultative Committees on Substantive Questions (Programme) and (Operations) (CCSQ (PROG) and CCSQ (OPS)) and on Administrative Questions (Finance and Budget) and (Personnel) (CCAQ (FB) and CCAQ (PER)). Other subsidiary bodies of the ACC, task forces, working groups and *ad hoc* interagency meetings in which WIPO participated during the period covered by this report were convened to deal with various matters of common interest, including economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, consultations on the follow-up to the Substantial New

Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, intersecretariat relations with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Palestine, procurement of supplies, legal questions, information systems and language arrangements, documentation and publications. WIPO was represented at meetings of the Board of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund in Paris in March and in Vienna in August 1984, and at meetings of the Management Committee of the International Computer Centre (ICC) in Geneva and New York.

WIPO was represented at the session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held in Geneva in July 1984, and attended a session of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a subsidiary body of the United Nations General Assembly, in Geneva in May 1984, and a session of the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions of the International Civil Service Commission, also in Geneva in May 1984.

WIPO was also represented at the celebrations of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in Geneva in March 1984, and of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, in Geneva in November 1984.

WIPO was represented at the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), held in Addis Ababa in March and May 1984, respectively. A representative of WIPO also attended the fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries, which took place in Addis Ababa in May 1984, and a session of the Intergovernmental Committee of the UNECA on Science and Technology for Development in Addis Ababa in November 1984.

WIPO was represented at a meeting of a High-Level Intergovernmental Group on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, convened in Geneva in January and February 1984 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), at sessions of the UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology in Geneva in February and December 1984, and at sessions of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board in Geneva in March and April and in September 1984.

The Director General represented WIPO at an interagency meeting convened by the Administrator of the UNDP in London in April 1984. WIPO was also represented at a UNDP meeting of development aid coordinators in the Asia and Pacific region in Bangkok in May 1984, at the session of the UNDP Governing Council held in Geneva in June 1984, at a regional meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives in Latin America and the Caribbean in Santo Domingo in November 1984 and at an interagency consultative meeting of the UNDP in New York in December 1984.

WIPO was represented at a seminar organized in

Washington in May 1984 by the World Bank, at the request of CCSQ (OPS), on collaboration between the World Bank and the UN agencies on technical cooperation.

In June 1984, WIPO was represented at a meeting in Geneva on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the "Group of 77."

In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in reports concerning assistance to the Palestinian people, the International Year of Peace, coordination of outer space activities, activities of the United Nations system in the field of science and technology for development, and the establishment of a global network of scientific and technological information.

**Joint Inspection Unit (JIU).** WIPO made contributions to joint comments by the ACC on JIU reports concerning libraries and publications, and provided the JIU, at its request, with general information concerning evaluation and technical cooperation among developing countries, and detailed information concerning computer systems in Geneva, for the purpose of the preparation of JIU reports. WIPO was represented at a

meeting of JIU Focal Points in Geneva in February 1984, and a JIU Informal Inter-Agency Evaluation Meeting in Geneva in March 1984.

**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 continued to serve as Chairman for 1984.

Issues of the *WIPO Newsletter* were published in April, August and November 1984 in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

A new edition of the *WIPO General Information* brochure was issued in July 1984, in English.

## WIPO Meetings

### WIPO/Government of Viet Nam/UNDP

#### Hanoi Trademarks Seminar

(Hanoi, December 6 to 11, 1984)

#### NOTE\*

A Seminar on Trademarks for officials of Viet Nam and Laos, organized by WIPO jointly with the State Committee for Science and Technology and the National Office on Inventions of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), was held at Hanoi, Viet Nam, from December 6 to 11, 1984. The Seminar was an activity under a regional project relating to the establishment and strengthening of industrial property systems in Asia and the Pacific, which WIPO is executing within the UNDP inter-country programme for Asia and the Pacific (1982-1986).

The Seminar was inaugurated and addresses delivered by Dr. Doan Phuong, Deputy Chairman, State Committee for Science and Technology of Viet Nam, and Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director General of WIPO. An address was also made by Mr. Terence D. Jones, Acting Resident Representative of the UNDP in Viet Nam.

Lectures were delivered on the following topics: an introduction to trademarks and service marks; the role of trademarks in a developing country; the role and tasks of a trademark registry; protecting trademarks after registration; the role of trademarks in consumer protection; the trademark situation in India; international conventions dealing with trademarks; trademarks in the CMEA countries; the trademark situation in Viet Nam; and WIPO, what it is and what it does. Each lecture was followed by a discussion.

The lecturers were officials of the Governments of the German Democratic Republic, India and Viet Nam, and an official of WIPO.

There were 25 participants from Viet Nam and five from Laos. The participants were Government officials concerned with industrial property administration, or they came from commercial, scientific, and development institutions. The list of participants follows this Note.

