

Industrial Property

Published monthly
Annual subscription:
155 Swiss francs
Each monthly issue:
16 Swiss francs

26th Year - No. 3
March 1987

Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

Contents

ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1986. WIPO and Development Cooperation
Activities in the Field of Industrial Property 91

WIPO MEETINGS

International Patent Classification (IPC) Union. Committee of Experts, Fifteenth Session (Geneva,
January 19 to 23, 1987) 131

STUDIES

Recent Trends in the Industrial Property Field in Tunisia and in the Other Maghreb Countries and
Their Effects on Future Development, by *N. Mezghani* 133

BOOKS AND ARTICLES 142

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS 143

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES (INSERT)

Editor's Note

UNITED KINGDOM

Trade Marks Act 1938 (of April 13, 1938, as last amended by the Patents, Designs and Marks
Act 1986) Text 3-001

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ISSN 0019-8625

Activities of the International Bureau

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1986*

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

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.

Activities

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

WIPO that the WIPO Convention applied as of January 1, 1986, to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

During the period covered by this report, the following countries deposited instruments of ratification of or accession to the WIPO Convention: Sierra Leone in February, Iceland in June, Lesotho in August and Lebanon in September. On December 31, 1986, the number of members of WIPO was 116. They are the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

* 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 respect of industrial property and patent information. The second part will deal with other industrial property and patent information activities.

In general, the report follows the order in which activities are set out in the program for the 1986 and 1987 biennium, approved by the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO in 1985. It recalls, from the said program, the objectives of the activities described.

Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. In August, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Director General of WIPO that the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention applied as of January 1, 1986, to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

In September, Lebanon deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Articles 1 to 12 and 28(2) excepted). With the exception of the said Articles, the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Convention entered into force with respect to Lebanon on December 30, 1986.

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. On June 18, 1986, the President of the United States of America sent a message to the Senate of the United States of America transmitting the text of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and recommending that the Senate give its consent to the accession of the United States of America to the Berne Convention.

In July, Finland deposited its instrument of ratification of the Berne Convention as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971. The Paris Act (1971) of the Convention entered into force with respect to Finland on November 1, 1986.

In August, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Director General of WIPO that the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention applied as of January 1, 1986, to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

In November, the Government of Portugal made a declaration, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2(c) of Article 14bis of the Berne Convention (Paris Act (1971)), to the effect that the undertaking by authors to contribute to the making of a cinematographic work must be in a written agreement.

Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations. In June, Sweden declared that, with effect from July 1, 1986, it withdrew or amended certain notifications relating to Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and 17, made at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the Convention.

In October, the Dominican Republic deposited its instrument of accession. The Rome Convention entered into force, in respect of the Dominican Republic, on January 27, 1987.

Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. In July, Sweden declared that, with effect from July 1, 1986, it withdrew its declaration made at the time of the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the Phonograms Convention that it would apply the criterion according to which it afforded protection to producers of phonograms solely on the basis of the place of first fixation instead of the criterion of the nationality of the producer.

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. During the period covered by this report, the following countries deposited instruments of ratifi-

cation of or accession to the Nairobi Treaty: Barbados in January, San Marino and Oman in February and the Soviet Union in March. In April, when the ratification of the Soviet Union entered into force, the number of States party to the Nairobi Treaty was 32.

In February, the Records of the Nairobi Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of a Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol were published in Russian.

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

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In August, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Director General of WIPO that the Patent Cooperation Treaty applied as of January 1, 1986, to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

In November, Benin deposited its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty. The PCT entered into force, in respect of Benin, on February 26, 1987.

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. In August, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Director General of WIPO that the Nice Act (1957) and the Stockholm Act (1967) of the Madrid Agreement (Marks) applied to Aruba. The Nice Act (1957) was applicable to Aruba as from September 8, 1986, and the Stockholm Act (1967) became applicable to Aruba as from November 8, 1986.

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. In August, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Director General of WIPO that the Additional Act of Monaco (1961) of the Hague Agreement applied, as of January 1, 1986, to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. In the same month, the said Government informed the Director General of WIPO that the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) of the Hague Agreement applied to Aruba. The Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) became applicable to Aruba as from November 8, 1986.

In October, Benin deposited its instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement as revised at London on June 2, 1934, at The Hague on November 28, 1960, and to the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) of the said Agreement. The London Act (1934) and the Hague Act (1960) of the Hague Agreement entered into force, in respect of Benin, on November 2, 1986, whereas the Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967) entered into force, with respect to the said State, on January 2, 1987.

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of

Patent Procedure. In April, a communication was received from the Government of Hungary designating the National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM) as an international depositary authority. The text of the communication was published in the May issue of *Industrial Property/La Propriété industrielle*. The NCAIM acquired the status of international depositary authority in June 1986.

*Treaties Establishing International Classifications
in the Fields of Inventions,
Marks and Industrial Designs*

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification. In August, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Director General of WIPO that the Strasbourg Agreement applied, as of January 1, 1986, to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. In January, Switzerland deposited its instrument of ratification of the Geneva Act of 1977 of the Nice Agreement; the Geneva Act entered into force with respect to Switzerland on April 22, 1986.

In August, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Director General of WIPO that the Geneva Act of 1977 of the Nice Agreement applied to Aruba; the Geneva Act (1977) became applicable to Aruba as from November 8, 1986.

In November, Liechtenstein deposited its instrument of accession to the Geneva Act (1977) of the Nice Agreement; the Geneva Act (1977) entered into force with respect to Liechtenstein on February 14, 1987.

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. In August, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Director General of WIPO that the Locarno Agreement applied to Aruba; the Locarno Agreement became applicable to Aruba on November 8, 1986.

Treaty in the Field of Double Taxation

Madrid Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties. In July, the *Guide to the Madrid Convention on Double Taxation* was published in Spanish.

*Celebration of the International Year
of Peace (1986)*

In August, the International Bureau issued a special publication of a collection of articles, in Arabic, English,

French, Russian and Spanish, demonstrating the inter-relationship of intellectual property and peace. A WIPO medal was also issued to commemorate the occasion. In addition, the Director General made a special address on this subject during the meetings of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions it administers (see below).

**II. Development Cooperation with
Developing Countries in the Fields
of Industrial Property and
Patent Information**

Objective

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

- (i) training specialists;
- (ii) creating or improving domestic legislation;
- (iii) creating or improving governmental institutions;
- (iv) stimulating domestic inventive and creative 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 Human Resources in Global,
Regional and National Training Courses and
Seminars*

GLOBAL

In 1986, WIPO received 635 applications for *training in industrial property* from 110 developing countries, two other countries (Bulgaria, Turkey) and 13 organizations, namely, the League of Arab States Documentation and Information Center (ALDOC), the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Central American Institute for Research and Industrial Technology (ICAITI), the Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the Panafricanist Congress of Azania (PAC), the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American

Economic Integration (SIECA), the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Two-hundred-and-eighty-one of those applications from the following 92 developing countries, from two other countries (Bulgaria, Turkey), and from 11 organizations, namely, from ALDOC, ARCT, ARIPO, ECLAC, FASRC, GCC, ICAITI, OAPI, PAC, SIECA and UNHCR, were accepted and led to the completion of the training courses listed below: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The following 38 countries, seven intergovernmental organizations, and two other institutions contributed and/or had agreed to contribute in full or in part to the payment of the travel expenses and subsistence allowances, or otherwise, for training in the field of industrial property: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, ARIPO, Benelux Designs Office (BBDM), Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), European Patent Office (EPO), International Patent Documentation Center (INPADOC), Board (Junta) of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (in Munich), OAPI, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

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

The following training courses took place in 1986 (in chronological order):

(a) in January, 32 trainees attended a Training Course (in English) on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri

Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in *Colombo*, with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam; about 30 nationals of Sri Lanka also participated; lectures were given by WIPO consultants from Austria, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as by a WIPO official;

(b) in February, nine trainees attended a Seminar (in Portuguese) on Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO and the Government of Angola, in *Luanda*; the participants came from Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe; lectures were given by WIPO consultants from Brazil and Portugal, as well as by two WIPO officials;

(c) in May, 12 trainees attended a Workshop for Trainers in the Patent Field (in English), in *Munich*, organized by WIPO and the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG); the participants came from Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Chile, Egypt, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Philippines and SIECA; lectures were given by experts from the Federal Republic of Germany and by a WIPO official;

(d) in May and June, eight trainees attended a Practical Training Course (in French) on Techniques of Documentary Search at the EPO in *The Hague*; the participants came from Benin, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Yugoslavia; the course was followed by visits to the EPO's headquarters in Munich and to WIPO;

(e) in June, a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (in English), organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya, took place in *Nairobi*. The 15 participants came from Benin, Botswana, the Congo, the Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe and UNHCR. One official from Kenya, two officials from Sweden, one official from ARIPO and two WIPO officials participated as lecturers in the course. The costs of the participants, the two Swedish lecturers and the Director of ARIPO were covered by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA);

(f) in June and July, 12 trainees attended a Practical Training Course (in English) on Techniques of Documentary Search at the EPO in *The Hague*; the participants came from Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and FASRC; the course was followed by visits to the EPO headquarters in Munich and to WIPO;

(g) in June and July, 21 trainees attended a Training Course (in English) on Patent Information, in *Moscow*, organized by WIPO and the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries, with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from Afghanistan,

Bangladesh, Bulgaria, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Iraq, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire and ICAITI; lectures were given by two WIPO consultants from Sweden and ARIPO, by officials from the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries and from other Soviet institutions, and by a Deputy Director General and two WIPO officials;

(h) in June and July, in *Yaoundé*, a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (in French) was organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI at OAPI's headquarters. Fifteen government officials from Benin, Burundi, Chad, the Congo, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Rwanda, Zaire and an official from the ARCT, attended the course. In addition, there were 26 participants from the Government of Cameroon and OAPI staff. Two WIPO officials, one WIPO consultant from France, one professor from the Center for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI, Strasbourg (France)) and an OAPI official participated as lecturers. The participation of the lecturer from CEIPI and the WIPO consultant was financed by France;

(i) in September, immediately preceding the courses referred to in (j), (k), (l) and (m), below, 63 trainees attended an Introductory Seminar (in Arabic, English, French and Spanish) on General Aspects of Industrial Property, at the headquarters of WIPO in *Geneva*; the participants came from Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chile, China, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, ARCT, ARIPO, ECLAC, GCC and PAC; in addition, staff members of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations (UN) Office at Geneva of a number of countries attended the Seminar; the Director General gave an opening address and lectures were given by experts from Germany (Federal Republic of), Switzerland and by WIPO officials;

(j) in September and October, 15 trainees attended a Seminar (in English and French, with additional facilities for Spanish-speaking trainees) on Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documentation, at the EPO in *The Hague*, organized jointly by WIPO and the EPO; the participants came from Argentina, Brazil, China, the Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Rwanda, Thailand, Viet Nam, ARCT and ECLAC; lectures were given by officials of the EPO, representatives of private enterprise, officials of Member States of the EPO and WIPO officials; the Seminar was followed by a visit to the EPO in Munich;

(k) in September and October, 28 trainees attended a General Introductory Course (in English and French)

on Industrial Property, at CEIPI, in *Strasbourg*, organized jointly by WIPO and CEIPI with the cooperation of the National Institute of Industrial Property of France (INPI); the participants came from Argentina, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Yemen, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, GCC and PAC; lectures were given by the Director General of CEIPI and professors, lawyers and patent attorneys of or associated with CEIPI, officials of INPI (France), the Max Planck Institute, the EPO and WIPO, as well as representatives of private enterprise in France; this course was followed, for most of those concerned, by practical training in industrial property in one of the following countries or organization: Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Switzerland and OAPI;

(l) in September and October, eight trainees attended a Training Course (in Spanish) on Industrial Property, in *Madrid*, organized by WIPO and the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain; the participants came from Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela; lectures were given by officials of the Spanish Registry and of WIPO;

(m) in September and October, six trainees attended a Training Course (in English) on Patent Searching and Examination, in *Stockholm*, organized by WIPO and the Swedish Patent Office, with the cooperation of SIDA; the participants came from Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand; lectures were given by officials of the Swedish Office;

(n) in October, 13 trainees attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in *Rio de Janeiro*, organized by WIPO and the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil, with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; lectures were given by officials of INPI (Brazil), WIPO, officials of various Brazilian governmental and private institutions and by a WIPO consultant from Argentina;

(o) in October and November, 11 trainees attended a Training Course (in English) on Patent Examination, in *Washington*, organized by WIPO and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from Brazil, China, Egypt, India, the Republic of Korea, Venezuela, ECLAC, FASRC and GCC; lectures were given by officials from the USPTO and from other United States institutions;

(p) in October and November, 10 trainees attended a Practical Training Course (in English) on Patent Examination at the EPO in *Munich*; the participants came from Argentina, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Yugoslavia and OAPI;

(q) in October and November, 20 trainees attended a Specialized Training Course (in English) on the Law and Administration of Patents, in *Canberra* and *Sydney*, organized by WIPO and the Office of Patents, Trade Marks and Designs of Australia, with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from Bangladesh, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam; lectures were given by officials from the Australian Office, two WIPO consultants from Australia and the Republic of Korea and by a WIPO official;

(r) in November, 17 trainees attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development, at the headquarters of WIPO in *Geneva*, organized by WIPO with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia; lectures were given by officials of WIPO;

(s) also in November, 18 trainees attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development, at the headquarters of WIPO in *Geneva*, organized by WIPO with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, ALDOC and FASRC; lectures were given by officials of WIPO;

(t) in November, 11 trainees attended a Seminar (in Spanish) on the Importance of Trademarks in Economic Development and Commerce, in *La Paz*, organized by WIPO, the Government of Bolivia and JUNAC, Lima, with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela; some 30 nationals of Bolivia also participated; lectures were given by three WIPO consultants from Peru, Spain and the United States of America, as well as by two WIPO officials.

In addition to the above courses, special training programs and study tours were organized, mostly in the framework of UNDP-funded technical cooperation projects, for 69 officials from Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, Zambia and ARIPO. The above programs and study tours included visits to one or several of the following countries, organizations and institute: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, BBDM, BBM, EPO, INPADOC, the Max Planck Institute and WIPO.

In most cases, the arrangements for training in 1986 included visits to WIPO headquarters.

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL

Africa

Angola. In February, a Seminar (in Portuguese) on Intellectual Property organized by WIPO and the Government of Angola was held in Luanda (see above).

The Seminar adopted a set of recommendations which dwelt, *inter alia*, on: (a) training; (b) drafting of intellectual property legislation; (c) creation of appropriate intellectual property institutions; (d) accession to the WIPO, Paris and Berne Conventions; (e) participation in the work of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property.

Benin. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In June and July, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Botswana. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Burkina Faso. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Burundi. In June and July, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Cameroon. In June and July, about 20 government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé, organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI (see above).

In December, several government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Cape Verde. In February, three government officials attended a Seminar (in Portuguese) on Intellectual Property organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Angola in Luanda.

Central African Republic. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Chad. In June and July, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Congo. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In June and July, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

In November, in cooperation with the Government of the Congo, WIPO organized a National Seminar on Technical Innovation and Industrial Property in Brazzaville. There were about 100 participants. Four WIPO consultants from the Congo, Czechoslovakia, France, Zaire and two officials of WIPO presented the working documents. The expenses of the consultant from France were borne by that country.

