

Published monthly
Annual subscription:
210 Swiss francs
Each monthly issue:
26 Swiss francs

Geneva
1st Year – No. 3
March 1995

(Industrial Property
34th Year – No. 3)

(Copyright
31st Year – No. 3)

Industrial Property and Copyright

Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

Contents

NOTIFICATIONS CONCERNING TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO		
Berne Convention. Accession: Georgia	139	
REGISTRATION SYSTEMS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO		
Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)		
The PCT in 1994	139	
Madrid Union		
The Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Union in 1994	145	
Hague Union		
The Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Union in 1994	149	
Lisbon Union		
The Lisbon (Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration) Union in 1994	151	
WIPO ARBITRATION CENTER		
Conference on Rules for Institutional Arbitration and Mediation (Geneva, January 20, 1995) .	152	
ACTIVITIES OF WIPO SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES		
Africa	153	
Arab Countries	154	
Asia and the Pacific	154	
Latin America and the Caribbean	155	
Development Cooperation (in General)	156	
WIPO Medals	156	
ACTIVITIES OF WIPO SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION TO MARKET ECONOMY		157
OTHER CONTACTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO WITH GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		157

[Continued overleaf]

WIPO 1995

Any reproduction of official notes or reports and translations of laws or agreements published in this review is authorized only with the prior consent of WIPO.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS	160
SELECTED WIPO PUBLICATIONS	160
CALENDAR OF MEETINGS.....	161

**INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES
(INSERT)**

Editor's Note

EL SALVADOR

Law on the Promotion and Protection of Intellectual Property (Decree No. 604, of July 15, 1993) Text 1-001

PERU

Law on the Organization and Functions of the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI) (Decree-Law No. 25868, of November 18, 1992)..... Text 1-002

**COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBORING RIGHTS LAWS AND TREATIES
(INSERT)**

Editor's Note

POLAND

Law of February 4, 1994, on Copyright and Neighboring Rights Text 1-01

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO

Berne Convention

Accession

GEORGIA

The Government of Georgia deposited, on February 16, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at

Paris on July 24, 1971, and amended on September 28, 1979.

Georgia has not heretofore been a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works ("Berne Union"), founded by the Berne Convention.

The Berne Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Georgia, on May 16, 1995. On that date, Georgia will become a member of the Berne Union.

Berne Notification No. 164, of February 16, 1995.

Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

The PCT in 1994

General

New Contracting States. As a result of the entry into force of the PCT in 1994 in respect of China and the deposit of instruments of accession or of declarations of continued application of the PCT in 1994, the following countries became bound by the PCT on the dates given, bringing the number of Contracting States to 77: Armenia, on December 25, 1991; China, on January 1, 1994; Estonia, on August 24, 1994; Georgia, on December 25, 1991; Iceland, on March 23, 1995; Kenya, on June 8, 1994;

Kyrgyzstan, on December 25, 1991; Liberia, on August 27, 1994; Lithuania, on July 5, 1994; Mexico, on January 1, 1995; Republic of Moldova, on December 25, 1991; Singapore, on February 23, 1995; Slovenia, on March 1, 1994; Swaziland, on September 20, 1994; Tajikistan, on December 25, 1991; Trinidad and Tobago, on March 10, 1994; Uganda, on February 9, 1995.

Application of Rule 32 of the PCT Regulations in Certain Successor States. In 1994, in accordance with the above Rule, the International Bureau sent notifications to the applicants (or agents of applicants) of some 79,000 international applications under the PCT—having international filing dates

between those that were relevant—informing them of the possibility of requesting, within three months from the date of mailing of the notifications, the extension of the effects of such applications to Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Slovakia and Uzbekistan. The States concerned and the numbers of requests for extension of the effects received by the International Bureau in 1994 were as follows: Belarus, 788; Georgia, 33; Kazakhstan, 5; Ukraine, 1; Uzbekistan, 523 (total: 1,350).

Administration

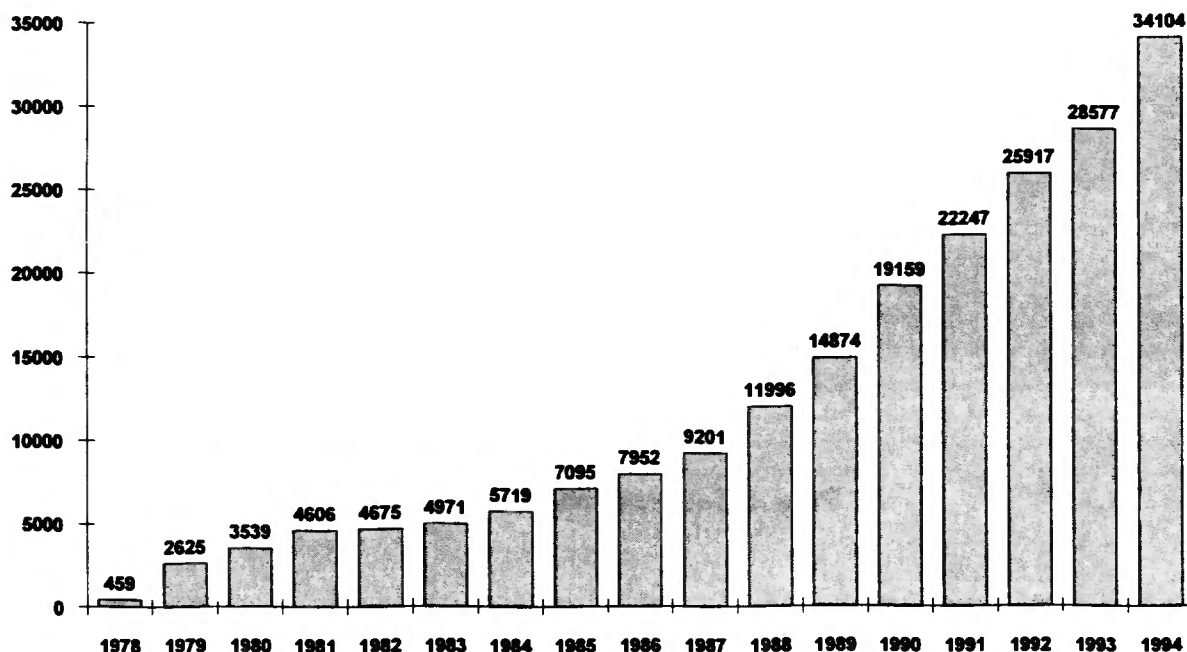
On January 1, 1994, the International Bureau began its operations as a receiving Office for international applications filed by residents or nationals of PCT Contracting States, pursuant to the decision

taken by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its September 1993 session. At the end of 1994, the International Bureau had received 447 international applications filed with it as a receiving Office under the PCT, including 107 that benefited from a new procedure for transmittal by “non-competent” receiving Offices to the International Bureau in its capacity as receiving Office, with the date of receipt by the non-competent receiving Office being treated as the international filing date.