At the end of the Seminar the participants expressed their gratitude to the Government of Viet Nam, WIPO and the UNDP for the efficient organization of the Seminar, and to the lecturers for their valuable contributions. The participants felt that the Seminar had created a better awareness and understanding of trademarks, especially their role in advancing the development of internal and external trade and the protection of the interests of consumers and trademark owners. They suggested that similar seminars should be organized by WIPO and UNDP in the future in Hanoi and Vientiane, in cooperation with the Governments of Viet Nam and Laos, respectively.

The Seminar was closed with statements by Dr. An Khang, Director, National Office on Inventions of Viet Nam, Mr. Terence D. Jones and the representative of WIPO.

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS\*

##### I. Participants

Laos: Bouasi Chanphenxay; Senekham Vongvorath; Daovong Norasingh; Bounleuang Insixiangmay; Lamngeunh Phakaysone. Viet Nam: Le Thuan Anh; Dinh Dang Duong; Khong Van Duong, Thai Ba Minh; Nguyen Dac Co; Vu Quang Nhung; Tran Huyen Chinh; Ngo Dinh Co; Nguyen Pham Thu; Dinh Anh Tuan; Trinh Ngoc Khanh; Pham Cong Hung; Nguyen Ky Minh Phuong; Bui Thi Bich Hai; Pham Thanh Binh; Nguyen Xuan Xuong; Ha Dinh Thao; Nguyen Gia Tuong; Nguyen Minh Duc; Nguyen Thanh Ky; Ly Thi Ngoc Trinh; Le Thanh Nhu; Nguyen To Tam; Tran Viet Hung; Phan Thi Chinh.

##### II. Lecturers

R.A. Acharya (India); S. Schroeter (German Democratic Republic); Nguyen Van Vien (Viet Nam); Tran Dung Tien (Viet Nam).

##### III. International Bureau of WIPO

P. Maugué (*Head, Trademark and Industrial Designs Registration Division*).

\* Prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO.

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

## International Patent Classification (IPC) Union

### Committee of Experts

Thirteenth Session  
(Geneva, January 21 to 25, 1985)

#### NOTE\*

The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its thirteenth session in Geneva from January 21 to 25, 1985.<sup>1</sup> Fourteen member States were represented at the session, and the European Patent Office (EPO) was also represented. The list of participants follows this Note.

This session was the first one of a series of sessions of the Committee of Experts to be held over the next three years, which will lead to the adoption of the fifth edition of the IPC (to be published in 1989).

The Committee of Experts approved amendments (in both the English and the French versions) submitted to it by the Working Group on Search Information of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI). Those affect one class and 38 subclasses of the IPC and relate to the following areas:

- Section A: the amendments affect six subclasses; they include, in particular, the substantive revision of the area of class A 61 dealing with handgazes and dressings for medical purposes;
- Section B: the amendments affect one class and 16 subclasses, among them subclass B 63 C in its area dealing with life-saving in water;
- Section C: the amendments affect five subclasses, among them subclass C 08 F in its polymerization catalysts area;
- Section E: the amendments affect four subclasses;
- Section F: the amendments affect two subclasses;
- Section G: the amendments affect two subclasses;
- Section H: the amendments affect three subclasses.

The Committee of Experts noted and approved the report on the IPC activities of the PCPI and its Working Groups in 1984, and noted and approved the modifications to the IPC-related matters of the PCPI Program for the biennium 1984-1985, in particular the inclusion of 61 new IPC revision projects.

Furthermore, the Committee of Experts considered and adopted the revised text of the Specific Instructions for the Revision of the IPC, which forms part of the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation*.

The Committee of Experts considered and adopted the revised text of the *Introductory Manual to the IPC*, which is intended for non-initiated users of the IPC and will form part of the above-mentioned *Handbook*. It will also be published as a separate publication.

The Committee of Experts agreed, in response to a request by the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO), to invite that Organization to make proposals for amendments to the IPC, in accordance with Article 5(5) of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the IPC, and amended its Rules of Procedure accordingly.

The Committee of Experts noted the survey of the number of entries in the third and fourth editions of the IPC, according to which the total number of entries has risen from 55,326 to 58,096. This represents a 5% increase. The survey also showed the creation of four subclasses and a main group intended for indexing purposes only, with a total of 344 indexing codes. The Committee of Experts expressed its gratitude to all offices which had participated in the revision work.

#### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS\*

##### I. Member States

Brazil: P. Franca. Denmark: S.T. Simonsen. Finland: H.I. Lommi. France: M. Lyon. Germany (Federal Republic of): K. Molewski. Japan: A. Nakamura; S. Ono. Netherlands: S. de Vries. Norway: O. Os. Soviet Union: M. Makarov. Spain: J.D. Vila Robert. Sweden: J. von Döbeln. Switzerland: E. Caussignac. United Kingdom: G.K. Lindsey. United States of America: T.F. Lomonl.