The Seminar witnessed the creation of a provisional bureau of the National Association of Inventors and Innovators of the Congo. A set of recommendations was adopted, including, *inter alia*, a request to the International Bureau to increase its technical assistance to Africa in the field of industrial property and in the promotion of invention and innovation.

In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Côte d'Ivoire. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Egypt. See under "Arab Countries."

Ethiopia. In December, a government official attended, as an observer, a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Gabon. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Gambia. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Ghana. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In November, at the request of the Government of Ghana, a National Seminar on Industrial Property was organized in Accra. About 80 officials from government institutions, universities and the private sector were present. Two WIPO consultants from Finland and Sweden and two WIPO officials gave lectures. The expenses of the consultants from Finland and Sweden were borne by their respective Governments.

In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Guinea. In June and July, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Guinea-Bissau. In February, two government officials attended a Seminar (in Portuguese) on Intellectual Property organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Angola in Luanda.

Kenya. In June, one official from Kenya participated as a lecturer in a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (in English) organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya, which took place in Nairobi (see above).

In December, one government official attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Libya. See under "Arab Countries."

Lesotho. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In December, a government official attended, as an observer, a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Madagascar. In June and July, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Malawi. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Mali. In June and July, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Mauritania. In June and July, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Mauritius. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

Morocco. See under "Arab Countries."

Mozambique. In February, two government officials attended a Seminar (in Portuguese) on Intellectual Property organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Angola in Luanda.

Niger. In June and July, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Nigeria. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

Rwanda. In June and July, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Sao Tome and Principe. In February, two government officials attended a Seminar (in Portuguese) on Intellectual property organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Angola in Luanda.

Senegal. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Sierra Leone. In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Somalia. See under "Arab Countries."

Sudan. See under "Arab Countries."

Swaziland. In December, a government official attended, as an observer, a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Togo. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Licensing organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Tunisia. See under "Arab Countries."

Uganda. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Patent Information organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

United Republic of Tanzania. In June, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Zaire. In June and July, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

Zambia. In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka (see below).

Zimbabwe. In June, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Arab Countries

Bahrain. In November, one government official attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Democratic Yemen. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Egypt. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Iraq. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Jordan. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Kuwait. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Lebanon. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Libya. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Morocco. In June and July, one government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI in Yaoundé.

In November, one government official attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Oman. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Qatar. In November, three government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Saudi Arabia. In November, three government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Somalia. In November, three government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on

the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Sudan. In June, one government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Kenya in Nairobi.

In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

In December, two government officials attended a seminar organized jointly by WIPO and ARIPO with the financial assistance of SIDA in Lusaka.

Syria. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Tunisia. In November, two government officials attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

League of Arab States Documentation and Information Center (ALDOC). In November, one official attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC). In November, one official attended a Training Course (in Arabic and English) on the Role of Patents in Development at WIPO headquarters.

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan. In January, a government official attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

Bangladesh. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

In December, two judges attended the Patent Trial Course, in Beijing, organized jointly by WIPO and the Supreme People's Court of China under the UNDP regional project.

Bhutan. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

In October, the Chief Justice and a judge of the High Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with the Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA) under the UNDP regional project.

China. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

In December, at the invitation of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, WIPO organized, with the assistance of the UNDP, a course on patent trial procedures in Beijing. This course was the second WIPO course of its kind in China to deal specifically with the role of legal proceedings in the enforcement of industrial property rights.

The course was opened by the Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court and by the Director General of WIPO. The course was attended by approximately 300 judges and officials from different courts in Beijing and other municipalities and in the provinces and autonomous regions of China. Furthermore, judges and officials from High Courts and District Courts of Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in the course.

The purpose of the course was to give information on patent trial procedures in the Federal Republic of Germany and in the United States of America, in order to acquaint the participants with different patent litigation systems and to train them in handling patent cases under the Patent Law of the People's Republic of China.

The course comprised lectures followed by discussions between each lecturer and the participants. Patent litigation procedures in the United States of America were the subject of lectures by three consultants from the United States of America, and three consultants from the Federal Republic of Germany gave lectures on the patent trial system in that country. In order to illustrate the different systems, each group of lecturers, from the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, separately performed demonstration trials, each trial showing the procedure in a typical patent infringement case.

India. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific orga-

nized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

In October, a judge of the Bombay High Court and a judge of the Calcutta High Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

In December, two judges attended the Patent Trial Course, in Beijing, organized jointly by WIPO and the Supreme People's Court of China under the UNDP regional project.

Indonesia. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

Malaysia. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

In June, five government officials attended a four-week training course on substantive examination at the EPO in Munich. Their participation was arranged by WIPO under the UNDP country project.

In October, the Lord President and a judge of the Supreme Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

In November, a National Seminar on the New Malaysian Patent System, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Patent Information and Documentation Centre (PIDC), Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM), Ministry of Science, Technology and the Environment, and the Registry of Patents and Trade Marks, Ministry of Trade and Industry, was held in Kuala Lumpur. The Seminar was attended by approximately 100 participants from government, industry, commerce and the legal profession. The speakers at the Seminar included three consultants from Australia, Sweden and the EPO, whose participation was financed by UNDP, SIDA and

the EPO, respectively, and by Malaysian government officials and a WIPO official.

In December, an official of the Supreme Court and an official of the High Court of Malaya attended the Patent Trial Course in Beijing, organized jointly by WIPO and the Supreme People's Court of China under the UNDP regional project.

Maldives. In January, one government official attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

Nepal. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

Pakistan. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

In October, a Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA and under the UNDP regional project, was held in Islamabad.

The Chief Justices, each accompanied by another judge, from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in the Forum; China was represented by the Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court and another Chinese official, India by two judges and Malaysia by the Lord President and another judge.

The Director General of WIPO, a senior official of the Government of Australia, a lawyer from the United Kingdom and three WIPO officials also participated in the Forum.

The Director General of WIPO delivered two lectures. Discussions in the Forum were based on those two lectures and on a number of papers on selected topics in the field of intellectual property law and practice presented by justices and lawyers from Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, and on papers on the judiciary and the intellectual property system, in their respective countries, presented by justices from Bangladesh, China, India, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

In December, two judges attended the two-week Patent Trial Course in Beijing, organized jointly by WIPO and the Supreme People's Court of China under the UNDP regional project.

Papua New Guinea. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

Philippines. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project. Another government official participated in the course as a lecturer.

In July, a patent examiner of the Philippine Patent Office had a four-week on-the-job training attachment at the United Kingdom Patent Office in London. This training attachment was arranged by WIPO under the UNDP country project.

Republic of Korea. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project. Another government official participated in the course as a lecturer.

Samoa. In January, one government official attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

Sri Lanka. In January, a Training Course (in English) on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific was organized, in Colombo, by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, with the financial support of UNDP (see above).

In December, two judges attended the Patent Trial Course, in Beijing, organized jointly by WIPO and the Supreme People's Court of China under the UNDP regional project.

Thailand. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

In June and July, a government official had a three-week training attachment arranged by WIPO at INPI in Paris.

In December, two judges attended the Patent Trial Course, in Beijing, organized jointly by WIPO and the

Supreme People's Court of China under the UNDP regional project.

Tonga. In January, one government official attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

Viet Nam. In January, two government officials attended the Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, in Colombo, under the UNDP regional project.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda. In June, a National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information was organized by WIPO in St. Johns with the cooperation of the Government, the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat. Twenty participants from government institutions and industry, research and commerce circles attended the Seminar. Lectures were given by two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Canada. The participation of the lecturers was covered by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Argentina. In October, two government officials attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) with the financial support of UNDP.

In November, one government official participated in a Seminar on the Importance of Trademarks in the Economic Development and Commerce, organized by WIPO in La Paz with the cooperation of the Government of Bolivia, JUNAC and UNDP.

Barbados. In May, a government official attended the Workshop for Trainers in the Patent Field, which was organized by WIPO and the CDG in Munich and Geneva.

Bolivia. In April, two judges from the Supreme Court attended the Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Andean countries organized by WIPO, JUNAC and the Andean Court of Justice in Quito.

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil).

In November, several government officials and representatives from the private sector attended in La Paz the Seminar on the Importance of Trademarks for the Economic Development and Commerce, organized

by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government, JUNAC and UNDP (see above).

Brazil. In February, a government official participated as a lecturer in a Seminar on Intellectual Property organized in Luanda by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Angola.

Chile. In April, a National Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property for Industry and Commerce, organized by WIPO, was held in Santiago. About 100 participants from government institutions as well as industrial, research and business circles attended the Seminar. Lectures on several aspects of patent and trademark systems were given by the Head of the Industrial Property Department, the President of the Chilean Association of Industrial Property Agents, a Deputy Director General of WIPO, and by three WIPO consultants, two from Spain and one from the United States of America. The participation of the lecturers was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Colombia. In April, two judges from the Supreme Court attended the Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Andean Countries organized by WIPO, JUNAC and the Andean Court of Justice in Quito.

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) with the financial support of UNDP.

In November, one government official participated in a Seminar on the Importance of Trademarks in the Economic Development and Commerce organized by WIPO in La Paz with the cooperation of the Government of Bolivia, JUNAC and UNDP.

Costa Rica. In April, nine participants attended a Second Symposium (in Spanish) on Industrial Property for Judges from the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, organized by WIPO, the Government of Costa Rica and ICAP in San José (see also below).

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil).

Ecuador. In April, three judges and government officials attended the Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Andean Countries organized by WIPO, JUNAC and the Andean Court of Justice in Quito.

In November, two government officials participated in a Seminar on the Importance of Trademarks in the Economic Development and Commerce organized by WIPO in La Paz with the cooperation of the Government of Bolivia, JUNAC and UNDP.

El Salvador. In April, two judges attended the Second Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus jointly

organized by WIPO, the Government of Costa Rica and ICAP in San José.

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil).

Guatemala. In April, two judges attended the Second Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus jointly organized by WIPO, the Government of Costa Rica and ICAP in San José.

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) with the financial support of UNDP.

Guyana. In June, a National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information was organized by WIPO in Georgetown with the cooperation of the Government, the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean and the CARICOM Secretariat. Forty participants from government institutions and industry, research and commercial circles attended the Seminar. Lectures were given by three WIPO officials. The participation of the lecturers was covered by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Honduras. In April, two judges attended the Second Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus jointly organized by WIPO, the Government of Costa Rica and ICAP in San José.

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) with the financial support of UNDP.

Jamaica. In June, a National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information was organized by WIPO in Kingston with the cooperation of the Government, the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean and the CARICOM Secretariat. Sixty participants from government institutions and industry, research and commercial circles attended the Seminar. Lectures were given by two WIPO officials and one consultant from Canada. The participation of the lecturers was covered by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Mexico. In September, WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Mexico, organized in Mexico City a High-Level Round Table on Intellectual Property Matters of Topical Interest in Latin America.

It was opened by the Director General of WIPO and the Under Secretary of Foreign Investments and Transfer of Technology, Secretariat for Trade and Industrial Development of Mexico.

In addition to about 60 participants from Mexico, nine specialists from Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, the United States of America and the Max Planck Institute were present. They discussed topics concerning intellectual property aspects in the fields of biotechnology, layout-designs of integrated circuits and computer software. The Director General of WIPO, a Deputy Director General and two WIPO officials attended the discussions. This activity was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) with the financial support of UNDP.

In November, two government officials participated in a Seminar on the Importance of Trademarks in Economic Development and Commerce organized by WIPO in La Paz with the cooperation of the Government of Bolivia, JUNAC and UNDP.

Nicaragua. In April, two judges attended the Second Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus jointly organized by WIPO, the Government of Costa Rica and ICAP in San José.

Panama. In April, one judge attended the Second Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus jointly organized by WIPO, the Government of Costa Rica and ICAP in San José.

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) with the financial support of UNDP.

Peru. In April, two judges attended the Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Andean countries organized by WIPO, JUNAC and the Andean Court of Justice in Quito.

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) with the financial support of UNDP.

In November, two government officials participated in a Seminar on the Importance of Trademarks in Economic Development and Commerce organized by WIPO in La Paz with the cooperation of the Government of Bolivia, JUNAC and UNDP.

Saint Christopher and Nevis. In June, a National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information was organized by WIPO in Basseterre with the cooperation of the Government, the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean and the CARICOM Secretariat. Twenty participants from government institutions and industry, research and commercial circles attended the

Seminar. Lectures were given by two WIPO officials and one consultant from Canada. The participation of the lecturers was covered by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In June, a National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information was organized by WIPO in Kingstown with the cooperation of the Government, the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean and the CARICOM Secretariat. Twenty participants from government institutions and industry, research and commerce circles attended the Seminar. Lectures were given by two WIPO officials and one consultant from Canada. The participation of the lecturers was covered by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Trinidad and Tobago. In May, a National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information was organized by WIPO in Port of Spain with the cooperation of the Government, the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean and the CARICOM Secretariat. Sixty participants from government institutions and industry, research and commerce circles attended the Seminar. Lectures were given by three WIPO officials. The participation of the lecturers was covered by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Uruguay. In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) with the financial support of UNDP.

Venezuela. In April, two judges attended the Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Andean Countries organized by WIPO, JUNAC and the Andean Court of Justice in Quito.

In October, one government official attended a Seminar (in Spanish and Portuguese) on Industrial Property and its Impact on the Development Process, in Rio de Janeiro, organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) with the financial support of UNDP.

In November, two government officials attended the Seminar on the Importance of Trademarks in Economic Development and Commerce organized by WIPO in La Paz with the cooperation of the Government of Bolivia, JUNAC and UNDP.

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

Africa: Intercountry

WIPO/ARCT/ARIPO/OAPI Cooperation Agreement. In March, the first session of the Joint Consul-

tative Committee of WIPO, ARCT, ARIPO and OAPI was held in Dakar. WIPO was represented by a Deputy Director General and another official. ARCT, ARIPO and OAPI were represented by their respective Directors. The meeting reviewed the Agreement and suggested measures to be taken in order to implement several activities, including training, exchange of technical documentation and organization of seminars in the field of patent information and innovation.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In March, WIPO was represented at the 24th session of the OAPI Board held in Cotonou. Several aspects of the cooperation between WIPO and OAPI were discussed including the holding of a joint seminar on licensing, the implementation of a UNDP-financed project to be executed by WIPO, as well as a resolution thanking WIPO for its assistance to OAPI.

In April, a WIPO consultant visited Yaoundé and held discussions with OAPI officials regarding the activities to be carried out jointly by the two organizations, including the execution of the UNDP-financed project mentioned above.

In June, a WIPO official discussed in Yaoundé with officials of OAPI the execution of the UNDP-financed project for OAPI.

Also in June, the Director of the African Patent Documentation and Information Centre of OAPI (CADIB) visited Geneva and held discussions with WIPO officials regarding cooperation between the two organizations.

In June and July, a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property (in French) was organized by WIPO in cooperation with OAPI at OAPI's headquarters in Yaoundé (see above).

In August, a WIPO expert from the EPO undertook a mission to the headquarters of OAPI in Yaoundé within the framework of a UNDP-financed and WIPO-executed project for the strengthening and modernization of the work procedures of OAPI.

In December, WIPO organized, in cooperation with OAPI, a Seminar on Licensing in Yaoundé. Forty government officials attended from the 13 member States of OAPI, namely: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo. Two WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from France and Tunisia, whose expenses were financed France, participated in the Seminar and gave lectures. Part of the expenses for the participants was financed under the UNDP regional project.

The topics of the Seminar were mainly based on the *WIPO Licensing Guide for Developing Countries*. The Seminar also discussed provisions of the Bangui Agreement which deal with licensing contracts.