In 1994, the International Bureau received the “record copies”¹ of 34,104 international applications from “receiving Offices,” that is, Offices with which the international applications are filed. This represented an increase of 19.34% over the corresponding figure in 1993.

The number of record copies received by the International Bureau in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations is as follows:

Number of Record Copies Received Since 1978



The following table shows the countries of origin of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau in 1994, and the corresponding percentages:

<i>Record Copies Received* Number</i>	<i>Country of Origin of the Applicant</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
14,798	United States of America*	43.39
4,294	Germany*	12.59
3,212	United Kingdom*/**	9.42
2,290	Japan*	6.71
1,631	France*	4.78
1,250	Sweden*	3.67
803	Australia*	2.35
780	Netherlands*	2.29

¹ A “record copy” is the true copy of an international application filed with a “receiving Office” and transmitted to the International Bureau.

748	Canada*	2.19
640	Switzerland*/***	1.88
592	Finland	1.74
523	Denmark*	1.53
518	Italy*	1.52
343	Russian Federation*	1.01
258	Austria*	0.76
216	Norway*	0.63
205	Belgium*	0.60
190	Republic of Korea*	0.56
147	New Zealand*	0.43
142	Spain	0.42
98	China	0.29
76	Ireland	0.22
75	Hungary*	0.22
48	Brazil*	0.14
42	Luxembourg*	0.12
28	Greece*	0.08
27	Czech Republic	0.08
27	Ukraine*	0.08
23	Poland	0.07
20	Slovenia	0.06
13	Bulgaria	0.04
13	Portugal	0.04
9	Romania	0.03
5	Belarus*	0.01
5	Slovakia	0.01
4	Sri Lanka*	0.01
3	Barbados*	0.01
3	Monaco	0.01
1	Armenia	< 0.01
1	Georgia	< 0.01
1	Kazakhstan	< 0.01
1	Lithuania*	< 0.01
1	Trinidad and Tobago*	< 0.01
Total: 34,104		100.00

* The record copies were received from the national Office of the country or from the International Bureau acting as receiving Office. Residents of the following countries filed international applications with the International Bureau acting as receiving Office: Australia (3), Austria (2), Barbados (3), Belarus (3), Belgium (2), Brazil (2), Canada (23), Denmark (5), Finland (1), France (19), Germany (19), Greece (1), Hungary (1), Ireland (5), Italy (9), Japan (11), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (9), Netherlands (85), New Zealand (1), Norway (4), Republic of Korea (3), Russian Federation (4), Sri Lanka (4), Sweden (7), Switzerland (79), Trinidad and Tobago (1), Ukraine (1), United Kingdom (18), United States of America (109). Moreover, nationals and residents of the following countries can file either with the European Patent Office (EPO) or with their national Offices (the figures appearing below in brackets after the name of the country are the numbers of record copies received from the national Office concerned (before the slant) and from the EPO (after the slant)): Austria (201/55), Belgium (96/107), Denmark (500/18), France (1,529/83), Germany (1,543/2,732), Greece (25/2), Ireland (60/11), Italy (225/284), Luxembourg (2/31), Monaco (1/2), Netherlands (363/332), Portugal (12/1), Spain (135/7), Sweden (1,221/22), Switzerland/Liechtenstein (247/314), United Kingdom (2,857/337). Thus, the total number of record copies received from the EPO as receiving Office was 4,338, which represents 12.72% of the total number of record copies received.

** Includes figures for Hong Kong and the Isle of Man, since the national Office of the United Kingdom also acts as receiving Office for residents of Hong Kong and the Isle of Man.

*** Includes figures for Liechtenstein, since the national Office of Switzerland also acts as receiving Office for nationals and residents of Liechtenstein.

In 1994, the average number of designations made per international application was 19.5 (in 1993: 13.7). These designations had the effect of national or regional applications in an average of 38.7 Contracting States per international application, so that the 34,104 record copies received had the effect of some 1,320,000 national applications. The average number of designation fees payable, however, was 19.45 (in 1993: 19.66). This difference is due to the fact that, where several countries are designated for a

regional (European, ARIPO or OAPI) patent, only one designation fee has to be paid. The difference also reflects the fact that applicants eliminate some of the designations originally made—at no cost at the time of filing—by the time they pay the designation fees, a natural effect of the PCT procedure. However, in view of the fact that any designation beyond 10 is free of charge, the actual average number of designation fees paid was 6.67. Thus, many applicants took advantage of the possibility of designating any number of additional States free of charge provided that 10 designation fees have been paid. In 1994, European patents were sought in 32,823 international applications, which represents 96.24% (in 1993: 28,155 = 98.52%) of the total. As from July 1, 1994, designations may be made for patents having effect in those States party to the Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs Within the Framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) that are also Contracting States of the PCT (namely, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Swaziland and, as from February 9, 1995, Uganda). The number of applications containing more than 10 designations was 14,125 (41.41%).

The table on the next page shows the total number of designations made in international applications the record copies of which were received in 1994, broken down according to the designated States and the number of times a Contracting State is designated per 100 international applications (expressed as a percentage).

<i>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection*</i>	<i>Designated State</i>	<i>Percentage*</i>
43,857	United Kingdom	128.60
43,636	Germany	127.95
42,831	Sweden	125.59
42,722	Netherlands	125.27
42,686	Switzerland**	125.16
42,676	Spain	125.13
42,665	Denmark	125.10
42,651	Austria	125.06
42,524	Portugal	124.69
42,446	Luxembourg	124.46
32,814	France	96.22
32,700	Italy	95.88
32,588	Belgium	95.55
32,555	Greece	95.46
32,551	Ireland	95.45
32,535	Monaco	95.40
29,413	Japan	86.25
25,084	Canada	73.55
20,306	Australia	59.54
20,032	United States of America	58.74
19,725	Republic of Korea	57.84

* Two designations are counted where a member State of a regional patent system (ARIPO or EPO) is designated both for the national protection and for a regional (ARIPO or EPO) patent, which explains why the percentage given for some States is above 100%.