##### II. International Organization

European Patent Office (EPO): R. Baré; E. de Bundel.

##### III. Officers

Chairman: T.F. Lomonl (United States of America). Vice-Chairmen: M. Lyon (France); O. Os (Norway). Secretary: B. Hansson (WIPO).

##### IV. International Bureau of WIPO

L.E. Kostikov (Deputy Director General); P. Claus (Director, Patent Information and Classification Division); B. Hansson (Head, Patent Classification Section, Patent Information and Classification Division); A. Sagarminaga (Senior Patent Classification Officer, Patent Classification Section); Y. Mizutani (Patent Classification Officer, Patent Classification Section).

\* Prepared by the International Bureau.

<sup>1</sup> For a note on the twelfth session, see *Industrial Property*, 1984, p. 31.

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

## General Studies

### **The Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China\***

HUANG KUNYI\*\*



**The Patent Law of the People's Republic  
of China and Economic and  
Technological Exchange with  
Foreign Countries\***

REN JIANXIN\*\*











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**Patents and the Exploitation of Technology  
Transferred to Developing Countries  
(in Particular, Those of Africa)**

D.M. MILLS\*













## Calendar of Meetings

### WIPO Meetings

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

#### 1985

- April 22 to 26 (Paris) — Joint Unesco-WIPO Consultative Committee on the Access by Developing Countries to Works Protected by Copyright** (convened jointly with Unesco)
- May 6 to 17 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Search Information**
- June 3 to 7 (Geneva) — Nice Union: Committee of Experts**
- June 6 to 14 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Groups on Planning and on Special Questions**
- June 17 to 25 (Paris) — Berne Union: Executive Committee (Extraordinary Session)** (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)
- June 26 to 28 (Paris) — Rome Convention: Intergovernmental Committee (Ordinary Session)** (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
- September 11 to 13 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries**
- September 16 to 20 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)**
- September 23 to October 1 (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 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on General Information**
- October 21 to 25 (Geneva) — Nice Union: Committee of Experts**
- November 4 to 30 (Plovdiv) — WIPO/Bulgaria: World Exhibition of Young Inventors and International Seminar on Inventiveness for Development Purposes (November 12 to 15)**
- November 18 to 22 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Groups on Special Questions and on Planning**
- November 25 to December 6 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Search Information**

### UPOV Meetings

#### 1985

- May 8 to 10 (Wageningen) — Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs**
- June 4 to 7 (Hanover) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops, and Subgroup**
- June 18 to 21 (Aarslev) — Technical Working Party for Fruit Crops, and Subgroup**
- June 24 to 27 (Aars and Aarslev) — Technical Working Party for Ornamental Plants and Forest Trees, and Subgroups**
- July 8 to 12 (Cambridge) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables, and Subgroup**
- October 14 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee**
- October 15 and 16 (Geneva) — Meeting with International Organizations**
- October 17 and 18 (Geneva) — Council**
- November 12 and 13 (Geneva) — Technical Committee**
- November 14 and 15 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee**

### Other Meetings Concerned with Industrial Property

#### 1985

- April 18 and 19 (Tokyo) — Japanese Government: Celebration and Symposium Commemorating the Centenary of the Japanese Industrial Property System**
- May 13 to 19 (Rio de Janeiro) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: Executive Committee**

- May 29 (Paris) — Institut de Recherche en Propriété Intellectuelle Henri Desbois: Symposium on Patent Licenses and Community Law
- June 3 to 7 (Augsburg) — International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys: World Congress
- June 4 to 7 (Strasbourg) — Center for the International Study of Industrial Property: Seminar on Transfer of Technology (first module: Nature of License Contracts and of the Transfer of Technology)
- June 10 to 14 (Munich) — European Patent Organisation: Administrative Council
- September 2 to 6 (Budapest) — Hungarian Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Hungarian Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: Sixth International Conference on "New Technical Tendencies and Industrial Property Protection"
- September 16 to 18 (Geneva) — International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property: Assembly and Annual Meeting
- September 24 to 27 (Strasbourg) — Center for the International Study of Industrial Property: Seminar on Transfer of Technology (second module: Strategy and Procedures for the Transfer of Technology)
- September 27 and 28 (Wiesbaden) — International League for Competition Law (formerly International League Against Unfair Competition): *Journée d'études*.
- October 10 and 11 (Harrogate) — Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group: 31st Conference on "Generic Prescribing—12 Diverse but Authoritative and Informed Viewpoints"
- December 4 to 7 (Munich) — European Patent Organisation: Administrative Council

## 1986

- June 8 to 13 (London) — International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: XXXIII Congress