The Seminar adopted a set of recommendations aimed at improving the position of the African countries, as acquirers of technology, when negotiating licensing contracts.

African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In April, two WIPO officials, with officials from ARIPO, UNDP and the Patent Office of Zimbabwe, participated in the final Tripartite Review Meeting on the UNDP-financed WIPO-executed project, held in Harare, for the strengthening of the Patent Information and Documentation Center (ESAPADIC) established within ARIPO. It was acknowledged by all parties that the results met the objectives of the project which started in July 1981.

From April to May, a WIPO expert from the German Patent Office undertook a mission to ARIPO to assist in the designing of computer programs related to the procedures under the Harare Protocol. The cost of the mission was borne by the Federal Republic of Germany.

In May, a Deputy Director General discussed in New York with UNDP officials the possibility of the prolongation of the "Swap Arrangement" concluded two years ago in order to enable member States of ARIPO to pay their contributions in local currencies. The outcome is positive since UNDP will consider case by case the proposals which will be submitted to it.

In May, a WIPO Deputy Director General and a WIPO official held discussions in Harare with senior Zimbabwean government officials and officials of ARIPO. The discussions focused on measures that should be taken to strengthen ARIPO.

The specific areas on which the discussions concentrated were the establishment of permanent premises for ARIPO, the involvement of senior government officials of ARIPO member States in the running of the Organization, and the wider dissemination of information in member States concerning the services offered by ARIPO.

The Government of Zimbabwe agreed to cooperate with WIPO and ARIPO to achieve those objectives.

WIPO has been assisting ARIPO, in cooperation with various industrial property offices, in the substantial examination of patent applications filed with ARIPO under the Harare Protocol. In 1986, a total of 28 applications were received from ARIPO. Examination and search reports were prepared or are being prepared by the industrial property offices of Canada, Germany (Federal Republic of), the Soviet Union and Sweden.

From the start of this particular assistance program in July 1984 to December 31, 1986, a total of 41 applications have been received from ARIPO. For 11 of them, the examination has been finalized, with search and examination reports furnished by the industrial property offices of Canada (3), Sweden (1) and the Soviet Union (5), and by the EPO (2).

In July, a WIPO official visited Harare at the request of the Government of Zimbabwe, to discuss, in cooperation with government officials of Zimbabwe and officials of ARIPO, with ministers from the ARIPO member States the Zimbabwean proposal for the creation of an ARIPO Council of Ministers. (The

ministers were attending the Commonwealth Law Ministers Conference in Harare.) This was a follow-up to discussions held in May 1986, in Harare, between senior government officials of Zimbabwe and officials of WIPO and ARIPO (see above).

In November, WIPO organized with ARIPO, at WIPO's headquarters, an ARIPO Users' Meeting. This was the first occasion on which the users of the ARIPO system from the private sector, the officials of ARIPO, the patent agents who prosecute ARIPO applications and registrars of ARIPO member States had assembled to discuss the ARIPO system and how it could be improved.

The meeting was also designed to make more companies and patent agents aware of the facilities available at ARIPO.

The meeting was opened by the Director General of WIPO, who emphasized the advantages of using ARIPO when seeking protection for inventions and industrial designs in the nine States presently party to the ARIPO Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs, including the fact that one needed only file one application to obtain protection in all those States. Four other lectures were delivered by WIPO officials.

The meeting concluded that this was a useful opportunity to understand fully the opportunities in the field of industrial property in Africa now made available by ARIPO, and hoped that the meeting could be repeated regularly so as to keep users up-to-date with the evolution of ARIPO.

In December, a Deputy Director General and four WIPO officials participated in the 10th anniversary session of the ARIPO Council in Lusaka, Zambia. The session was held in Lusaka because it was there in 1976 that the Lusaka Agreement was signed, creating the Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO) (as it was then called).

The session was opened by the Prime Minister of Zambia who, *inter alia*, expressed his gratitude to the Director General of WIPO for the crucial role that WIPO played in the creation of ARIPO and continued to play in its support.

During the deliberations of the Council session, the proposal to create a Council of Ministers as an additional organ of ARIPO was adopted and a Council of Ministers was thereby created.

In conjunction with the Council session, WIPO and ARIPO jointly organized a seminar on industrial property, with the financial assistance of SIDA. The participants included governmental officials from Botswana, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, governmental officials from Ethiopia, Lesotho and Swaziland attended as observers. Lectures were delivered by the President of the Patent Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Director of ARIPO, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the EPO.

African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT). In February, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to ARCT in Dakar, to advise on the use of patent documentation and data banks, to help develop a training program in industrial property for the staff of the Centre and to help improve the capacity of the Centre to assist its member States in the field of technology transfer through the use of patent information. The EPO bore the cost of the mission.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In April, WIPO was represented at the 21st session of the Commission and the 12th meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission, held in Yaoundé. The two meetings discussed several items of interest to WIPO, including the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the African Economic Crisis, the Report of the 4th Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology Development, at which WIPO was represented and introduced a paper on patent documentation, and the Orientation Paper for the Regional Programme for Africa during the Fourth Cycle of the UNDP (1987-1991).

In May, a Deputy Director General and a WIPO official visited UNDP's headquarters in New York and held discussions on WIPO's program of activities concerning Africa during the UNDP fourth cycle (1987-1991). It was agreed that WIPO should prepare, on the basis of the Program of Action for the African region adopted in Lomé in August 1984, a project document to be submitted to UNDP for financing.

Intercountry Project for Africa in the Field of Industrial Property. In July, a WIPO official visited New York at the invitation of the UNDP African Bureau and presented to, and discussed with, the Advisory Panel on Project Selection (APOPS) a draft regional WIPO project document on the strengthening of industrial property systems in the African region for the period 1987-1991.

Also in July, a WIPO official participated in the 6th Meeting of the UNDP Resident Representatives in the African region which was held in Niamey.

Individual Countries in Africa

Benin. In March, a WIPO official visited Cotonou and held discussions with government officials as well as with UNDP regarding a draft country project on the modernization of the industrial property system of Benin.

Congo. In March, a WIPO official held discussions with officials of the Ministry of Industry and Handicraft on the organization of a national seminar on innovation which was held in Brazzaville in November 1986.

In October, a government official visited WIPO at the start of a study tour, organized by WIPO, of the industrial property offices of Germany (Federal

Republic of) and Switzerland and the EPO in The Hague and Munich.

Côte d'Ivoire. In March and June, a WIPO official visited Abidjan and held discussions with government officials on the possible accession of Côte d'Ivoire to some international treaties administered by WIPO.

In November, a WIPO official visited Abidjan and held talks with government officials on the possible accession of Côte d'Ivoire to the Hague Agreement and the PCT.

Egypt. See under "Individual Arab Countries."

Ethiopia. In April, WIPO organized in Addis Ababa, with the cooperation of the Government of Ethiopia, a one-day seminar on industrial property. The seminar was opened by the Minister for Planning. The lectures were given by the Director General of WIPO. The seminar was attended by four ministers and more than 50 officials from the Government and other national institutions.

The Director General also held talks with the officials in charge of industrial property, who requested WIPO's assistance in the preparation of a draft intellectual property law and the establishment of a government agency for the administration of that law.

In June, a government official visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General, the Deputy Directors General and other officials of WIPO concerning legal-technical assistance to Ethiopia in order to establish an industrial property system. It was agreed that WIPO would provide the Ethiopian authorities with model provisions for possible consideration by them in drafting their industrial property law. In July, this was done.

In October, the Ethiopian Commissioner for Science and Technology and another government official visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials the preparation of draft intellectual property laws. They also discussed further action that could be taken towards the setting-up of the Ethiopian industrial property office in 1987.

Gambia. In October, the Registrar-General of the Gambia visited WIPO at the start of a study tour, organized by WIPO, of the patent offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the EPO in The Hague and Munich and the BBM also in The Hague.

Guinea. In February, a WIPO official had discussions in Conakry regarding a national seminar on intellectual property to be organized in June 1986.

In June, WIPO organized in Conakry, in cooperation with the Government of Guinea, a four-day national seminar on intellectual property. There were 75 participants from government and non-government sectors.

Libya. See under "Individual Arab Countries."

Morocco. See under "Individual Arab Countries."

Nigeria. In April, the Registrar of Trademarks, Patents and Designs of Nigeria visited WIPO and held discussions on possible WIPO assistance to his country. It was agreed that a WIPO mission would visit Lagos later in 1986.

In August, a WIPO official visited Lagos and held discussions with the national authorities in charge of industrial property concerning the strengthening of the industrial property system.

In October, the Registrar of Trademarks, Patents and Designs of Nigeria, visited WIPO at the start of a study tour, organized by WIPO, of the patent offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the EPO in The Hague and Munich and the BBM also in The Hague.

In November, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss further cooperation between Nigeria and WIPO.

Sierra Leone. In November, a government official from Sierra Leone visited WIPO at the conclusion of a study tour, organized by WIPO, of the patent offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the EPO in The Hague and Munich and the BBM also in The Hague.

Sudan. See under "Individual Arab Countries."

Zaire. In November, a WIPO official visited Kinshasa and held discussions with government officials on the enactment of the implementing regulations of the industrial property law and on the reorganization and modernization of the industrial property administration.

Arab Countries: Intercountry

Intercountry Project for Arab Countries in the Field of Industrial Property. The regional project (1985-1986) financed by UNDP continued to be executed by WIPO. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to New York for discussions with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States concerning UNDP-financed WIPO-executed ongoing and future projects in the Arab countries. Particular emphasis was placed on the project concerning translation into Arabic of the International Patent Classification (IPC) (volumes 1 to 8), as well as on a regional project for the upgrading of industrial property systems in the Arab countries, during the forthcoming UNDP cycle (1987-1991).

In December, a Deputy Director General of WIPO and another WIPO official visited New York and discussed with the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States concrete aspects of future cooperation, in particular national and regional projects financed by

UNDP and executed by WIPO, in the Arab countries.

Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC). In April, a WIPO official and a consultant from the EPO visited FASRC, in Baghdad, within the framework of the UNDP-financed project for the establishment of an Arab Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU). Training was given to the staff of PIDU and the equipment and documentation purchased for PIDU were checked and tested. Detailed discussions were held on the work plan for 1986 and on the acquisition of further equipment and documentation.

In July, a WIPO consultant from Australia began a six-month mission, under the UNDP-financed project for PIDU, in Baghdad as technical adviser to the project.

In December, a WIPO official participated in the tenth session of FASRC and discussed with the FASRC Secretariat future aspects of cooperation.

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC). In February, a Deputy Director General and a WIPO official visited GCC in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and agreed with the GCC Secretariat on the arrangements for the consideration of the draft GCC uniform patent law and the establishment of a regional patent office for the GCC member States.

In April, a Deputy Director General and a WIPO official visited GCC and participated in the group of experts meeting to discuss the draft uniform patent law. The meeting adopted a draft of the uniform patent law.

In June, the Director General, two Deputy Directors General and other WIPO officials discussed with two officials of the GCC and a government official of Saudi Arabia the draft uniform patent law, implementing regulations prepared by WIPO and related administrative, staff and financial matters.

Individual Arab Countries

Djibouti. In December, a WIPO official visited Djibouti and discussed with the government officials various possibilities of strengthening the industrial property system during the Fourth Programming Cycle of UNDP (1987-1991). This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Egypt. In April, the Director General, together with two WIPO officials, visited Cairo and discussed with government and UNDP officials the preparation of a new patent law and the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project on strengthening the Patent Office.

In October, two WIPO officials visited Cairo to discuss with government and UNDP officials further activities to be carried out during 1987 within the

ongoing UNDP-financed country project. Also, three WIPO consultants were sent to advise and provide on-the-job training in the fields of searching and examining patent applications, patent documentation management and technological innovations for the staff of the Patent Office, within the framework of the said project.

In December, a WIPO consultant undertook a mission to Cairo. The main terms of reference of the said consultant were to train the staff of the Patent Office and assist them in patent documentation management, classification of patent documents and supervise reorganization of the documentation in the library. This mission was financed under the UNDP country project.

Iraq. In December, a WIPO official visited Baghdad and discussed with government officials various possibilities of strengthening the industrial property system during the Fourth Programming Cycle of UNDP (1987-1991). This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Jordan. In May, a WIPO official, under the UNDP-financed regional project, visited Jordan and discussed with government officials cooperation with WIPO and the updating of the WIPO survey on the industrial property situation in the Arab States.

Kuwait. In April, a WIPO official, under the UNDP-financed regional project, visited Kuwait and discussed with government officials cooperation with WIPO and the updating of the WIPO survey on the industrial property situation in the Arab States.

Libya. In March, a Deputy Director General and a WIPO official visited Tripoli and participated in a National Seminar on Transfer of Technology organized by the Industrial Research Centre in cooperation with WIPO. A lecture on the role of patents in research and development activities was given by the WIPO official. About 100 participants attended, mostly from the Industrial Research Centre and Ministries of Planning, Economy, Petroleum, Justice, and from research and development institutions.

Morocco. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to Casablanca and Rabat to evaluate the activities initiated in 1985 and to establish a work plan for the activities to be undertaken in 1986.

In December, a WIPO official visited Casablanca and discussed with government officials various possibilities of strengthening the industrial property system during the Fourth Programming Cycle of UNDP (1987-1991). This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Oman. In April, a WIPO official, under the UNDP-financed regional project, visited Oman and discussed

with government officials cooperation with WIPO and the updating of the WIPO survey on the industrial property situation in the Arab States.

Qatar. In April, a WIPO official, under the UNDP-financed regional project, visited Qatar and discussed with government officials cooperation with WIPO and the updating of the WIPO survey on the industrial property situation in the Arab States.

Saudi Arabia. In May, a WIPO official, under the UNDP-financed regional project, visited Saudi Arabia and discussed with government officials cooperation with WIPO and the updating of the WIPO survey on the industrial property situation in the Arab States.

Sudan. In July, two Sudanese professors from the University of Khartoum undertook a study tour, under the UNDP-financed regional project, in the field of teaching of intellectual property law to the Max Planck Institute, the United Kingdom Patent Office and to WIPO. A WIPO official visited Munich and participated in the formulation of the program prepared by the Max Planck Institute for the two professors.

In November, two Sudanese professors from the Faculty of Law, University of Khartoum, received training at the Max Planck Institute, in the field of teaching of intellectual property law. The training was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In December, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant visited Khartoum and discussed with the government officials various possibilities of strengthening the industrial property system during the Fourth Programming Cycle of UNDP (1987-1991). This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Syria. In December, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant visited Damascus and discussed with the national authorities various possibilities of strengthening their industrial property system during the Fourth Programming Cycle of UNDP (1987-1991). This mission was financed under the UNDP regional project.

United Arab Emirates. In April, a WIPO official, under the UNDP-financed regional project, visited the United Arab Emirates and discussed with government officials cooperation with WIPO and the updating of the WIPO survey on the industrial property situation in the Arab States.

Yemen. In May, a WIPO official, under the UNDP-financed regional project, visited Yemen and discussed with government officials cooperation with WIPO and the updating of the WIPO survey on the industrial property situation in the Arab States.

Asia and the Pacific: Intercountry

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

In April, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom visited WIPO to discuss matters relating to the production of a training manual on trademarks for use in developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

In April, four WIPO consultants, two from the BBM, one from Australia and one from a private firm in France met at WIPO and prepared guidelines for the computerization of trademark operations in the trademark offices of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

In July, a WIPO official had discussions with UNDP in New York on the regional project and on its proposed extension for the next five-year period (1987-1991).