** Includes the simultaneous designation of Liechtenstein.

<i>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection*</i>	<i>Designated State</i>	<i>Percentage*</i>
15,998	Sudan	46.91
15,976	Brazil	46.84
15,972	Malawi	46.83
15,572	Russian Federation	45.66
15,571	Norway	45.66
15,625	China	45.82
15,418	Finland	45.21
14,629	Poland	42.90
14,586	New Zealand	42.77
14,527	Hungary	42.60
14,483	Czech Republic	42.47
13,712	Ukraine	40.21
13,700	Slovakia	40.17
13,246	Romania	38.84
13,077	Bulgaria	38.34
12,623	Belarus	37.01
12,453	Kazakhstan	36.51
12,448	Sri Lanka	36.50
12,380	Barbados	36.30
12,350	Mongolia	36.21
12,322	Madagascar	36.13
12,294	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	36.05
12,156	Viet Nam	35.64
12,144	OAPI***	35.61
11,290	Latvia	33.10
11,105	Uzbekistan	32.56
8,857	Kenya	25.97
7,944	Slovenia	23.29
7,476	Georgia	21.92
7,194	Trinidad and Tobago	21.09
7,063	Republic of Moldova	20.71
7,053	Kyrgyzstan	20.68
7,044	Tajikistan	20.65
4,883	Armenia	14.32
4,757	Lithuania	13.95
2,363	Swaziland	6.93
2,134	Estonia	6.26
1,924	Liberia	5.64

*** Includes the simultaneous designation of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

The languages of filing of the international applications the record copies of which were received in 1994 by the International Bureau and the corresponding percentages were as follows:

<i>Language of Filing</i>	<i>Number of Applications</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
English	23,340	68.44
German	4,848	14.21
Japanese	2,160	6.33
French	1,768	5.18
Swedish	620	1.82
Russian	366	1.07
Finnish	319	0.94
Danish	174	0.51
Dutch	170	0.50
Spanish	135	0.40
Norwegian	110	0.32
Chinese	94	0.28
Total:	34,104	100.00

In 1994, 23,133 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT were filed with the Offices listed below, which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEA). This represented an increase of 15.69% over the corresponding figure for 1993. In the following table, those demands are broken down according to the IPEA that received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are given.

<i>IPEA</i>	<i>Number of Demands</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
EPO	12,261	53.00
United States of America	7,578	32.76
Sweden	1,575	6.81
Australia	732	3.16
Japan	730	3.16
Austria	116	0.50
Russian Federation	109	0.47
China*	30	0.13
United Kingdom**	2	0.01
Total:	23,133	100.00

* The Chinese Patent Office started acting as an IPEA on January 1, 1994.

** The United Kingdom Patent Office ceased to act as an IPEA in respect of demands for international preliminary examination made on or after June 1, 1993.

The growth of 15.69% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in 1994 compared with 1993 can be attributed to the fact that most of the Contracting States can now be elected for international preliminary examination and that applicants are more and more aware of the advantages of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT, which provides an opinion on whether the invention meets the PCT criteria for patentability and postpones by 10 more months the beginning of the national or regional procedures.

Use of Computers

The DICAPS ("Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System") project was designed to satisfy the following general requirements: storage, consultation and retrieval of application files (files will no longer exist in paper form but will gradually be replaced by optical discs); automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of *PCT Gazette* pages; automatic printing of pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of pamphlets on optical media, in particular on CD-ROMs. The first module of the second phase (automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of *PCT Gazette* pages) entered into operation in June 1994. The system will become fully operational in March 1995.

The DICAPS system provides:

(i) more efficient storage of the application files by recording on optical discs the approximately 8.55 million pages of the 85,000 current paper files in the Compactus;

(ii) simpler organization of workflows, ensuring that documents and files are distributed automatically to the appropriate staff members in due time;

(iii) improvements in the production of the *PCT Gazette* and pamphlets by the use of computer-controlled composition and computer-controlled high-speed printers that are expected to produce over 6,000,000 pages per month;

(iv) simpler and cheaper production and distribution to national administrations and to customers of copies of the PCT pamphlets, digital copies of which will be retrieved from the optical discs, electronically sorted and printed on the high-speed printers.

PCT CD-ROM Products. The International Bureau continued improving its program of distribution and dissemination of industrial property information relating to its activities using optical storage media, more particularly CD-ROMs (SPACE-WORLD series).

All international applications published since 1978 are available in CD-ROM format in the SPACE-WORLD series (a total of some 400 CD-ROMs). The CD-ROMs containing international applications published between 1978 and 1989 may be obtained from WIPO, whereas the CD-ROMs containing the international applications published from 1990 onwards are sold by the European Patent Office (EPO) in Vienna.

CD-ROM Workstations for PCT Contracting States. Pursuant to a decision of the Assembly of the PCT Union, in 1990, to offer the national office of each PCT Contracting State a workstation for reading and printing published international applications on CD-ROM free of charge, most of the offices concerned have accepted the offer and received the workstation. For new Contracting States the decision is implemented on the accession of the State concerned.

EASY Project. In 1993, WIPO was invited by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) and the EPO to participate in the three Offices' ongoing trilateral cooperation on the Electronic Application System (EASY) project.

Under the EASY project, the USPTO is developing software that will enable applicants to prepare European, United States and international (PCT) applications electronically. While the ultimate aim of the EASY project is to achieve complete on-line electronic filing, leading to the elimination of paper

filing, the project aims initially to develop a means of making electronic filings on diskettes. Significant benefits and savings for applicants and patent offices are expected to result from the preparation of patent applications using the EASY system, including immediate validation of data as they are entered, the use of help screens, a reduction in the amount of paper used, and more streamlined and better-quality publication of patent applications. It should be noted that the JPO already has an electronic filing system.

In 1994, discussions were held between officials of WIPO, the EPO, the USPTO and the JPO in Geneva, Munich, New York, Paris, The Hague, Tokyo and Washington, D.C., on technical cooperation in the field of patent documentation and processing, in particular via electronic media.

Information and Promotion Services

Publications. The fortnightly publication of the *PCT Gazette*, in separate English and French editions, continued in 1994. In addition to a substantial volume of information of a general character concerning new Contracting States and the requirements of the various offices and international authorities, the *PCT Gazette* included entries relating to the 30,003 (in 1993, 26,090) international applications that were published in 1994 in the form of PCT pamphlets (in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian or Spanish, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issue of the *PCT Gazette*. As from January 5, 1995, the *PCT Gazette* became a weekly publication.

Computer equipment was installed in the WIPO Publications Sales and Distribution Unit, which allowed copies of PCT pamphlets to be printed on request from jukeboxes containing SPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs, using software developed by the United Kingdom Patent Office. The computerized system also allowed invoices to be printed for a range of publications sold by the International Bureau. Over 30,000 PCT pamphlets (of an average of 30 face prints each) were printed on demand from the jukeboxes in 1994.

The number of international applications published in 1994 as pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages is as follows:

<i>Language of Publication</i>	<i>Number of Applications</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
English	21,959	73.19
German	4,281	14.27
Japanese	1,884	6.28
French	1,520	5.07
Russian	240	0.80
Spanish	91	0.30
Chinese	28	0.09
Total:	30,003	100.00

Two special issues of the *PCT Gazette*, containing consolidated general information relating to Contracting States, national and regional offices and international authorities, were published in 1994 (No. 01/1994 and No. 16/1994).

The *PCT Applicant's Guide*, a loose-leaf handbook for users of the PCT system, continued to be regularly updated by the International Bureau.