Also in July, a joint WIPO-UNDP expert mission comprising one WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and one UNDP consultant from Sri Lanka visited Bangladesh, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam, and had discussions with the government authorities and the officials of UNDP in each country. The objectives of the mission were to evaluate the activities undertaken under the present regional project and to assess the overall needs in the region in the field of intellectual property for the proposed UNDP-financed intercountry project for the next five-year period. The mission had briefing and debriefing discussions at UNDP in New York and at WIPO.

In August, this mission presented its report entitled "Report of the Joint UNDP-WIPO Evaluation and Needs Assessment Mission on Strengthening and Making Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific," to UNDP and WIPO. The report is an evaluation of the UNDP-financed regional project and an assessment of the needs for UNDP-financed assistance in the field of intellectual property in the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific during the Fourth UNDP Intercountry Programme (1987-1991).

In 1986, the thirteenth and the fourteenth issues of the publication *Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific* were published as an activity under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific

Bangladesh. In March, WIPO sent to the Resident Representative of UNDP in Bangladesh and to the government authorities the draft project document for a UNDP-financed country project for strengthening the industrial property administration of Bangladesh.

In June, a WIPO official visited Dhaka and discussed with government and UNDP officials the

draft project document sent by WIPO to the Government and UNDP in March 1986 for the above-mentioned UNDP-financed country project.

In September, a WIPO official visited Dhaka and discussed with government and UNDP officials the proposed UNDP-financed country project.

In October, the Chief Justice and a judge of the Supreme Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

In October and November, an academic from the Faculty of Law of Dhaka University participated in a study attachment, arranged by WIPO, on the teaching and research of intellectual property law at three universities in the United States of America, under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November, WIPO sent to the government authorities and to the Resident Representative of UNDP in Bangladesh the final version of the project document which was based on the agreement reached during the WIPO mission to Dhaka in September 1986.

Bhutan. In October, the Chief Justice and a judge of the High Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

China. In April, the Chairman of the China Association of Inventions (who is also a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress) had discussions in Geneva with the Director General on cooperation with WIPO.

In April, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to China to advise officials of the State Education Commission and professors from several Chinese universities on the teaching, in China, in tertiary educational institutions, of intellectual property.

In May, an official of the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters relating to cooperation between the CPO and WIPO.

In June, the Director General of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce of China and two officials of the Chinese Trademark Office made study visits, arranged by WIPO, to WIPO and the industrial property offices of Germany (Federal Republic of), Switzerland and the United Kingdom. In Geneva, the Chinese officials discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation in the field of trademarks.

Also in June, a Chinese patent agency delegation visited WIPO and had discussions with a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials.

In July, an official of the State Education Committee of China had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on cooperation in the field of intellectual property teaching in Chinese universities.

Also in July, the Director General and officials of the Chinese Patent Office had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation with WIPO.

Also in July, WIPO published a volume in English containing the texts of the lectures delivered during the four-week Advanced Patent Course organized by WIPO and the CPO in November and December 1985 in Shanghai.

In September, the Director General of the CPO had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between WIPO and China in the patent field.

In October, the Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court and another Chinese official attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

In December, the Director General of WIPO, during his presence in Beijing for the Patent Trial Course (see above) was received by, and had discussions with, the Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council and the Director General responsible for the Economic Laws and Regulations Research Centre. The Director General and accompanying WIPO officials also had discussions with senior officials of the Supreme People's Court, the Bureau of Legal Affairs of the State Council, the National Copyright Administration, the Patent Office, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Electronics Industry, the State Education Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The discussions covered cooperation between China and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

Also in December, a WIPO official had separate discussions with, *inter alia*, officials of the Bureau of Legal Affairs of the State Council, the State Education Commission, the Patent Office and the National Copyright Administration.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In February, WIPO sent to the UNDP in Pyongyang the Agency Terminal Report on the UNDP-financed country project on the strengthening of the industrial property administration and establishment of a patent documentation center. The execution of the project started in September 1982 and was successfully completed in December 1985.

India. In December, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from India visited Bombay, Delhi and

Calcutta and had discussions with government and UNDP officials concerning the formulation of a medium-term development cooperation program for India in the field of industrial property.

In October, a judge of the Bombay High Court and a judge of the Calcutta High Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

Indonesia. In April, three WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany, whose mission was financed by the Federal Republic of Germany, held consultations in Jakarta with government officials on the protection of industrial designs. Discussions were also held with government officials on the proposed patent law and the provision of patent information to users in the Government and private sectors. In addition, the teaching of intellectual property law was discussed with members of the Faculty of Law of the University of Indonesia.

In September, an official of the Cabinet Secretariat visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters pertaining to intellectual property legislation and administration.

In November, a consultant from the German Patent Office undertook a mission to the Directorate of Patents and Copyright, Jakarta, to provide training and advice in trademark classification and examination. The mission was financed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). In July, a government official visited WIPO and discussed possible cooperation with this Organization.

Laos. In March, a WIPO mission comprising a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from France visited Vientiane and discussed with government and UNDP officials possible WIPO assistance in the establishment of a national industrial property system. This was the first WIPO mission to Laos. The participation of the two French consultants was financed by France.

Malaysia. In May, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur for discussions with government officials and UNDP concerning the UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the patent administration, a proposal for a new UNDP-financed country project, to commence in 1987, on the second phase of the proposal for a further new UNDP-financed country project, also to commence in 1987, to strengthen the trademark administration. The WIPO official also held discussions with government officials on cooperation related to the

proposed implementation of the new patent legislation in Malaysia, including the holding of a national seminar on the new legislation.

Also in May, a WIPO official met, in Kuala Lumpur, with a member of the High Court of Malaysia to discuss arrangements for an intellectual property forum of judges from South-East Asia to be held in Kuala Lumpur in August 1986 under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In July, the Head of the Patent Information and Documentation Centre (PIDC) and the Registrar of Trade Marks and Patents made a study visit, arranged by WIPO, to WIPO, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office, the United Kingdom Patent Office and the EPO. The purpose of the study visit was to enable the officials to observe administrative and organizational procedures in preparation for the expected entry into force of the new patent law. In WIPO, they discussed with WIPO officials future cooperation. The study visit was financed under the UNDP country project.

Also in July, a WIPO consultant from Australia began a four-month attachment at the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents in Kuala Lumpur in preparation for the expected entry into force of the new patent law. This attachment was an activity under the UNDP-financed country project.

In August, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the PIDC in order to advise the Center on its documentation collection.

From July to November, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Registry of Patents and Trade Marks on the revision and completion of a Guide for Applicants for Patents and an Office Administration Manual. This activity was funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

In October, the Lord President and a judge of the Supreme Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

In October and November, an academic from the MARA Institute of Technology, Kuala Lumpur, participated in a study attachment, arranged by WIPO, on the teaching and research on intellectual property law at three universities in the United States of America under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur for discussions with government officials and UNDP concerning the finalization of the existing UNDP-financed country project and two proposed new UNDP-financed country projects on patents and trademarks scheduled for implementation in 1987.

In November, the Registrar of Trade Marks visited the Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office of Australia for a study attachment on opposition hearings in trademark applications. The study attachment was funded under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Maldives. In October, the Chief Justice and a judge of the High Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

Mongolia. In June, a Mongolian official visited WIPO for two weeks to discuss the national industrial property legislation and the proposed revision of the trademark law.

In July, the Director General and a Deputy Director General paid an official visit to Ulan Bator and had meetings with the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and other officials. The discussions covered cooperation between Mongolia and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

To coincide with the visit, WIPO organized in cooperation with the Government of Mongolia, under the UNDP-financed regional project, a National Seminar on Patent Information in Ulan Bator. The Seminar was opened by the Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of Mongolia and the Director General of WIPO. About 80 Mongolian officials attended the Seminar.

In connection with the Seminar, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union made an assessment of the present situation in the field of patent information and documentation, and discussed with government officials possible means for strengthening those services.

Nepal. In October, the Chief Justice and a judge of the Supreme Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

Pakistan. In March, a WIPO official discussed with government and UNDP officials in Islamabad and Karachi the draft project document prepared by WIPO for a UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the national patent system, including the establishment of patent information services. Also discussed were possible activities under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In April, a WIPO official discussed, in Karachi, with the Chief Justice of Pakistan organizational arrangements regarding the Regional Forum of Judges scheduled to take place in Islamabad in October 1986 under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In April, a National Workshop on Licensing and Other Industrial Property Transfer Arrangements was

held in Karachi, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Ministry of Industries, Government of Pakistan, under the UNDP-financed regional project. The Workshop was attended by 50 persons from the government, industrial, commercial and legal sectors in Pakistan. The speakers at the Workshop were WIPO consultants from India, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, as well as consultants from Pakistan and two WIPO officials.

In September, a WIPO official discussed with government and UNDP officials in Islamabad the draft project document prepared by WIPO for a UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the national patent system, including the establishment of patent information services. Also discussed were possible activities under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In September, the WIPO official also discussed in Islamabad with officials of the Supreme Court of Pakistan organizational arrangements regarding the Regional Forum of Judges which took place in Islamabad in October 1986 under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In October, the Director General of WIPO paid an official visit to Islamabad and had meetings with the President of Pakistan, as well as with the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice, the Minister for Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, the Minister for Education and other senior officials. The discussions covered cooperation between Pakistan and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

Philippines. In June, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with a Deputy Director General and other WIPO officials on the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in June, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Manila to initiate the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project and to assess possible automation of the trademark operations in the Philippine Patent Office and possible WIPO assistance in promoting national inventive and innovative activity.

In August, a WIPO consultant from the USPTO undertook a mission to the Philippine Patent Office under the UNDP-financed country project. The objective of the mission was to provide advisory and training services on patent documentation management and the establishment of patent information services to the public.

In September, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to the Philippine Patent Office under the UNDP-financed country project. The consultant advised on patent documentation in the chemical field and on the use of the International Patent Classification (IPC), and provided training in patent searching.

Also in September, two government officials visited the Japanese Patent Office in Tokyo on training attachment under the UNDP-financed country project.

The two officials received on-the-job training in trademark search and examination.

Also in September, two WIPO officials visited Manila and discussed with government and UNDP officials the establishment of a computerized system for trademark operations under the UNDP-financed country project. The WIPO officials also initiated the procedures for contracting a local computer service firm which would undertake the development and implementation of the computerized trademark system and provide training for the local staff on its operation and maintenance.

In October, three government officials visited the EPO in The Hague and Munich on training attachment under the UNDP-financed country project. The three officials received on-the-job training in patent search and examination.

Republic of Korea. In May, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America undertook a mission to Seoul to give in-service training on patent applications in the field of electronics. The mission was funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

From July to September, an official from the Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) visited WIPO, INPADOC in Vienna and INPI in Paris. The visit was arranged by WIPO and financed by KIET.

In August, a government official underwent a training attachment on industrial designs at the BBDM in The Hague and the Japanese Patent Office as an activity under the UNDP-financed country project.

In August, a WIPO consultant undertook a mission to give advice and provide on-the-job training in connection with the classification of industrial designs, in particular with regard to the Locarno Agreement.

In September, three government officials underwent training attachments in trademark searching, industrial property administration and international treaties at the Japanese Patent Office. These activities were also funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

In September, a consultant from Japan visited Seoul under the UNDP-financed country project to give advice on patent information and documentation.

In October and November, a government official visited the German Patent Office, the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office, the EPO in The Hague and Munich, and WIPO on a study attachment on patent classification and administration. The study attachment was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in October and November, an academic from the Faculty of Law of Seoul National University participated in a study attachment, arranged by WIPO, to three universities in the United States of America on the teaching and research of intellectual property law. The study attachment was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to visit the German Patent Office in

Munich, WIPO, the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office and the EPO in Munich and The Hague. The purpose of the study visit was to enable the official to familiarize himself with the administrative procedures and international treaties relating to trademark classification and registration. The visit was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in November, two consultants from the USPTO undertook missions to provide training and advice in the areas of trademark law and administration and patent examination in chemical fields, respectively. Their missions were funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In December, a consultant from Japan undertook a mission to provide advice and training on trial examination hearings and procedures. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in December, two government officials undertook a training attachment at the Japanese Patent Office in the areas of patent and utility model examination and administration and trial procedures for industrial property, respectively. This training was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

Singapore. In April, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany, whose mission was financed by the Federal Republic of Germany, visited Singapore and held discussions with government officials on the protection of industrial designs and patent and patent-related matters.

In July, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR) to advise on the strengthening of the patent collection and patent information services of SISIR. One of the WIPO officials also met with officials of the National University of Singapore to discuss arrangements for a national seminar on intellectual property and the promotion and protection of technological innovation to be organized in 1987.

Sri Lanka. In October, the Chief Justice and a judge of the Supreme Court attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

Thailand. In April, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Bangkok, under the UNDP-financed regional project, to provide advice, assistance and training for officials of the Department of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Commerce, on service marks and the registration of registered users of trademarks.

In July, a WIPO official visited Bangkok for discussions with government officials and UNDP concerning

a proposed UNDP-financed country project for modernizing the industrial property system of Thailand. He also discussed with officials of the Department of Commercial Registration and members of the legal profession arrangements for a proposed national workshop on licensing to be held in 1987.

In September, two government officials visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters related to the proposed UNDP-financed country project on strengthening the industrial property system.

In October, a senior judge of the Supreme Court and the Deputy Chief Justice, Criminal Court, Ministry of Justice, attended the Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in Islamabad, organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan in association with LAWASIA under the UNDP regional project.

In October and November, an academic from the Faculty of Law of Chulalongkorn University participated in a study attachment, arranged by WIPO, to three universities in the United States of America on the teaching and research of intellectual property law. The attachment was funded under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November, a WIPO consultant from Australia visited Bangkok under the UNDP-financed country project to provide advice and in-service training on the administration of trademarks, service marks and industrial designs.

Also in November, a WIPO official visited Bangkok and had discussions with UNDP and government officials concerning the recently commenced UNDP-financed country project. They also discussed with UNDP and government officials, and a representative of the Law Society of Thailand, a proposed National Seminar on Licensing to be held in Bangkok in March 1987 under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in November, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on industrial property and copyright matters, as well as possible cooperation between WIPO and the Ministry of Justice of Thailand.

Viet Nam. In December, WIPO provided comments, at the request of the government authorities, on a draft ordinance on industrial designs.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Intercountry

Intercountry Project for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Field of Industrial Property. The regional project (1983-1986) financed by UNDP for the modernization and strengthening of industrial property systems continued to be executed by WIPO.

From January to December, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission and provided advice to the government authorities of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Uruguay and the ECLAC Office

for the Caribbean and in certain cases developed automated systems to be applied as well as the documentation required to operate such systems. This mission was funded under the UNDP-financed regional project.

In February, a WIPO consultant from Italy began his assignment of advising on preparatory activities in the field of industrial property protection of biotechnological inventions.

In April, a WIPO official attended as observer a consultative meeting on the Fourth Inter-country Program for Latin America and the Caribbean (1987-1991) organized by UNDP in Mexico.

In April and May, a WIPO official, together with the consultant from Italy, undertook a mission to Mexico and Venezuela to have discussions with government authorities and the private sector on the question of industrial property protection in the field of biotechnological inventions and to collect information on existing research programs in that field. In June and July, a WIPO official and the consultant from Italy undertook a similar mission to Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru.

In August, a WIPO official attended as observer a Consultative Meeting on the Regional Program for Biotechnology organized by UNDP in Havana, Cuba.

Latin American Economic System (SELA). In February, a Deputy Director General of WIPO visited Caracas to discuss with SELA secretariat officials WIPO's contributions to the preparatory process of regional coordination in the field of intellectual property.

In April, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of a Working Group of Consultants organized by the SELA secretariat to prepare its documentation for the Regional Consultation Meeting on Multilateral Trade Negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In May, a Deputy Director General and a WIPO official attended as observers the Regional Consultation Meeting, in Montevideo, on the Multilateral Trade Negotiations of GATT.

In December, a WIPO official visited the SELA secretariat in Caracas to have preliminary discussions on how to cooperate in implementing decisions concerning industrial property taken by the Latin American Council of SELA.

Latin American Association for Integration (ALADI). In July, two WIPO consultants from Uruguay and EPO visited the industrial property offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to discuss further with government officials the elaboration of a draft manual on patent classification and examination for these countries under the subprogram executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI and carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In December, the Fourth Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay was held in Montevideo. For the first time a meeting of vice-ministers responsible for industrial property matters in the same countries was held immediately following the Meeting of Directors. Both meetings were organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Uruguay, the ALADI secretariat and the UNDP. The official participants' attendance was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project. The Meeting was also attended by observers from the Spanish Government and from the private sector of each country and from the Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI). A number of important decisions were taken, concerning mainly guidelines for patent classification, search and examination, trademark processing, search and examination, exchange of experiences and documentation on computer programs originally developed within the UNDP-financed country project in Argentina, as well as on the support for the new regional project to be executed by WIPO within the Fourth Programming Cycle of UNDP (1987-1991).

Countries of the Central American Isthmus. In April, nine participants attended a Second Symposium (in Spanish) on Industrial Property for Judges from the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, in San José, organized by WIPO, the Government of Costa Rica and the Central American Institute for Public Administration (ICAP), with the financial support of UNDP; the participants came from El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama; six nationals of Costa Rica also participated; lectures were given by consultants from Germany (Federal Republic of) and Spain, as well as by a WIPO official.

In November, the Sixth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus was held in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The Meeting was organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Honduras, SIECA and UNDP. The following countries were represented: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama. Also, representatives of national associations of industrial property agents attended as observers. The attendance of the government participants was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

The participants considered the execution of the development cooperation program in the six countries of the Isthmus, both at the regional and national levels, and noted with satisfaction the progress made in the modernization process of their respective industrial property systems. They noted also with satisfaction steps taken to implement the cooperation agreement signed by WIPO and SIECA and the contacts and activities carried out by WIPO with other Central American institutions such as ICAITI, INCAP and ASIPI. The participants considered that the revision of the legal

framework of industrial property matters should be concentrated in the joint activities carried out by WIPO and SIECA.

In November, five government officials from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama attended in Guatemala City an exhibition of local inventions and innovations and also a Seminar on the Role Played by Industrial Property in the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Innovation organized by WIPO under the UNDP-financed country project with the cooperation of the Government of Guatemala.

Andean Group Board (Junta) of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC). In April, eight participants from Andean countries attended a Symposium (in Spanish) on Industrial Property for Judges from Countries Members of the Cartagena Agreement, in Quito, organized by WIPO, JUNAC and the Andean Court of Justice with the financial support of UNDP; in addition to three judges and government officials from Ecuador, participants from Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela also attended; lectures, which included case studies, were given by experts from Germany (Federal Republic of) and Spain, as well as by a WIPO official.

In November, WIPO, with the cooperation of the Government of Bolivia, JUNAC and UNDP, organized a Seminar on the Importance of Trademarks in Economic Development and Commerce in La Paz. The Seminar was attended by participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela and lectures were given by two WIPO officials and three consultants from Peru, Spain and the United States of America. The participants' attendance was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). In April, SIECA agreed on a questionnaire, prepared by WIPO, which would serve as a basis for the feasibility study to be carried out jointly by the two organizations on the legal multilateral framework in the field of industrial property.

In June, a WIPO official visited SIECA in order to discuss the coordination of the activities WIPO will undertake in cooperation with the countries of the Central American Isthmus.

In October, WIPO sent the said questionnaire to a number of government authorities and private institutions in the countries of the Central American Isthmus.

In November, a WIPO official met with SIECA officials in Guatemala City to discuss further steps to be taken concerning the revision of the legal framework in the field of industrial property.

Also in November, the Sixth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus was organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Honduras,

SIECA and UNDP in Tegucigalpa. The participants came from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Discussions were held on the ongoing process of revision of the legal framework in the field of trademarks, patents, industrial designs and utility models, as well as on the further strengthening of administrative structures responsible for industrial property. It was unanimously agreed that further work on those matters should be concentrated in the joint activities to be carried out by WIPO and SIECA. The meeting was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Central American Institute for Research and Industrial Technology (ICAITI). In November, a WIPO official visited ICAITI and discussed with secretariat officials the possibilities of cooperation in the field of patent information services.

In December, a WIPO consultant on automation from Chile visited the ICAITI secretariat during the course of a mission in Guatemala. The consultant discussed the possibilities of designing and developing computer programs in connection with the establishment of a regional patent data bank for the countries of the Central American Isthmus.

Nutrition Institute for Central America and Panama (INCAP). In April, WIPO prepared and sent to INCAP a draft project document with proposals, including INCAP financial contributions, and recommendations for a two-year program on the exploitation of results from research and on the promotion of innovations. The proposals were accepted by INCAP in May 1986.

Also in April, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Guatemala City and Tegucigalpa to discuss and collect information from INCAP and the Central American Integration Bank (BCIE) on the financial mechanisms to be set up for the promotion of innovations effected by INCAP and the national institutions. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In June and December, two WIPO officials visited INCAP to discuss further steps with respect to joint activities in the field of promotion of innovations.

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). In April, a WIPO official visited Port of Spain to have discussions with the officials in charge of the establishment of the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) within the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean. The discussions centered on the plan of activities for 1986 and, in particular, on the possibilities of introducing automated methods for searching in the regional patent collection.

In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to advise ECLAC officials on the possibilities of using the computer programs

developed under the UNDP-financed country project of Venezuela also for the purposes of PIDU. The mission of the consultant was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November and December, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean to advise the technical staff of PIDU on the classification of patent documents and the building-up of a Caribbean patent collection to be used by PIDU. This mission was partially funded by the UNDP-financed regional project and by the EPO.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina. From January to December, a WIPO consultant from Argentina continued his mission on organization and management to the National Directorate of Industrial Property (DNPI) under the UNDP-financed country project. Also during the same period, two, and from October three, WIPO experts from Argentina (analyst-programmers) continued to develop specific aspects of the automated systems dealing with, *inter alia*, trademark searching, administrative procedures and the publications of the office.

In February, the Deputy Director of the Industrial Property Directorate of Paraguay visited the DNPI in Buenos Aires with a WIPO consultant from the United States of America to study the automated programs there. Those visits were funded by the UNDP-financed country project of Paraguay.

In April and May, a government official from Argentina undertook an advisory mission to Paraguay as a WIPO consultant.

In June, two WIPO officials visited Buenos Aires to discuss with government authorities and UNDP officials the use of a new government counterpart cash contribution to the UNDP-financed country project as well as matters relating to the cooperation offered by the DNPI to other Latin American industrial property offices in the field of computerization.

Also in June, the Director General of the National Institute for Standards and Technology (ITINTEC), Peru, visited the DNPI. The study visit was organized by WIPO.

In July, two WIPO consultants from Uruguay and the EPO visited the DNPI to discuss further with government authorities the elaboration of a draft manual on patent classification and examination among Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay under the subprogram executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI and carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In August, a WIPO consultant from Spain visited the DNPI in Buenos Aires and other government institutions and collected information as well as prepared several chapters of the feasibility study concerning the institutional and financial autonomy of the DNPI.

In September, the same consultant visited WIPO to discuss his report with WIPO officials. These missions were funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In October, WIPO organized a study tour for the Director of the DNPI of Argentina who visited the industrial property offices of Brazil, Spain, Germany (Federal Republic of) and the EPO headquarters in Munich, as well as WIPO. The study tour was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in October, one government official from Argentina undertook a mission to Mexico to advise and train the technical staff of the Mexican office in the reclassification of Mexican patent documents under the emergency program organized by WIPO.

In October and November, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited the DNPI to advise and train the technical staff on the classification, search and examination of patent applications in the mechanical field. This mission was financed by the EPO.

In December, the Director of DNPI and the Vice-Minister for Industrial Modernization of Argentina attended, respectively, the Fourth Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay and the First Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Industrial Property of the same countries in Montevideo. The attendance of the two government officials was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Brazil. In January, a Deputy Director General visited Rio de Janeiro to discuss the cooperation agreement between the Government and WIPO and the possibilities of a new UNDP-financed country project to develop further the patent information services of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) for industry and the research and development sectors of the country.

In March and April, a government official from Brazil undertook a mission to Guatemala as a WIPO consultant.

In April, two WIPO officials visited Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia to discuss and prepare with government and UNDP officials the project document for the UNDP-financed project mentioned above. The draft project document, after completion in Geneva, was submitted by WIPO to the Government in May 1986.

On the same occasion, discussions were held on WIPO-Brazil cooperation activities for 1986 and, in particular, on the arrangements for the Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries to be held in Rio de Janeiro within the framework of the said cooperation agreement.

In June, the Director General of ITINTEC, Peru, visited INPI. The study visit was organized by WIPO.

In October, the Director of the DNPI of Argentina visited INPI to discuss with government officials cooperation between the two industrial property offices and

to deliver a lecture in the Brazil-WIPO Course on Industrial Property for Developing Countries.

Also in October, a WIPO official visited Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia to discuss with government and UNDP officials the final plan of activities under the UNDP-financed country project for patent information services.

Also in October, two government officials from Brazil undertook a mission, within the framework of the emergency program organized by WIPO, to Mexico to advise and train the technical staff of the Directorate General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development in the reclassification of Mexican patent documents.

Chile. In February and March, two WIPO consultants from Chile undertook a mission to Panama to discuss the possibility of establishing automated systems to modernize the Industrial Property Department.

In March, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Guatemala.

Also in March, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited San Salvador.

Also in March, a Deputy Director General visited Santiago to deliver and discuss with the Government and UNDP a technical study containing recommendations concerning restructuring and automation of certain operations of the Industrial Property Department. The study, prepared by WIPO, was based on the mission report of two WIPO consultants from Argentina who visited Santiago in November 1985.

In March and April, a WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a one-month mission to advise and instruct the staff of the Industrial Property Department on the administration and classification of trademark applications. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In June, a tripartite review meeting on the UNDP-financed country project took place. A WIPO official visited Santiago to participate in that meeting to evaluate, together with government authorities and UNDP, the project activities undertaken so far and to discuss a possible extension of the project until 1988.

In July, two WIPO consultants from Uruguay and the EPO visited Santiago to discuss further with government authorities the elaboration of a draft manual on patent classification and examination for Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay under the subprogram executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI and carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In August, October and December, two WIPO consultants from Argentina visited Santiago to collect information and adopt the computer programs for the automation of trademark search and administrative procedures originally developed under the UNDP-financed country project of Argentina. Those missions were funded by the UNDP-financed country project of Chile.

In December, the Head of the Industrial Property Department and the Vice-Minister of Economic Reconstruction and Development of Chile attended, respectively, the Fourth Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay and the First Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Industrial Property of the same countries in Montevideo. The attendance of the two government officials was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Colombia. In October, a WIPO official visited Bogotá to discuss with government and UNDP officials a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system. In November, the WIPO official visited Bogotá and presented a draft project document for the said project to the government officials. Those two missions were financed under the UNDP Interregional Sectoral Adviser project.

In November, a WIPO consultant from Argentina undertook a mission to advise government officials on the possible development of computer programs for the automation of selected procedures of the industrial property administration. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Costa Rica. In February, two WIPO consultants from Chile undertook a mission to collect information and to advise the government authorities on a preliminary systems analysis of the automation of the operations of the Industrial Property Registry, in particular, in respect of trademark registrations.

In March, on the occasion of the course on copyright, jointly organized in San José by WIPO, the Government of Costa Rica and the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA), a Deputy Director General discussed with the government authorities aspects of a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the Industrial Property Registry.

In November, a government official participated, in Guatemala City, in an exhibition of local inventions and innovations and in the Seminar, also in Guatemala City, on the Role Played by Industrial Property in the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Innovation, organized by WIPO under the UNDP-financed country project of Guatemala. His participation was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in November, the Head of the Industrial Property Registry and another government official attended in Tegucigalpa the Sixth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Honduras, SIECA and UNDP.

Cuba. In October, one expert from Cuba undertook a mission to Mexico City to advise and train the tech-

nical staff of the Directorate General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development in the reclassification of Mexican patent documents within the framework of the emergency program organized by WIPO.

Ecuador. In April, on the occasion of the Second Symposium on Industrial Property for Judges of the Andean Countries organized by WIPO at the headquarters of the Andean Tribunal of Justice in Quito, the WIPO official attending the Symposium had discussions with government authorities concerning the process of accession of Ecuador to international treaties administered by WIPO.

El Salvador. From January to March, the WIPO national expert, funded by the UNDP-financed country project, continued with the study on systems analysis of the automation of industrial property operations, in particular patent searching.

In March, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited San Salvador to advise the Government on the completion of the study and on the recommendations derived from it. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In May, WIPO prepared and submitted to the Government and UNDP a complete plan of activities for 1986 under the extended UNDP-financed country project.

In June, a WIPO official visited San Salvador to evaluate the ongoing activities under the country project and to discuss with the government authorities and UNDP the continuation of the project.

Also in June, a government official from Paraguay undertook a mission to San Salvador to assist government officials of El Salvador in the preparation of a national week for the promotion of inventiveness and innovation.

In September, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited San Salvador to discuss further with government officials the possibilities of adapting computer programs developed under the UNDP-financed country project of Venezuela to the specific needs of the industrial property administration in El Salvador.

In October, a consultant from El Salvador undertook a mission to Mexico to advise and train the technical staff of the Directorate General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development in the reclassification of Mexican patent documents, within the framework of the emergency program organized by WIPO.

In November, a government official participated, in Guatemala City, in an exhibition for local inventions and innovations and in the Seminar on the Role Played by Industrial Property in the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Innovation organized by WIPO under the UNDP-financed country project of Guatemala. His participation was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in November, the Registrar of Intellectual Property and another government official attended in Tegucigalpa the Sixth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Honduras, SIECA and UNDP.

In December, a WIPO official visited El Salvador to discuss with government officials the new situation, created as a consequence of the earthquake which struck San Salvador in October 1986, in relation to the plan of activities undertaken within the UNDP-financed country project. A new program of activities for 1987 was discussed and agreed with the Government and UNDP officials.

Guatemala. From January to December, a WIPO national expert continued to deal with the coordination of project activities and to give advice on office management and organization under the UNDP-financed country project.

Also from January to December, two WIPO experts from Guatemala continued to deal with technical tasks concerning the processing of patent applications under the UNDP-financed country project.

In March, a WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a one-month mission to Guatemala to advise and instruct the staff of the Registry of Industrial Property on the administration, classification and searching of trademark applications.