The leaflet entitled *Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)* was updated and made available, on a regular basis and free of charge, in English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese and Spanish.

In March 1994, the first issue of the *PCT Newsletter*, providing up-to-date news for users of the PCT, was published and distributed to all industrial property offices of the States party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, all subscribers to the *PCT Applicant's Guide* and all applicants or agents of applicants who had filed several international applications under the PCT since 1991. It contains information on the essential items included in the general part of the *PCT Gazette* and supplements the *PCT Applicant's Guide* with practical advice for applicants and agents, a list of forthcoming PCT seminars, consolidated tables of PCT fees in various currencies and other items of general interest. It also includes tear-out provisional sheets for easy inclusion, until the next update, of certain important changes in the *PCT Applicant's Guide*. In 1994, the *PCT Newsletter* was published once a month in English. On December 31, 1994, there were 2,568 subscribers.

Training and Promotion. In 1994, 52 information and training seminars on the promotion and use of the PCT (representing over 100 training days for over 2,100 persons) were organized for government officials, inventors, patent attorneys and other persons from the legal profession and industry, and also students in Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Singapore, Slovenia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Viet Nam and Hong Kong.

In addition to the above activities aimed at promoting the use of the PCT, government officials from the following countries and officials from the following two intergovernmental organizations and one non-governmental organization had discussions on the PCT and its operations, or were given training, at WIPO or at national industrial property offices or during certain missions by WIPO officials: Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Mada-

gascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe, ARIPO, EPO, Pacific Industrial Property Association (PIPA).

Development of the PCT System

The *Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA)* held its fourth session in Geneva from June 27 to July 1, 1994. The following nine International Authorities were represented at the session: Australian Industrial Property Organisation (AIPO), Austrian Patent Office, Chinese Patent Office (CPO), EPO, JPO, Swedish Patent and Registration Office, USPTO in their capacity as International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT; the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in its capacity as an International Searching Authority; and the United Kingdom Patent Office in its (former) capacity² as an International Preliminary Examining Authority.

The Meeting agreed on a number of proposals for modification of the Administrative Instructions and Forms of interest to the International Searching Authorities and the International Preliminary Examining Authorities.

The Meeting discussed in detail proposals by the USPTO intended to lend more flexibility to the *Guidelines for International Preliminary Examination under the PCT* in order to avoid conflict with practices followed in both national examination and international preliminary examination. Although concern was expressed about the possible dilution of the impact of international preliminary examination reports that would result from accommodating specific national practices in the *Guidelines*, the Meeting agreed on a number of proposed changes.

With regard to the establishment of a uniform format for nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listings, the Meeting noted that agreement had been reached on a set of proposed mandatory requirements in the framework of the trilateral cooperation between the EPO, the USPTO and the JPO, with a view to establishing a common standard for sequence listings disclosed in international applications, but that questions relating to the language to be used in the listings were still unresolved. However, since most elements of such listings were language-inde-

² Although the United Kingdom Patent Office ceased to be an International Preliminary Examining Authority on May 30, 1993, it participated in the Meeting since it was still acting in that capacity in respect of demands for international preliminary examination filed up to that date.

pendent and that the sequence listing data banks used exclusively the English language for language-dependent elements, the Meeting agreed that the question of a common standard for, and the language of, sequence listings filed in and in connection with international applications should be further considered by a special meeting including experts in that specific field.

The PCT/MIA held its fifth session in Geneva from November 28 to December 1, 1994. The following eight International Authorities were represented at the session: AIPO, Austrian Patent Office, CPO, EPO, JPO, Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation (ROSPATENT), USPTO, in their capacity as International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities, and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in its capacity as an International Searching Authority.

The Meeting discussed proposals concerning the establishment of a uniform format for nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listings and agreed that a PCT standard should be prepared for sequence listings in international applications. The proposed PCT standard would apply both to sequence listings on paper and to sequence listings on diskette. It would be consistent with WIPO Standards ST.23 and ST.24 which relate to sequence listings, but would be self-contained for ease of reference on the part of applicants filing international applications. Mandatory and optional elements would be clearly identified and distinguished, the mandatory elements being those necessary to carry out validation of the sequence listing as well as the international search. The proposed PCT standard would allow some flexibility on the question whether a sequence listing forming part of the international application should be presented as part of the description or as a drawing. When the proposed PCT standard is in place, a

sequence listing complying with that standard would have to be accepted by all receiving Offices and International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities, and by all designated/elected Offices for the purposes of the national phase. The Meeting agreed that any requirement regarding the translation of such a sequence listing should not be onerous for applicants.

The Meeting agreed on a number of principles that should apply so as to reduce the amount of free text in sequence listings complying with the proposed PCT standard and facilitate applicants' compliance with the language and translation requirements of different Offices. The Meeting noted that a sequence listing containing only the mandatory data elements under the proposed PCT standard would not include any language-dependent text and thus would not need to be translated on entering the national phase.

The Meeting also discussed a number of matters relating to the availability of and access to sequence listings, including their inclusion in on-line data banks.

Finally, the Meeting requested the International Bureau to prepare a number of changes to the PCT Regulations, Administrative Instructions and Forms to implement its conclusions in relation to sequence listings and the proposed PCT standard.

The *Assembly* of the PCT Union, at its twenty-second (thirteenth extraordinary) session from September 26 to October 4, 1994, decided to discontinue the publication, in the *PCT Gazette*, of the index of international publication numbers according to designated States. Such an index is no longer necessary since the PCT computer system now generates, for each designated Office, listings containing the required information.

Madrid Union

The Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Union in 1994

Administration

General

New Member States. As a result of the deposit of instruments of accession or of declarations of the continued application of the Madrid Agreement in 1994, the following countries became bound by that Agreement on the dates given, bringing the number of member States to 43: Armenia, on December 25, 1991; Kyrgyzstan, on December 25, 1991; Latvia, on January 1, 1995; Republic of Moldova, on December 25, 1991; Tajikistan, on December 25, 1991.

Application of Rule 38 of the Madrid Regulations in Certain Successor States. In 1994, in accordance with the above Rule, the International Bureau notified the owners of 42,052 international registrations containing territorial extensions to former States (Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia) of the possibility of requesting the continuation of the effects of such registrations in those States (successor States), formerly part of the former States, that had made a declaration of the continued application of the effects of the Madrid Agreement on their territories. The successor States (of the former territories of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and

Yugoslavia) to which the requests for continuation received by the International Bureau in 1994 apply and the numbers of those requests were as follows: Armenia, 3,840; Belarus, 116; Croatia, 1,204; Czech Republic, 2,175; Kazakhstan, 79; Kyrgyzstan, 5,792; Republic of Moldova, 6,056; Slovakia, 2,228; Slovenia, 1,380; Tajikistan, 5,791; The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 12,873; Ukraine, 109; Uzbekistan, 5,250 (total: 46,893).