Also in March, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Guatemala to advise the authorities on the installation and functioning of the computer programs for the automated search of trademarks, administrative control of patent and trademark applications and patent searching developed by the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela under the UNDP-financed country project and transferred to the Registry of Industrial Property of Guatemala under a cooperation agreement among Guatemala, Venezuela, the UNDP and WIPO. This mission was funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

In March and April, a government official from Brazil undertook a mission to Guatemala, as a WIPO consultant, on the examination and evaluation of transfer of technology and licensing contracts. This mission was funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

In June, a tripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project took place. A WIPO official visited Guatemala to evaluate together with the government authorities and UNDP the ongoing project activities and to discuss a work plan for future project activities.

Also in June, a government official from Paraguay undertook as a WIPO consultant a mission to Guatemala to assist the Government in the preparation of a national program to promote inventive activity in the country.

In November, the head of the Registry of Industrial Property and another government official attended in Tegucigalpa the Sixth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Honduras, SIECA and UNDP.

Also in November, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, an exhibition of inventions and innovations and a Seminar on the Role Played by Industrial Property in the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Innovation. The exhibition was opened by the President of the Republic of Guatemala, and the Seminar by the Minister of Economy. About 100 participants from government institutions, as well as industrial, research and business circles attended both the exhibition and the Seminar. The Seminar was organized with the cooperation of the Government of Guatemala, SIECA and UNDP. Lectures on several aspects of patent and trademark systems were given by the head of the Registry of Industrial Property, the President of the National Association of Industrial Property Agents, by two WIPO consultants from Mexico and Chile and by a WIPO official. Among the participants were invited representatives from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. In the exhibition, WIPO medals as well as other prizes offered by the private and public sectors in the country were awarded. The participation of the overseas lecturers in the Seminar as well as the representatives from other countries of the Central American Isthmus was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November and December, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela visited Guatemala City to continue work on the automation of trademark searching, administrative control of patent and trademark applications and patent searching. Those missions were funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

Honduras. In November, the Sixth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus was held in Tegucigalpa. The Meeting was organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Honduras, SIECA and UNDP. The Meeting was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in November, one government official participated, in Guatemala City, in an exhibition of local inventions and innovations and in the Seminar on the Role Played by Industrial Property in the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Innovation, organized by WIPO under the UNDP-financed country project in Guatemala. His participation was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in November, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Tegucigalpa to advise and assist in the reorganization and reclassification of patent documentation which should be integrated into the Caribbean

Patent Collection being established at the Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) of the ECLAC Office for the Caribbean. The mission was partially financed by EPO and the UNDP-financed regional project.

Mexico. In April, the Director General of Inventions, Trademarks and Technological Development of Mexico visited WIPO to discuss the emergency program organized by WIPO to help in the reestablishment of the office and in the long-term modernization of its functions. He attended an informal meeting with representatives of governments which had offered contributions within the framework of the emergency program. This visit was funded under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in April, a WIPO official visited Mexico City and continued the discussions with the Government and UNDP on the arrangements for the emergency program.

In July, a WIPO official visited Mexico City and discussed with government authorities and UNDP revision of the UNDP-financed country project and matters related to the implementation of the emergency program.

In September and October, 15 WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, France, Paraguay, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela and the EPO undertook a joint mission to help and advise in the reclassification of Mexican patent documents which were in a disorganized state as a direct consequence of the earthquake which struck Mexico City in September 1985; those missions were organized by WIPO in the framework of the emergency program. The missions of the consultants were financed by France, Paraguay, Switzerland, Venezuela, the EPO and the UNDP-financed country and regional projects.

In November, the Director General of Inventions, Trademarks and Technological Development of Mexico accompanied by another government official undertook a study tour of the industrial property offices of Brazil and Spain and WIPO to collect information and exchange views in connection with a study on the possible autonomy of the Directorate General of Inventions, Marks and Technological Development. The visits were funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in November, a WIPO consultant from Argentina visited Mexico City to give advice on the adaptation of computer programs, in the field of trademark searching, administrative procedures and publications, originally developed under the UNDP-financed country project of Argentina.

Nicaragua. In November, a government official participated, in Guatemala City, in an exhibition of local inventions and innovations and in the Seminar on the Role Played by Industrial Property in the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Innovation organized by

WIPO under the UNDP-financed country project of Guatemala. His participation was funded under the UNDP regional project.

Also in November, the head of the Industrial Property Registry and another government official attended in Tegucigalpa the Sixth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Honduras, SIECA and UNDP.

Panama. In February and March, two WIPO consultants from Chile, at present working under the UNDP-financed country project in Venezuela, undertook a mission to Panama to advise the government authorities on the automation of the operations of the Directorate General of the Industrial Property Registry.

In September, one of the WIPO consultants from Chile visited Panama to continue discussions on the recommendations made by WIPO concerning the above-mentioned automation of operations. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November, a government official participated, in Guatemala City, in an exhibition for local inventions and innovations and in the Seminar on the Role Played by Industrial Property in the Promotion of Inventive Activity and Innovation, organized by WIPO under the UNDP-financed country project of Guatemala. His participation was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In November, the Head of the Industrial Property Office and another government official attended in Tegucigalpa the Sixth Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Countries of the Central American Isthmus organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Government of Honduras, SIECA and UNDP.

Paraguay. In January and February, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America visited Asunción to advise and train local staff of the Directorate of Industrial Property in the various aspects of implementing a program for the automation of certain office functions, in particular those dealing with trademark searches and the control of administrative procedures. This mission was funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

In February, the Deputy Director of the Directorate of Industrial Property of Paraguay undertook a visit to the DNPI of Argentina to collect information on the design and functioning of the automated programs developed under the UNDP-financed country project. This mission, undertaken together with a WIPO consultant from the United States of America, was funded by the UNDP-financed country project of Paraguay.

Also in February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Asunción to advise the government authorities on the drafting of a new law on patents and industrial designs and to introduce a draft law on utility models prepared by WIPO at the request of the Government. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In March, a WIPO consultant from Denmark undertook a mission to Asunción to advise and instruct technical staff of the Directorate of Industrial Property on patent classification, search and examination. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in March, the final tripartite review meeting on the UNDP-financed country project took place in Asunción. A WIPO official attended the meeting and all parties expressed satisfaction with the results achieved by the project and, as a consequence, a new draft country project document on harmonized development of the systems related to industrial property, transfer of technology, technological information and promotion of national innovation was prepared by WIPO and sent to the Government and UNDP. The mission of the WIPO official was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In April and May, a government official from Argentina undertook a mission to Asunción as a WIPO consultant under the UNDP-financed country project, to advise the authorities on the automation program being developed for the Directorate of Industrial Property.

In July, the Government, UNDP and WIPO signed a new UNDP-financed country project for the development of the industrial property system and technical information services. From July to December, a WIPO consultant from Paraguay acted as national coordinator of the project.

Also in July, two WIPO consultants from Uruguay and the EPO visited Asunción to discuss further with government officials the elaboration of a draft manual on patent classification and examination for Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay under the subprogram executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI and carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

In September, two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Chile visited Asunción to continue their advice on the automation program being installed in the Directorate of Industrial Property. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In October and November, a WIPO consultant from the Federal Republic of Germany undertook a mission to advise and train the staff of the Directorate of Industrial Property on the classification and examination of patent applications in the mechanical field. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In November, a WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a mission to advise and train the staff of the

Directorate of Industrial Property on the classification and processing of applications for industrial designs. This mission was also funded under the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in November, two WIPO consultants from Argentina undertook a mission to discuss with government officials and to prepare a report on an institutional structure for the examination of transfer of technology contracts related to industrial property. This mission was financed under the UNDP-financed country project.

In November and December, a WIPO consultant from Mexico undertook a mission to advise the staff of Directorate of Industrial Property and specialists from other government institutions on the setting up of technical information services based on patent documentation. This mission was also funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in November and December, a WIPO consultant from Costa Rica undertook a mission to assist and train the staff of Directorate of Industrial Property in the processing and classification of trademarks applications. This mission was also funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In December, the Director of Industrial Property and the Vice-Minister of the State for Commerce participated in the Fourth Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay and in the First Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Industrial Property Matters in the same countries, respectively. The attendance of the two government officials was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Peru. In February, at the request of the Government, WIPO prepared a draft project document for the modernization of the industrial property administration and automation of some of its functions and sent it to the National Institute for Standards and Technology (ITINTEC).

In April, a WIPO official visited Lima to discuss with government authorities and UNDP the draft project document mentioned in the preceding paragraph and to advise the former on the processing of patent and trademark applications.

In June, the Director General of ITINTEC visited WIPO to discuss matters relating to the execution of the proposed UNDP-financed country project. He also visited the industrial property offices of Argentina and Brazil.

In July and August, a WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a mission to advise ITINTEC on the processing of trademark oppositions. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Trinidad and Tobago. In January, a WIPO consultant from Ireland completed his mission to Port of Spain to advise the Government on the drafting of a new industrial property law on patents, trademarks,

industrial designs, utility certificates and examination of transfer of technology contracts. This mission, which started in April 1985, was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In April, a WIPO official visited Port of Spain to discuss with the Government and UNDP further activities to be undertaken under the UNDP country project during 1986 and to advise the Government on the completion of the new draft law on industrial property. On that occasion, the official delivered a set of clause briefs on the provisions of the draft law prepared by WIPO.

In May, on the occasion of the National Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information, three WIPO officials discussed with the government authorities matters relating to the enactment of a draft patent law which was based on a draft prepared by WIPO.

Uruguay. From January to December, two technicians from Uruguay continued to undergo in-service training on patent processing at the Industrial Property Directorate. The cost of the training was covered by the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also from January to December, the national systems analyst continued to work in Montevideo on the implementation of computer programs developed under the UNDP-financed country projects in Argentina and Venezuela.

In May, the Government, UNDP and WIPO signed a new technical cooperation project for the development of the industrial property system and technical information services.

In June, a WIPO official visited Montevideo to discuss with government authorities and UNDP the execution of the new UNDP-financed country project.

Also in June, a WIPO consultant from Argentina together with a consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Montevideo to advise the Government on the selection of automation systems to apply and on the new computer equipment to purchase under the UNDP-financed country project.

In July, two WIPO consultants from Uruguay and the EPO visited the Industrial Property Directorate to discuss further the preparation of a draft manual on patent classification and examination for Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay under the subprogram executed by WIPO with the cooperation of ALADI and carried out with the four countries in the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project.

Also in July, a WIPO consultant from Brazil visited Montevideo to prepare an evaluation report on the first UNDP-financed country project which was completed in 1985.

In October, two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Chile undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed country project, to continue the adaptation of the computer programs to be installed in the Industrial Property Directorate. Those programs were originally

developed under the UNDP-financed country projects of Argentina and Venezuela.

Also in October, two government officials from Uruguay undertook a mission to Mexico to advise and train technical staff on the reclassification of Mexican patent documents, within the framework of the emergency program organized by WIPO.

In December, the same WIPO consultant from Argentina undertook a mission to continue his advice on the adaptation of the computer programs in the Industrial Property Directorate. This mission was also funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in December, the Director of the Industrial Property Directorate and the Vice-Minister for Industry and Energy of Uruguay, together with other government officials, participated in the Fourth Meeting of Directors of Industrial Property Offices of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay and the First Meeting of Vice-Ministers Responsible for Industrial Property Administrations in those countries, respectively. The Meetings were held in Montevideo.

Venezuela. From January to December, a UNDP-financed two-year country project on the modernization of the industrial property system, technical information services and promotion of innovations was initiated. A WIPO consultant from Chile continued to coordinate the activities under the new project. The cost is covered by the UNDP-financed country project.

In January, February, May, June, July, August, September, November and December, a WIPO consultant from Denmark provided training for the technical staff of the Industrial Property Registry on patent classification, search and examination. These missions were funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

In January, February, April, June, August, September, October and December, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook missions, under the UNDP-financed country project, to advise and train technical staff on computerization in the Industrial Property Registry. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

In April, a WIPO official visited Caracas to discuss the plan of activities for 1986 under the said project and the assistance that Venezuela and WIPO were providing to the industrial property offices of Guatemala and Uruguay.

In October, two government officials from Venezuela undertook a mission to Mexico to advise and train technical staff on the reclassification of Mexican patent documents, within the framework of the emergency program organized by WIPO.

In October and November, a WIPO consultant from EPO undertook a mission to advise and train the technical staff of the Industrial Property Registry on the classification, search and examination of patent applications in the chemical field. This mission was funded by EPO and the UNDP-financed country project.

In December, the first tripartite review under the new project was held in Caracas and attended by government, UNDP and two WIPO officials.

Interregional Sectoral Adviser

UNDP continued to fund the employment by WIPO of an Interregional Sectoral Adviser. The Adviser is fully under the instructions of WIPO.

In 1986, missions under the Interregional Sectoral Adviser project were undertaken to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

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

WIPO medals for inventors have been awarded since 1979. The purpose of the awards is to 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. Up to December 31, 1986, a total of 108 medals have been awarded to inventors and promoters of inventive activity from 29 countries.

In February, two WIPO medals were awarded at the 19th Philippine Inventors Week in Manila, Philippines. In March, WIPO medals were awarded at the 44th All-Japan Exhibition of School Children's Inventions in Tokyo, Japan, and at the exhibition "Invented in Sofia" in Sofia, Bulgaria. In April, three medals were awarded at the Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Technology to a woman inventor, a young inventor and to an inventor from a developing country.

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

Also in June, a Deputy Director General of WIPO presented a WIPO medal to a team of Hungarian inventors, at a ceremony in Budapest, for the best invention presented at the National Competition of Hungarian Inventors.

In August, a WIPO official presented a WIPO medal to a Chinese inventor for the best invention presented at the National Contest of Inventions of Children and Youth in Lanzhou, China and held discussions with officials of the China Association of Inventions concerning their proposal to hold an international exhibition of inventions in China in 1988.

In September, two WIPO medals were awarded at the Iceland Invention Exhibition in Reykjavik, Iceland.

In October, three WIPO medals were awarded to an outstanding scientist, an outstanding inventor and an outstanding woman inventor at a special ceremony in Wuhan, China.

Also in October, a WIPO medal was awarded to a team of Iraqi inventors at the Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control (COSQC) Week Ceremony in Baghdad, Iraq. Another WIPO medal was awarded at the International Exhibition "INVEX" in Brno, Czechoslovakia, to the outstanding invention useful for developing countries.

Also in October, a WIPO medal was awarded to the best invention presented at the Technology Fair in Domboshawa, Zimbabwe.

In November, a WIPO medal was awarded to the best invention presented at the Fifth National Excellent Inventions Exhibition in Seoul.

Also in November, two WIPO medals were awarded to the best inventor and the best young inventor at a special ceremony at the Competition of Young Inventors held on the occasion of the First Meeting of National Inventors in Guatemala City.

Also in November, a National Seminar on Technical Innovation and Industrial Property was organized jointly with the Government of the Congo in Brazzaville (see also above).

In December, a WIPO official presented a WIPO medal to a French inventor for the best invention with practical application in developing countries at the Exhibition of Creativity, Innovation and Enterprise Development held in Paris.

Also in December, a WIPO official presented a WIPO medal to a Belgian inventor also for the best invention with practical application in developing countries, at the Thirty-Fifth World Exhibition of Inventions held in Brussels.

In March, the *Directory of Associations of Inventors* was published in English and French.

In February, WIPO prepared and submitted, at the request of the President of the African Federation of Inventors Associations (AFIA), a draft of the Statutes of AFIA to the Federation.

In March, the President of AFIA visited WIPO and held discussions with a Deputy Director General and two WIPO officials concerning future cooperation between AFIA and WIPO.