In 1994, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement. During the period under review, the total number of registrations effected was 17,486 and the total number of renewals 4,583, representing increases of 6% and 7.5%, respectively, compared with 1993 (16,498 and 4,264, respectively). The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 22,069,

as compared with 20,762 in 1993, representing an increase of 6.3%. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 37,447 (1993: 34,151). The total number of refusals recorded was 52,697, as compared with 45,159 in 1993. The number of registrations alone grew by 6% compared with the previous year. As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 10, the international registrations effected in 1994 had the equivalent effect of some 175,000 national registrations (some 165,000 in 1993).

The table below analyzes the number of registrations and renewals effected during 1994 according to the country of origin of the owner of the registration or of the owner of the renewed registration, together with the corresponding percentages:

Registrations		Country of Origin or of Owner	Renewals		Total Registrations/Renewals	
Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
4,245	24.30	Germany	1,536	33.51	5,781	26.10
4,169	23.88	France	1,100	24.00	5,269	23.87
2,378	13.46	Benelux Countries	482	10.54	2,860	13.10
2,152	12.30	Switzerland	569	12.42	2,721	12.33
1,876	10.62	Italy	372	8.12	2,248	10.09
1,064	6.18	Spain	200	4.36	1,264	5.83
704	4.02	Austria	130	2.85	834	3.84
214	1.22	Czech Republic	53	1.16	267	1.20
112	0.74	Liechtenstein	32	0.70	144	0.60
92	0.53	Poland	–	–	92	0.42
67	0.38	Slovenia	8	0.17	75	0.33
62	0.38	Hungary	20	0.43	82	0.37
50	0.28	Monaco	15	0.32	65	0.29
42	0.25	Croatia	9	0.19	51	0.23
41	0.24	China	–	–	41	0.18
36	0.20	Russian Federation	–	–	36	0.16
34	0.19	Portugal	34	0.75	68	0.31
33	0.18	Slovakia	6	0.13	39	0.17
30	0.17	Bulgaria	–	–	30	0.13
19	0.11	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	–	–	19	0.08
16	0.09	Yugoslavia	1	0.01	17	0.08
14	0.08	Egypt	3	0.06	17	0.07
13	0.07	Morocco	6	0.13	19	0.08
7	0.04	Romania	7	0.15	14	0.06
6	0.03	San Marino	–	–	6	0.02
4	0.02	Cuba	–	–	4	0.02
2	0.01	Kazakhstan	–	–	2	0.01
2	0.01	Viet Nam	–	–	2	0.01
1	0.01	Algeria	–	–	1	0.01
1	0.01	Ukraine	–	–	1	0.01
17,486	100.00		4,583	100.00	22,069	100.00

Use of Computers

The scanning (which started in 1992) of international trademark registration files into the archiving system using digital optical discs, an operation known as *MINOS* (Marks *IN*formation *Optically*

Stored), continued in the period under review. On December 31, 1994, 2,626,514 million pages (representing some 242,600 international trademark registration files) had been scanned and stored on the optical discs; it is expected that towards the end of 1995 all the files of international trademarks in force

at that time will have been stored in MINOS, that is, some 300,000 files amounting to some 3.3 million pages.

Madrid CD-ROM Product. The ROMARIN CD-ROM (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) constitutes the automated International Trademark Register.

Since May 1992, ROMARIN CD-ROMs containing all the relevant data of every international mark registered in the International Trademark Register and currently in force, including figurative elements of marks if any (called "biblio discs"), have been issued on a monthly basis. Thirty-nine such discs had been issued by the end of 1994. There were over 150 paying subscriptions to the service at the end of the year.

Digitizing of the backlog image data base of figurative elements of marks registered before May 1992 (amounting to some 105,000 images) was completed in 1993, and the first disc containing the "backlog images" ("image disc") was issued in September 1993 together with the monthly biblio disc. The second image disc was issued in June 1994.

The ROMARIN series further contains the texts of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks established by the Nice Agreement (Nice Classification) and the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks established by the Vienna Agreement (Vienna Classification) in English and French, in a form displayable and searchable for relevant class(es) and classification symbol(s).

The majority of the bibliographic data stored in the ROMARIN series are also available in the form of indexes and can, therefore, be searched according to various parameters. As regards the list of goods and services, the individual words are searchable in French.

The appellations of origin registered at the International Bureau under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration have also been included in the ROMARIN series (disc No. 4, issued in June 1994). Tests have moreover been carried out with a view to including in ROMARIN the State emblems, official hallmarks and emblems of intergovernmental organizations communicated to the International Bureau under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention.

The annual subscription to the ROMARIN series costs 2,200 Swiss francs. Subscribers receive a biblio disc every month and, at the end of each year, an image disc containing all the (cumulated) figurative elements of the marks.

ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs. Informal discussions were held in 1994 between WIPO officials and officials of a number of national industrial property offices of member States of the Madrid Union, at

their request, and also with officials of the Benelux Trademark Office/Benelux Design Office (BBM/BBDM) and the EPO, with a view to launching cooperation projects to investigate the possibility of the International Bureau developing ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs (ROMARIN-clones), which would contain the national and regional trademarks of certain countries and groups of countries, in particular Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the Baltic States and Central and Eastern European countries.

CD-ROM Workstations for Member States of the Madrid Union. Pursuant to a decision of the Assembly of the Madrid Union in 1990 to offer each national office of the member States of the Madrid Union a workstation for use of the ROMARIN CD-ROMs free of charge, all offices concerned have accepted the offer and received the workstation. In respect of new member States, the decision is implemented on an ongoing basis. In 1994, pursuant to a decision of the Assembly of the Madrid Union in 1993, color printers were made available to all those national offices.

Electronic Exchange of Data. Informal discussions were also held on the possible exchange of data by electronic means between the International Bureau and certain regional and national offices in the framework of the Madrid system (including the Madrid Protocol). (See also the Information Meeting on Electronic Communications Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, hereafter, under "Application of the Madrid Protocol.")

Information and Promotion Services

Publications. Each issue of the monthly French-language review *Les Marques internationales*, containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations recorded in the International Trademark Register, was printed in 1,600 paper copies and also made available on microfiche and on a computer medium in 1994.

The International Bureau also continued to publish updates to the *Guide to the International Registration of Marks* in English, French and German.

Training and Promotion Meetings with Users and Potential Users of the Madrid System. In 1994, government officials from the following countries who visited WIPO were briefed on the Madrid Agreement and its operations and on the Madrid Protocol, or were provided with training, notably in the use of the ROMARIN CD-ROMs: Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herze-

govina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Madagascar, Pakistan, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, South Africa, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan.

In addition, officials of intergovernmental organizations, representatives of non-governmental organizations and members of the private sector were given briefings or explanations by WIPO officials and WIPO consultants on one or more aspects of the Madrid system at seminars or meetings in Canada, France, Ireland, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Application of the Madrid Protocol

The Madrid Protocol, adopted on June 27, 1989, and so far ratified by Spain and Sweden (the latter in 1994), has not yet entered into force.

MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System) Project. The MAPS project has been developed to take into account the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol once the latter enters into force and will replace the SEMIRA system (*System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Administration*) once the Protocol is operational.

During the period under review, work on the design and construction of the system proceeded in parallel with the drafting of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol in order that it might be in place by the middle of 1995.

The main purposes of MAPS are:

(i) to reduce and eventually eliminate the circulation of paper documents within the International Trademark Registry and between the Registry and the Finance Section, thereby, *inter alia*, speeding up the treatment of international applications, refusals, subsequent designations and other requests for change, and renewals, by allowing several operations to take place in parallel;

(ii) to streamline and control the processing of international applications, refusals, subsequent designations and other requests for change, and renewals, by distributing the work to the workstations of the staff concerned, monitoring deadlines and prompting actions;

(iii) to facilitate formality examination by means of built-in validity and consistency checks; to provide for computer-assisted classification of the list of goods and services, computer-assisted translation of the list of goods and services and other elements to be translated in international applications, subsequent designations, limitations, partial cancellations and refusal or invalidation notifications; and to largely automate outputs (irregularity letters, extracts,

certificates, notifications and the *Gazette*, as well as statistics and management information);

(iv) to integrate all components of the Registry's computer system, including an image data base, and to establish an electronic interface with the computer system of the financial services (FINAUT);

(v) to provide for electronic (paperless) communications with interested offices of Contracting Parties and for access by offices and the general public to the electronic Register.

The *Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989* held its sixth session in Geneva from May 2 to 6, 1994.

The following 39 States and one intergovernmental organization members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, European Communities (EC).

Seven States were represented at the session in an observer capacity, namely, Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, Norway, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America. A representative of the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) also participated in the session as an observer. Representatives of the following 18 non-governmental organizations were also represented by observers: Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (CIPA), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property (CLIP), Danish Patent Agents' Association (DPAA), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA), Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (FCPA), Federation of German Industry (BDI), French Association of Practitioners in Trademark and Design Law (APRAM), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International League of Competition Law (LIDC), Japan Patent Association (JPA), Japanese Patent Attorneys Association (JPAA), Japan Trademark Association (JTA), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP), Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property (UNIFAB).

The discussions of the Working Group were based on the following documents prepared by the International Bureau: "Draft Regulations Under the

Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol" (document GT/PM/VI/2), "Comments on Some of the Rules of the Draft Regulations Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol" (document GT/PM/VI/3), "Draft Official Forms for International Applications Governed Exclusively by the Madrid Protocol, Exclusively by the Madrid Agreement or by Both the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol" (document GT/PM/VI/4), "Draft Rule 9(5)(a) and (6)(a)" (document GT/PM/VI/5).

The Working Group agreed on a number of changes to the Rules and Forms and the International Bureau stated that it would prepare a new version of the draft Regulations taking into account the results of the session. That version was circulated in July 1994 for comments. Following the receipt of comments from a number of governments and organizations concerned, a final draft of the Regulations is now being prepared for submission to the Assembly of the Madrid Union once the required number of instruments of ratification or accession for the entry into force of the Protocol has been deposited with the Director General.

On May 6, 1994, an *Advisory Meeting of Users of the Madrid System* was organized by WIPO at its headquarters. It was attended by 54 participants, 36 officials from national and regional industrial property offices (Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, BBM), five applicants for and owners of international trademark registrations, nine industrial property agents and five interested non-governmental organizations (ECTA, ICC, JPA, JPAA, JTA).

The Meeting was mainly devoted to the ROMARIN system and the coding of figurative marks under the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks.

Discussions focused on additions and improvements to the ROMARIN CD-ROM. With regard to

the expansion of the coding by the International Bureau of the figurative elements of marks down to (main and auxiliary) section level, it was felt that it would be mainly of use to offices carrying out searches of figurative marks using the Vienna Classification.

Further suggestions included that of approaching the countries that had made use of Article 14(2)(f) of the Madrid Agreement (concerning the limitation of the application of the Stockholm (1967) Act of the Agreement to marks registered from the date on which accession became effective) with the request that they consider withdrawing their declaration made under that Article.

An *Information Meeting on Electronic Communications Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol* was held at the headquarters of WIPO on July 6 and 7, 1994. It was attended by 27 officials from the following 18 national and one regional industrial property administrations: Austria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, BBM.

Views and information were exchanged on technical questions relating to the implementation of the Regulations that will enter into force when the Madrid Protocol enters into force. Discussions were based on a paper that made reference to international standards identified by the International Bureau as potentially suitable for the purposes of electronic communication of information between the International Bureau and Offices of Contracting Parties under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol.

The "Draft *Common Regulations Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol*" (document GT/PM/VI/7) and the "Comments on Some of the Rules of the Draft Common Regulations Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol" (document GT/PM/VI/8), both in English and French, were distributed in July 1994 by the International Bureau to the member States of the Paris Union, the States participating in the sixth session of the Working Group and the organizations that had observer status at the session.

Hague Union

The Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Union in 1994

General

New Member States. As a result of the deposit of instruments of accession to the Hague Agreement in

1994, the Republic of Moldova became bound by that Agreement on March 14, 1994, and Slovenia on January 13, 1995, bringing the number of member States to 25.

Administration. In 1994, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Hague

Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux*) of industrial designs deposited with it. Each issue of the monthly publication was printed in 460 copies.

In 1994, the total number of industrial design deposits received by the International Bureau was 3,544, and the total number of renewals and prolongations 1,902, representing a decrease of 1.18% and

an increase of 18%, respectively, in relation to the 1993 figures (3,586 and 1,612 respectively). The total number of deposits and renewals/prolongations represented an increase of 4.77% compared with the previous year.

The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/prolongations, by country of origin, effected by the International Bureau during the period under review.

<i>International Deposits</i>		<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Renewals/Prolongations</i>		<i>Total Dep./Ren./Prol.</i>	
<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1,038	29.29	Germany	611	32.12	1,649	30.28
822	23.19	France	491	25.82	1,313	24.11
610	17.21	Benelux Countries	262	13.78	872	16.01
531	14.99	Switzerland	277	14.56	808	14.84
385	10.86	Italy	167	8.78	552	10.14
135	3.81	Spain	90	4.73	225	4.13
17	0.48	Liechtenstein	4	0.21	21	0.39
4	0.11	Monaco	–	–	4	0.07
2	0.06	Yugoslavia	–	–	2	0.03
3,544	100.00		1,902	100.00	5,446	100.00

Use of Computers

Implementation of the first phase of a computer system for the operation of the Registry kept under the Hague Agreement proceeded in the period under review and was completed in the second half of 1994. The system permits the capturing of all bibliographic data on deposits and renewals and the production, from those data, of the manuscript of the monthly periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux* (in English and French) and the annual compilation of the Table of Owners (of industrial design deposits). The development of the automated production of standard letters and forms was also completed.