In June, a Deputy Director General attended in Stockholm a symposium on the future of the International Inventors Awards (IIA) and the award ceremony, which was attended by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Sweden.

Also in June, a WIPO official attended the Annual General Assembly of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) in Stockholm.

Also in June, the Director General and a WIPO official attended the WIPO-IFIA International Conference on Inventions for Development in Stockholm. The 86 participants came from the following 29 countries and one intergovernmental organization: Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, India, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Soviet Union, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe, International Labour Organisation (ILO). Lectures were given by the official of WIPO, the President of IFIA, experts representing the IIA, Brazil, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

In August, a WIPO official participated in the Third All National Science Fair for Children and Young People in Lanzhou. On that occasion, the WIPO official presented, on behalf of the Director General, a WIPO gold medal to a young Chinese inventor.

Also in August, after participating in the Third All National Science Fair for Children and Young People in Lanzhou, the WIPO official visited Beijing and had discussions with the Chairman of the China Association of Inventions (CAI) on possible cooperation between WIPO and CAI.

In December, a Deputy Director General and another WIPO official met in New York with the Secretary General of the IIA to discuss the modalities of an evaluation of the IIA and a contribution by WIPO to that evaluation.

*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 the 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.

From January 1 to December 31, 1986, 429 search requests had been received from users in 40 developing countries: Argentina, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Saint Lucia, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and five intergovernmental organizations on behalf of their member countries: ARIPO, Caribbean Documentation Center (CDC), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), FASRC, United

Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In the same period, 444 search reports were delivered to developing countries. They were prepared by Australia (24), Austria (6), German Democratic Republic (57), Germany (Federal Republic of) (102), Finland (48), Japan (83), Sweden (35), Soviet Union (33) and the International Bureau of WIPO (56).

From the start of the program, in 1975, to December 31, 1986, 3,207 search requests were received from 74 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe; and nine international organizations on behalf of users in their member countries: Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO), ARCT, ARIPO, CDC, ECA, ESCAP, FASRC, OAPI, UNIDO.

From 1975 to December 31, 1986, 2,887 search reports were delivered. Seventy-six of the search reports were provided by Australia, 1,166 by Austria, 88 by Finland, 248 by the German Democratic Republic, 449 by Germany (Federal Republic of), 125 by Japan, 77 by the Soviet Union, 289 by Sweden, three by the United Kingdom and 38 by the EPO. In 328 cases, the International Bureau was able to provide search reports itself, mainly in using its own access to computerized data bases by courtesy of INPI (Paris) and Pergamon Infoline (London). The Chemical Abstracts Service of the American Chemical Society contributed to the establishing of one search report on a trial basis, using its data base.

In September, an agreement, renewable on an annual basis, was signed with the Government of Austria, under which 40 search reports would be provided.

Also in September, a protocol was signed with the Government of the Soviet Union, renewing the agreement on state-of-the-art searches.

From January 1 to December 31, 1986, 261 requests for copies of patent documents were received from 30 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe and, on behalf of their member

States, from two intergovernmental organizations: ARIPO and FASRC. Out of the 261 requests, 78 requests originated from a follow-up to a search report on the state-of-the-art and 183 requests were submitted directly by the users. A total of 2,962 copies of patent documents were requested and the International Bureau was able to satisfy virtually all the requests.

In cooperation with the industrial property offices of several donor countries, WIPO continued to supply, upon request by developing countries, free copies of specific patent documents. France, Switzerland and the United States of America contributed to this service by providing free copies of the requested patent documents whenever available in their collections of national and foreign patent documents. India, Spain, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom contributed to this service by providing free copies of their national patent documents.

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.

International Cooperation in the Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI). In 1986, WIPO received 12 search and examination requests from Zimbabwe and ESCAP (on behalf of the Philippines) and CDC (on behalf of Trinidad and Tobago) under the ICSEI program established on a trial basis in December 1983. These requests were transmitted to Austria, Germany (Federal Republic of) and the Soviet Union. During the same period, a total of 15 search and examination reports were received, also from Austria and the Soviet Union.

Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications. From January 1 to December 31, 1986, assistance in examining patent applications pending with ARIPO was requested in 28 cases. These reports were prepared or are being prepared by the industrial property offices of Canada, Germany (Federal Republic of), the Soviet Union and Sweden.

In February, volume IV of the *WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation*, with updates, was published in English and French. In December, a new set of updating pages was published.

Also in February, the final version of the *World Directory of Sources of Patent Information* was published in English and French.

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

In April, nine participants attended a Second Symposium (in Spanish) on Industrial Property for Judges from the Countries of the Central American

Isthmus, organized by WIPO, the Government of Costa Rica and ICAP in San José.

In May, 12 industrial property agents and lawyers attended a Workshop for Trainers in the Patent Field (in English), in Munich, organized by WIPO and the CDG; the participants came from Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Chile, Egypt, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, the Philippines and SIECA; the Workshop was followed by a visit to Berlin (West) and to WIPO; lectures were given by experts from the Federal Republic of Germany and by a WIPO official.

In October, a Regional Forum of Judges on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System organized jointly by WIPO and the judges of the Superior Courts of Pakistan, in association with LAWASIA and under the UNDP regional project, was held in Islamabad.

The Chief Justices, each accompanied by another judge, from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand participated in the Forum; China was represented by the Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court and another Chinese official, India by two judges and Malaysia by the Lord President and another judge.

The Director General of WIPO, a senior official of the Government of Australia, a lawyer from the United Kingdom and three WIPO officials also participated in the Forum.

In December, at the invitation of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, WIPO organized, with the assistance of the UNDP, a course on patent trial procedures in Beijing. This course was the second WIPO course of its kind in China to deal specifically with the role of legal proceedings in the enforcement of industrial property rights.

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. In the period covered by this report, Angola, the Central African Republic, China, Cyprus and Venezuela became members of the Permanent Committee, bringing the membership to 92 States: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philip-

pines, 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, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The tenth session of the Permanent Committee was held in Geneva in April. The following 67 States members of the Permanent Committee were represented: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia. In addition, the following eight non-member States attended: Bolivia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago. Five intergovernmental organizations (EPO, League of Arab States (LAS), OAPI, SIECA, UNDP) and three international non-governmental organizations (International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), IFIA, Licensing Executives Society (International) (LES) were also 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.

Numerous delegations emphasized the capital role of cooperation under the Permanent Program in the setting-up or modernization of the industrial property structures of their countries.

Certain delegations stressed that the industrial property system was mostly a tool to serve the economic development of developing countries in the technical, industrial and commercial fields. Consequently, the Permanent Program should emphasize such areas as access to technical information, promotion of inventive activity and exploitation of research findings, and licensing with the aim of facilitating the acquisition, by developing countries, of suitable technology and of

strengthening their ability to negotiate industrial property licenses. Greater attention should be paid to the production sector and to the establishment of links between the governmental institutions concerned and the production sector. Another priority area concerned the need to improve the understanding of the complex matters involved in the legal protection of advanced technologies, such as biotechnology and integrated circuits, and of computer software. Some delegations also said that programs and activities designed in this respect should not be mere corollaries of initiatives taken by developed countries, but should respond to a need for developing countries to examine the implications that the legal protection of advanced technologies might have on their economic development. In this context, they stated that initiatives in respect of these new fields of technology that might be envisaged within WIPO should be pursued taking fully into account that legitimate concern of developing countries.

The Permanent Committee considered that training and improved awareness of industrial property and its role remained one of the major priorities of the Permanent Program and should aim not only at the establishment or strengthening of institutions related to industrial property (including institutions concerned with the promotion of inventive activities and the dissemination of technical information, the institutions concerned with teaching industrial property (universities) and the judicial institutions), but also at the effective utilization of industrial property by all sectors concerned.

A number of delegations mentioned that WIPO activities in the field of patent information and documentation as an instrument of access to technological information should, in particular, improve the access of the production sector to and use of patent information. Certain delegations suggested that, in order to allow the Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) to carry out its work more effectively, the Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property should identify what were the areas of interest for developing countries in the field of patent information and documentation so as to enable the Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries of the PCPI to examine possible solutions in respect of the subjects so identified.

As regards activities for the promotion of inventive and innovative activity in developing countries, the Permanent Committee noted with satisfaction progress reports submitted by the International Bureau on a study on the patent management and licensing operations of research and development institutions in developing countries, and on a study on possible arrangements for the promotion of technological innovation in developing countries, and invited the International Bureau to pursue those studies.

The Permanent Committee expressed its satisfaction with the International Bureau's activities in support of cooperation among developing countries, and recom-

mended that the International Bureau pursue its efforts to increase the use of experts and institutions from developing countries and of the mechanisms of regional cooperation.

Finally, the Permanent Committee recommended that (i) in future, the report on its sessions be submitted to the WIPO Conference and that examination of the report be expressly mentioned in the draft agenda submitted by the Director General to that Conference; and (ii) the Permanent Committee should devote a part of some of its sessions to examining specific matters affecting the orientation or implementation of the Program; such matters could concern licensing, industrial property protection of new subject matter, patent documentation and information, utilization of human resources and institutions in the developing countries within the framework of the Permanent Program.

III. Governing Bodies

Assembly of the Madrid Union for the International Registration of Marks

In January, the Assembly of the Madrid Union met in extraordinary session in Geneva. The following States members of the Madrid Union were represented: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia. Four non-member States (Denmark, Greece, Ireland, United Kingdom), three intergovernmental organizations (European Free Trade Association (EFTA), Commission of the European Communities (CEC), Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities) and 12 non-governmental organizations (BMM, European Communities Trade Mark Practitioners' Association (ECTA), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), Association française des praticiens du droit des marques et des modèles (APRAM), AIPPI, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA), Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group (PTMG), Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation (TMPDF), Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE)) were also represented.

The only item of the agenda was: "Giving of directions to the International Bureau of WIPO concerning the preparation for a possible conference of revision."

After a thorough discussion of all the questions involved, the Assembly of the Madrid Union made the following unanimous decisions:

"(a) The International Bureau should prepare a study and draft provisions, with alternatives, for

- (i) establishing links between the Madrid system and optional regional systems,
- (ii) providing for a longer time limit for the notification of any provisional refusal of the effect of the international registration,
- (iii) allowing, as alternatives to the present fee system, also other fee systems,
- (iv) providing for a modified system of 'dependence' and 'central attack,' allowing in certain cases for the transformation of a cancelled international registration into national applications,
- (v) introducing English on the same level as French.

(b) The report containing the study and the draft provisions, with alternatives, should be submitted to the Working Group on Links between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark to which will be invited, as members, States members of the Madrid Union and States members of the European Communities that are not members of the Madrid Union and, as observers, the interested inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

(c) In the light of the results achieved in the said Working Group, the Assembly of the Madrid Union is going to decide on further procedure.

(d) If the progress of the work of the Working Group is going to be reviewed in an extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Madrid Union, the States members of the European Communities not members of the Madrid Union, as well as the interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should be invited as observers."

The language question gave rise to (conditional) reservations by the Delegations of Germany (Federal Republic of), Portugal and Spain.

Before the decisions referred to above were made, the Director General of WIPO suggested that all States members of the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property not mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d), above, should be invited as observers.

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO

From September 8 to 12, 1986, the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO held their seventeenth series of meetings in Geneva. The following 10 Governing Bodies held sessions:

- WIPO Coordination Committee;
- Paris Union Assembly;
- Paris Union Conference of Representatives;
- Paris Union Executive Committee;
- Berne Union Assembly;
- Berne Union Conference of Representatives;
- Berne Union Executive Committee;
- Madrid Union Assembly;

- IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly;
- PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly.

Delegations of the following 82 States participated in the meetings: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia. Nine intergovernmental organizations and five non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, GATT, Interim Committee for the Community Patent, Organization of African Unity (OAU), UN, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), AIM, AIPPI, European Broadcasting Union (EBU), ICC, International Federation of Translators (FIT).

The Governing Bodies paid a minute of silent tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Klaus Pfanner, former Deputy Director General, and of the late Mr. Claude Masouyé, former Director, Public Information and Copyright Department, of WIPO.

Director General's Address on the International Year of Peace. In 1982, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed 1986 to be the International Year of Peace. In 1985, the Governing Bodies of WIPO decided on several measures aimed at demonstrating the profound interest of WIPO in the International Year of Peace.

Amongst these was a speech which the Director General pronounced during the 1986 Governing Bodies.

The International Bureau also produced a special publication consisting of a collection of articles on the interrelationship between intellectual property and peace and issued a WIPO medal to commemorate the event; both the publication and the medal were distributed to the heads of the delegations of member States attending the Governing Bodies.

Commemoration of the Centenary of the Berne Convention. During discussions in the meeting of the

Assembly of the Berne Union, a number of delegations referred to the remarkable achievements of the Berne Convention during its first hundred years in the promotion of creativity. According to them, it was a time not only for honoring the wisdom and foresight of those whose efforts brought into existence the Berne Convention, but also for anticipating the future of the Convention with enthusiasm.

In particular, the Delegation of the United States of America informed the Assembly that the movement towards its country's adherence to the Berne Convention was stronger now than at any time in the past. The Convention had been transmitted in June 1986 by the President of the United States to the United States Senate for its advice and consent. The sole remaining question was the adoption of the appropriate legislation amending the 1976 Copyright Act to bring it into full compliance with the requirements of the 1971 Paris Act of the Berne Convention.

Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Paris Convention. After extensive consultations and discussions, the Assembly of the Paris Union decided that two consultative meetings would be held in January and February 1987, and May 1987, with the possibility of a third meeting in September 1987. Those meetings would deal only with the possible substantive content of a number of Articles in the Paris Convention. The Assembly also decided that at its 1987 session it would consider questions concerning the revision of the Paris Convention, including possible changes in the mechanisms of consultations, and whether or not to fix a date for the resumption of the sessions of the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the Paris Convention.

Preparations for a Possible Diplomatic Conference on the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Integrated Circuits. It will be recalled, in this context, that two meetings were held in 1986 (in February and in June). Consultants and experts participated in those meetings and had discussions on technical issues involved in the protection of integrated circuits.

During the Governing Bodies, preparations for a possible diplomatic conference on the conclusion of a treaty on such protection were discussed. The WIPO Coordination Committee and the Assembly of the Paris Union decided that any decision on the convocation of a diplomatic conference on integrated circuits should be postponed until the 1987 sessions of the Governing Bodies and that, in the meantime, the Director General should continue the preparations with the necessary studies and the convening of at least one session of an intergovernmental committee of experts, taking into account the necessary balance among all interested parties.

Preparations for a Possible Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Madrid Agreement (Marks). In

January, the Assembly of the Madrid Union met in an extraordinary session in Geneva (see above). The only topic discussed was the giving of directions to the International Bureau concerning the preparation of a possible diplomatic conference of revision. Also in January, and again in July, the Working Group on Links between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark met in Geneva. Discussions were based on a memorandum prepared by the Director General of WIPO entitled "Possible Protocols to the Madrid Agreement." It contained the drafts of two Protocols. Draft Protocol A aimed at modifying the Madrid Agreement so as to make the Agreement acceptable to the four States members of the European Community without being members of the Madrid Union (namely, Denmark, Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom). Draft Protocol B aimed at establishing a link between the Madrid Agreement and the future Community (European) trade mark, enabling the simultaneous use of the two systems.

Although in the Working Group it was not possible to agree on all the issues, a degree of progress was made that would seem to be sufficient to envisage seriously the convocation of a diplomatic conference for the adoption of texts along the lines of the two proposed Protocols.