Information and Promotion Services

During the period under review, the International Bureau continued to publish updates to the *Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* in English and French.

In 1994, government officials from Bulgaria, Croatia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, the Russian Federation and Slovenia who visited WIPO were, *inter alia*, briefed or given training on the Hague system and its operations. Discussions were also held on the possibility of developing CD-ROMs for international and regional industrial designs.

Development of the Hague System

The *Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* held its fourth session in Geneva from January 31 to February 4, 1994.

Fifteen States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia. Nineteen States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America. Representatives of the Benelux Designs Office (BBDM) and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) took part in the session in an observer capacity. Representatives of the following 16 non-governmental organizations also took part in the session in an observer capacity: American Bar Association (ABA), American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA), Coordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Economic Community (COMITEXTIL), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA), Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (FCPA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), Interna-

tional Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International League of Competition Law (LIDC), International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains and Laces (CELIBRIDE), Japan Design Protection Association (JDPA), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI), Swiss Textile Federation (TVS), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP), Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE).

The Committee discussed in detail a "Draft New Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs" (document H/CE/IV/2) drawn up by the International Bureau on the basis of the results of the previous sessions of the Committee of Experts and consisting of 17 substantive and 14 administrative articles.

The meeting expressed support for the continuing effort to devise solutions in the draft new Act submitted to the Committee of Experts that would permit the accession of new States to the Hague Agreement and make that new Act more attractive to users. It recognized that the draft new Act contained provisions designed to meet the needs of countries that examined applications for registrations of designs as to substance.

It was agreed that one further session of the Committee of Experts should take place before the Diplomatic Conference on the adoption of the new Act.

An *Advisory Meeting of Users of the Hague System* was convened by WIPO at its headquarters on February 4, 1994, and was attended by 35 partici-

pants from the national industrial property offices of Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Mexico, Morocco, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland, one regional office (BBDM), eight non-governmental organizations (ABA, AIPLA, Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), COMITEXTIL, AIM, CELIBRIDE, JDPA, TVS) and representatives of depositors and industrial property agents.

The International Bureau gave an overview of its current activities in connection with the development of the Hague system. The meeting discussed envisaged changes in the presentation of the *International Designs Bulletin*. The intended fully bilingual publication was received favorably and useful suggestions were made regarding ways of clearly distinguishing the original language of the deposit from the translation. The need for improvement of the means of searching the International Designs Register was recognized and a suggestion made that the International Bureau might consider the introduction of a ROMARIN-type CD-ROM for industrial designs attracted interest. Furthermore, the possibility of the International Bureau correcting certain irregularities in the presentation of applications (for example, division of the application) at the request and on behalf of the applicant against payment of a fee was favorably received.

The International Bureau will further study proposals for improving the presentation of the *Bulletin* and the means of searching the Register, as well as the possibility of producing a CD-ROM for industrial designs.

In 1994, the International Bureau made the necessary preparations for the *Bulletin* to be published in fully bilingual form as from No. 1/1995, which will be issued in March 1995.

Lisbon Union

The Lisbon (Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration) Union in 1994

Administration. The table below shows the international registrations effected by the International Bureau for the period 1967 to 1994, broken down by country of origin:

Country of Origin	Total Registrations
France	472
Czech Republic	72
Bulgaria	48
Slovakia	37
Hungary	26
Italy	25
Algeria	19
Cuba	18
Tunisia	7
Portugal	4
Israel	1
Mexico	1
Total:	730

The main activity in 1994 under the Lisbon Agreement consisted in the implementation, in cooperation with the competent national authorities, of the Protocol concluded on October 7, 1993, between the Czech Republic and Slovakia for the distribution between the two countries of the appellations of origin formerly protected in Czechoslovakia and

registered under the Lisbon Agreement at the request of Czechoslovakia.

All appellations of origin registered by the International Bureau under the Lisbon Agreement are contained in the above-mentioned ROMARIN CD-ROM series on bibliodiscs and all important bibliographic data are fully searchable.

WIPO Arbitration Center

Conference on Rules for Institutional Arbitration and Mediation

(Geneva, January 20, 1995)

On January 20, 1995, WIPO organized the above Conference at its headquarters in Geneva jointly with the Swiss Arbitration Association (ASA).

The Conference was attended by 230 participants from the following 32 countries: Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Cameroon, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Among the participants were representatives from the following arbitration institutions: Chamber of National and International Arbitration of Milan, Geneva Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCIG), German Institute of Arbitration (DIS), International Arbitral Centre of the Federal Economic Chamber of Vienna, International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Commercial Arbitration Court of the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Romanian Court of International Commercial Arbitration, Netherlands Arbitration Institute (NAI), Arbitral Tribunal of Barcelona.

The purpose of the Conference was to examine the WIPO Mediation, Arbitration and Expedited

Arbitration Rules, which became effective on October 1, 1994, in relation to the corresponding rules of other arbitration institutions, and to explain in what respects the WIPO Rules contained new or different approaches and why those approaches had been adopted. The speakers were the members of an expert group that was responsible for the preparation of the drafts of the WIPO Rules.

Opening addresses were given by the Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, and the President of ASA, Dr. Marc Blessing.

The proceedings were organized into four sessions. The first session dealt with the commencement of the arbitral proceedings, in particular the role of the administering authority at that stage in arbitration, the written submissions required and the determination of the date of commencement of the arbitration and the procedures and principles governing the composition and the establishment of the arbitral tribunal. The second session was devoted to analyses of the provisions governing the conduct of arbitral proceedings in the WIPO Arbitration Rules. At the third session, presentations were made on the arbitral decision and on fees and costs, while the final session analyzed fast-track arbitration and the procedure for it laid down in the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules.

On the eve of the Conference, a welcoming reception was organized for the participants jointly by the State Council (*Conseil d'Etat*) of the Republic and Canton of Geneva and the Administrative Council (*Conseil administratif*) of the City of Geneva.

Activities of WIPO Specially Designed for Developing Countries

Africa

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

Benin. In December 1994, a WIPO consultant from the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) participated as a speaker in the Open Days On Technological Innovation "INNOTECH 94," organized in Cotonou. About 60 participants from government and private circles of Benin attended the presentations.

Togo. In December 1994, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in an information and awareness seminar on industrial property organized by the Government of Togo. About 70 participants from government and private circles attended the seminar.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Benin. In December 1994, a WIPO consultant from IFIA undertook a mission to Cotonou to advise on the creation of an inventors' association in Benin and the establishment of a provisional committee for the purpose.

Chad. In December 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, draft model statutes for a collective copyright administration organization, as well as a draft implementing decree-law.