During the sessions of the Governing Bodies, the Assembly of the Madrid Union had to pronounce itself on the question of whether such a diplomatic conference should be further prepared and convened. It was decided that the Working Group should, without any change in membership, hold a meeting during the first quarter of 1987. It was also decided that the Assembly of the Madrid Union would be called upon, during its ordinary session in September 1987, to take a decision on the desirability of holding a diplomatic conference in 1988 for the revision of the Madrid Agreement, and also on the organizational details of such a conference, should it be decided to hold it.

Simplification of the Structure and Streamlining of the Procedures of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Patent Information. The Governing Bodies endorsed the conclusions of the Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI), which met in the week preceding the sessions of the Governing Bodies. The conclusions were to the effect that the PCPI would pronounce itself later on the proposal of the Director General in this regard. At that time, the PCPI would also consider new proposals as well as several other matters including, *inter alia*, whether technical cooperation in the fields of trademarks and industrial designs should be organized, and certain proposals concerning developing countries.

The Permanent Committee felt that it should be given another opportunity to pronounce itself on the proposals before the competent Governing Bodies pronounce themselves in this regard.

Accession of Greece and Spain to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Given that it was possible to use the PCT for the purposes of obtaining a regional patent, such as a European patent, for all those States members of the regional system which are also PCT Contracting States, the accession to the PCT by Italy, effective in 1985, permitted the filing of an international application for a European patent for all States party to the European Patent Convention (EPC).

Greece and Spain had now become party to the EPC without, however, acceding to the PCT at the same time. Consequently, a declaration of the Assembly of the PCT Union urging those two States to join the PCT Union was discussed during the Governing Bodies, in order to restore the situation described in the preceding paragraph.

The Assembly unanimously declared that it would very much welcome the early accession to the PCT of Greece and Spain as well as of all the other countries not yet party to the PCT and invited those countries to join them in the PCT Union.

Furthermore, the Assembly unanimously declared its willingness to appoint the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain as an International Searching Authority under the PCT once all the conditions prescribed by the PCT and the Regulations thereunder are fulfilled, in particular, those which must be fulfilled by any office acting as an International Searching Authority.

Appointment of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) as an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). It was anticipated that, in October 1986, the authority to withdraw the reservation made by the United States of America under Article 64(1) of the PCT with the effect of excluding the applicability of Chapter II of the PCT, dealing with international preliminary examination, with respect to that country would be given and the necessary implementing legislation would be adopted by the United States Congress (both steps were taken in October 1986), so that the withdrawal of the reservation could be effected before the next ordinary session of the Assembly.

In order to avoid the need to convene an extraordinary session before the next ordinary session, the Assembly took the necessary measures which would allow the USPTO to act as an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT as soon as the said withdrawal is effective.

Staff Matters. The Coordination Committee gave favorable advice on the intention of the Director General to appoint Mr. Henry Olsson (national of Sweden) to the post of Director, Copyright and Public Information Department, and Mr. Richard Yung (national of France) to that of Director of the General Administrative Division. Mr. Olsson took up his duties in October, and Mr. Yung in November.

IV. Management and Supporting Activities

Missions. During the period under review, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in Austria, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Mexico, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland (Berne and Zurich), the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Missions were undertaken by Deputy Directors General to Angola, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Mongolia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland (Berne and Zurich), the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In addition to the missions referred to above, the following countries were visited by other officials or by consultants of WIPO: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierre Leone, Singapore, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

In July, the *WIPO Headquarters Building Subcommittee* held a meeting. The following eight States were represented: Argentina, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United States of America.

The Subcommittee made recommendations to the WIPO Coordination Committee in respect of a proposal of the Director General for certain modifications to one of the WIPO headquarters buildings (see document WO/CC/XX/2).

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 UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), 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 Geneva in July and in New York in October, the Organizational Committee and the 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) of the ACC and the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC); 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 science and technology for development.

In January, WIPO was represented at the 77th session of the Executive Council of the World Health Organization (WHO), in Geneva.

In January, WIPO was represented at the 7th session of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, in Geneva.

In January, in Addis Ababa, WIPO was represented at an interagency meeting convened for the preparation of a special session of the UN General Assembly on the African Economic Crisis, to be held in New York in May 1986. Its representative made a statement regarding the contribution of WIPO with respect to the problems facing Africa.

In January and December, a WIPO official attended UNDP Interagency Consultative Meetings, in New York.

In March, WIPO was represented at the 32nd session of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva.

In April, the Director General attended a meeting of heads of agencies and senior UN officials convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York.

In June, an official of WIPO participated in a meeting of the UNDP Task Force on Science and Technology which was held in Trieste, Italy. The meeting was organized within the framework of the preparations for the UNDP Regional Program for Europe in the fourth cycle (1987-1991). The meeting recommended the inclusion in the Regional Program of, *inter alia*, a project, to be executed by WIPO, on technological information services based on patent documents.

In June, a Deputy Director General and other officials of WIPO attended the 33rd UNDP Governing Council meeting in Geneva. On the occasion of the meeting, the new UNDP Administrator and other UNDP officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials.

In June, a WIPO official participated in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board meeting in Copenhagen.

In July, WIPO was represented at the Second Regular Session of 1986 of ECOSOC in Geneva. During that session, ECOSOC adopted by consensus a resolution commemorating the centenary of the Berne Convention.

In September, WIPO was represented at the 33rd session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board in Geneva.

Also in September, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Management Committee of the International Computing Centre in New York.

In October, a WIPO official attended the United Nations Interagency Meeting of Sales, Marketing and Publications Officers, which was held in Frankfurt in conjunction with the 38th Frankfurt Book Fair.

In October and November, WIPO was represented at the sixth session of the UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology in Geneva.

In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in reports concerning implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the question of Namibia, apartheid, assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, assistance to the Palestinian people, coordination of outer space activities, issues left unresolved at the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Mid-Decade Review on Implementation of the Vienna Program of Action for Science and Technology for Development, the establishment of a global network of scientific and technological information, economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and the International Year of Peace.

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 and 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.

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

New editions of the *WIPO General Information* brochure were issued in January in English and French.

WIPO Meetings

International Patent Classification (IPC) Union

Committee of Experts

Fifteenth Session
(Geneva, January 19 to 23, 1987)

NOTE*

The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its fifteenth session in Geneva from January 19 to 23, 1987.¹ Thirteen States, members of the Committee of Experts—Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America— and the European Patent Office (EPO) were represented at the session. The list of participants follows this Note.

This session was the third of a series of sessions of the Committee of Experts that 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 amendments affect three classes and 113 subclasses of the IPC and relate to the following areas:

Section A: 14 subclasses affected; they include, in particular, several subclasses of class A 61, dealing with medical and veterinary science, which were substantially revised;

Section B: three classes and 34 subclasses affected; they include, in particular, subclass B 41 J, dealing with selective printing mechanisms;

Section C: 18 subclasses affected; they include, in particular, subclasses of class C 05, dealing with fertilizers;

Section D: two subclasses affected;

Section E: five subclasses affected; they include, in particular, subclass E 04 B, dealing with general building constructions, which was substantially revised;

Section F: 16 subclasses affected;

Section G: 13 subclasses affected; they include, in particular, subclass G 03 C, dealing with photosensitive compositions, which was substantially revised;

Section H: 11 subclasses affected; they include, in particular, subclass H 01 L, dealing with semiconductor devices.

The Committee of Experts endorsed (in respect of IPC matters) the modified PCPI Program for the 1986-1987 biennium.

The Committee of Experts adopted the revised text of the "Guidelines for the Organization of Search Files Based on the IPC."

The Committee of Experts discussed the further development of the IPC and agreed that, even though an acceptable basic scheme now exists in the IPC, the enormous influx of new patent documents each year necessitates a revision of the IPC in areas that relate to existing technologies, in addition to providing for new technologies, in order to improve the IPC as a universal search tool and to maintain the IPC as a viable classification and search system.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

I. Member States

Denmark: S. Simonsen. Finland: H. Lommi. France: M. Lyon; A. de Pastors. Germany (Federal Republic of): K. Molewski. Japan: A. Nakamura; Y. Masuda. Netherlands: S. de Vries. Norway: O. Os. Soviet Union: L. Bandourina. Spain: D. Vila Robert. Sweden: J. von Döbeln. Switzerland: E. Caussignac. United Kingdom: G. Lindsey. United States of America: T. Lomont.

II. International Organization

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

* Prepared by the International Bureau.

¹ For a Note on the fourteenth session, see *Industrial Property*, 1986, p. 112.

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

III. Officers

Chairman: M. Lyon (France). *Vice-Chairmen:* G. Lindsey (United Kingdom); T. Lomont (United States of America). *Secretary:* B. Hansson (WIPO).

IV. International Bureau of WIPO

P. Claus (*Director, Classifications and Patent Information Division*); B. Hansson (*Head, Patent Classification Section, Classifications and Patent Information Division*); A. Sagarminaga (*Senior Patent Classification Officer, Patent Classification Section*).

Studies

Recent Trends in the Industrial Property Field in Tunisia and in the Other Maghreb Countries and Their Effects on Future Development

N. MEZGHANI*

Books and Articles

Book Reviews

Trademark and Unfair Competition Law of Japan, by T. Doi. AIPPI Japan, Tokyo, 1980.—276 pages.

This book, which is written in very clear English and which has an most attractive presentation, is intended, as Professor Doi says in his foreword, for businessmen and lawyers who are involved in international business transactions and who need to have information on the development of trademark and unfair competition law in Japan. The work clearly benefits from the author's experience as a professor of law at Waseda University as it also provides excellent material for the teaching of Japanese trademark and unfair competition law.

The book is a digest of cases which are divided up, for the convenience of the reader, as follows: 19 cases on the registrability of trademarks; 11 cases on trademark infringement; nine cases decided under the Unfair Competition Prevention Law; and 11 cases involving other forms of unfair competition, such as defamation, design infringement, copyright infringement, infringement of the right to publicity and importation of patented products. In addition, there is an introductory chapter which outlines Japanese trademark and unfair competition law.

Since Japan is not a common law jurisdiction having a large common law jurisprudence which may be consulted in order to find answers to specific legal questions, a case book such as this book provides the best legal reference material. The book enables the reader to see the kinds of positions likely to be taken by the Patent Office, and the leading cases relating to unfair competition law provide guidance in an area which is only regulated by statute in very general terms. Clearly this book more than adequately serves its objectives and will be very useful to all those who need to have information on these important fields of Japanese law.

CR

The Patent Cooperation Treaty—A New Era, edited by Professor J. Lahore. Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary College, University of London, 1986.—46 pages.

The papers collected in this book were originally prepared for a one-day seminar in London in November 1985, organized by the Intellectual Property Property Unit of the Centre for Commercial Law Studies of Queen Mary College, University of London, in cooperation with the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents and WIPO.

Papers were presented by the head of the patent department of a company and by officials from the United Kingdom Patent Office and WIPO. They outline the major changes to the system of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in 1985 and their advantageous effects, as well as the functions of an office (the UK Patent Office) under the PCT. Further, most interesting papers describe experience of the PCT by a user of the system who sums up that "our experience with the PCT is that it is an extremely cost effective, simple and flexible tool for the filing of applications where many countries are involved." This paper is supplemented by an analysis of the PCT as a tool for modern patent management and a very detailed listing of various advantages for applicants. The book should be of interest to all those involved in patenting in foreign countries. It contains useful information for users of the PCT system.

BB

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1987

- March 30 to April 3 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on General Information
- April 6 and 7 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)
- April 27 to 30 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits (Third Session)
- May 4 to 15 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Search Information
- May 5 to 8 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property
- May 11 to 13 (Geneva) — Vienna Union: Working Group on the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks
- May 11 to 15 (Paris) — Committee of Governmental Experts on Dramatic, Choreographic and Musical Works (convened jointly with Unesco)
- May 18 to 23 and 26 (Geneva) — Consultative Meeting on the Revision of the Paris Convention (Third Session)
- May 25 to 29 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Protection Against Counterfeiting (Second Session)
- May 28 (Geneva) — WIPO Coordination Committee (Extraordinary Session)
- June 11 to 19 (Washington) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Groups on Special Questions and on Planning
- June 15 and 16 (Geneva) — Symposium on Effective Protection of Industrial Property Rights
- June 22 to 26 (Geneva) — Madrid Union: Working Group on Links Between the Madrid Agreement and the Proposed (European) Community Trade Mark
- June 22 to 30 (Geneva) — Berne Union: Executive Committee (Extraordinary Session) (sitting together, for the discussion of certain items, with the Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention)
- June 29 to July 3 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on Biotechnological Inventions and Industrial Property (Third Session)
- July 1 to 3 (Geneva) — Rome Convention: Intergovernmental Committee (Ordinary Session) (convened jointly with ILO and Unesco)
- September 2 to 4 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Patent Information for Developing Countries
- September 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI) and PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)
- September 14 to 19 and 22 (Geneva) — Consultative Meeting on the Revision of the Paris Convention (Fourth Session)
- September 21 to 30 (Geneva) — Governing Bodies (WIPO General Assembly, Conference and Coordination Committee; Assemblies of the Paris, Madrid, Hague, Nice, Lisbon, Locarno, IPC, PCT, Budapest, TRT, Vienna 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): Ordinary Sessions
- October 5 to 9 (Geneva) — Committee of Governmental Experts on Works of Applied Art (convened jointly with Unesco)
- November 2 to 6 (Geneva) — Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Certain Provisions in Laws for the Protection of Inventions (Fourth Session)
- November 23 to December 4 (Geneva) — Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI): Working Group on Search Information
- December 7 to 11 (Geneva) — Committee of Governmental Experts on the Printed Word (convened jointly with Unesco)

UPOV Meetings

1987

- March 31 and April 1 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
- April 2 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee
- June 2 to 4 (Bamberg) — Technical Working Party for Vegetables
- June 10 to 12 (Copenhagen) — Technical Working Party on Automation and Computer Programs
- June 23 to 25 (Geneva) — Technical Working Party for Agricultural Crops
- October 13 and 14 (Geneva) — Technical Committee
- October 15 and 16 (Geneva) — Administrative and Legal Committee
- October 17 (Geneva) — Subgroup on Biotechnology

October 19 (Geneva) — Consultative Committee

October 20 (Geneva) — Meeting with International Organizations

October 21 and 22 (Geneva) — Council

Other Meetings Concerned with Industrial Property

1987

June 1 to 5 (Vienna) — European Patent Organisation: Administrative Council

June 7 to 11 (Dublin) — Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property: Congress

June 8 to 12 (Sofia) — Bulgarian Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property: International Symposium on Protection of Industrial Property and Promotion of Economic Cooperation

June 16 to 19 (Strasbourg) — Center for the International Study of Industrial Property: Seminar on Licensing and the Transfer of Technology (first module: License Contracts and the Transfer of Technology)

July 20 to 22 (Cambridge) — International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property: Annual Meeting

September 4 to 6 (Stockholm) — International League for Competition Law: *Journées d'études*

September 22 to 25 (Strasbourg) — Center for the International Study of Industrial Property: Seminar on Licensing and the Transfer of Technology (second module: Strategy and Procedures for the Transfer of Technology)

December 7 to 11 (Munich) — European Patent Organisation: Administrative Council

1988

June 27 to July 1 (Cannes) — International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys: World Congress

September 15 to 18 (Angers) — International League for Competition Law: 30th Congress