Congo. In December 1994, a WIPO official visited Brazzaville and had discussions with government officials on cooperation between Congo and WIPO, in particular on ways and means of making the industrial property system operational again by the reconstitution of patent documentation, provision of equipment and staff training.

Ghana. In December 1994, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organization of the Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African Countries, to be held in Accra in January 1995.

Kenya. In December 1994, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future

cooperation activities in the field of copyright in 1995.

Liberia. In December 1994, the Vice-Minister for Culture and another government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the new draft copyright law and future cooperation activities for its implementation.

Nigeria. In December 1994, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Nigeria's forthcoming accession to the WIPO Convention.

Also in December 1994, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organization of the National Seminar on Copyright, to be held in Lagos in January 1995.

South Africa. In December 1994, two government officials undertook a study visit to WIPO in Geneva and to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne to familiarize themselves with the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. During their stay in Geneva, they discussed future cooperation between South Africa and WIPO with the Director General and other WIPO officials.

United Republic of Tanzania. In December 1994, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Dar es Salaam concerning the country's possible accession to the PCT.

Zambia. In December 1994, Mr. Kenneth K. Lesoetsa, Registrar of the Copyright Administration, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

Organization of African Unity (OAU). In December 1994, an OAU official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible participation of WIPO in the Afro-Arab Trade Fair, to be organized in Johannesburg in 1995.

International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO). In December 1994, the President of IFRRO and two government officials from Nigeria and Sweden discussed with WIPO offi-

cials in Geneva the organization of the WIPO/IFRRO Regional Meeting for African Countries on the Protection and the Collective Adminis-

tration of Reprographic Rights, to be held in Ibadan (Nigeria) in April 1995.

Arab Countries

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Qatar. In December 1994, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on

the possible organization, in Doha in the course of 1995, of a national seminar on intellectual property.

Also in December 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on industrial property, with a commentary.

Asia and the Pacific

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

Malaysia. In December 1994, four WIPO officials participated in Kuala Lumpur in the EC-ASEAN (European Commission-Association of South East Asian Nations) Patents and Trademarks Program's National Program Advisory Committee to review the status of implementation of the planned activities in 1994, and to consider the proposed national work plan for 1995. The meeting was also attended by government officials of Malaysia and by officials of the EC and the European Patent Office (EPO).

Philippines. In December 1994, a WIPO official participated in Manila in the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program's National Program Advisory Committee to review the status of implementation of the planned activities in 1994, and to consider the proposed national work plan for 1995. The meeting was also attended by government officials of the Philippines and by officials of the EC and the EPO.

Japan. In December 1994, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials on the organization of a subregional symposium for South Pacific countries on copyright and neighboring rights, to be held in Fiji in March 1995, and to be partly financed by funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Japan.

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In December 1994, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a Seminar on the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, including Trade in Counterfeit Goods (TRIPS). The Seminar, which was organized by ASEAN in Manila, was attended by about 45 participants, some 25 of whom were government officials

from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, while the others were from the private sector of the Philippines. The other speakers at the Seminar were two GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) officials.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Brunei Darussalam. In December 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law, with a commentary, on the protection of layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits.

China. In December 1994, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on a proposed cooperation program in the field of copyright in 1995.

Also in December 1994, a 10-member study team of government officials visited WIPO in Geneva to study the PCT and the use of CD-ROMs in patent information and documentation. They had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials.

Also in December 1994, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) in Beijing to advise on electronic patent application systems and computerized retrieval systems. The mission was organized with the financial support of the Government of Japan.

India. In December 1994, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bombay, New Delhi and Nagpur to review the progress of work under the country project in the field of patent information financed by

the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Also in December 1994, a government official was given a presentation of the PCT and its advantages by WIPO officials in Geneva.

Indonesia. In December 1994, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Jakarta on cooperation between Indonesia and WIPO, in particular on WIPO's possible assistance in the modernization of the national legislation in accordance with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). In December 1994, a WIPO consultant from Hungary undertook a mission to Tehran to assist the Government in the computerization of the patent and trademark administration of the Registration Organization of Deeds, Intellectual and Industrial Property, under the UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration.

Also in December 1994, a WIPO national consultant appointed under the country project commenced software adaptation and development for the computerization of the patent and trademark operations of the above Organization.

Also in December 1994, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Tehran to review the progress of the work done by the above-mentioned WIPO consultants and to discuss with government officials training needs in the field of industrial property, as well as organizational arrangements for the holding of a national seminar on industrial property in 1995 in Tehran under the country project.

Philippines. In December 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authori-

ties, at their request, comments on the draft trademarks act and on the part of the draft patents act that dealt with utility models.

Singapore. In December 1994, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Singapore and reviewed with government officials the progress of the Government-financed country project to prepare for the implementation of the new Patents Act in February 1995. He also discussed extension of the project in 1995. Together with a GATT official, he briefed a meeting of the Government's Inter-Ministry Task Force on the TRIPS Agreement, WIPO treaties and WIPO/GATT-World Trade Organization (WTO) cooperation.

Sri Lanka. In December 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law, with a commentary, on the protection of layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits.

Thailand. In December 1994, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Department of Intellectual Property in Bangkok to advise and give training on the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. The mission was financed under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In December 1994, two WIPO officials visited Jakarta and had discussions with the Secretary General of ASEAN on the strengthening of cooperation between WIPO and ASEAN.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Protection and Licensing in the Field of Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean (Venezuela). From December 5 to 7, 1994, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Caracas, in cooperation with the Latin American Economic System (SELA). It was attended by 19 government officials and officials from biotechnological research centers in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay, as well as 58 participants from Venezuela representing government, private, scientific and academic

circles involved in the field of biotechnology. Presentations were made by seven WIPO consultants from Argentina, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Mexico and Venezuela, one official from SELA and two WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminar on the PCT (Mexico). On December 12 and 13, 1994, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Mexico City, in cooperation with the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI). The Seminar was attended by 35 patent attorneys and was conducted by two WIPO officials.

Mexico. From December 14 to 16, 1994, a WIPO official conducted special training for the staff of

IMPI in Mexico City on PCT receiving Office procedures, in view of Mexico's recent accession to the PCT.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Honduras. In December 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent a draft copyright law to the government authorities, at their request.

Mexico. In December 1994, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the organization of a WIPO symposium on digital technology in Mexico in 1995.

Nicaragua. In December 1994, a WIPO official visited Managua to formulate and discuss with government and UNDP officials a draft technical cooperation project for the modernization of the Industrial Property Registry.

Saint Kitts and Nevis. In December 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

Trinidad and Tobago. In December 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law, with a commentary, on the protection of layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits.

Uruguay. In December 1994, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in

Geneva on matters related to the modernization of the copyright legislation of Uruguay.

Portugal. In December 1994, a WIPO official attended a meeting in Lisbon of the Permanent Committee of the Iberoamerican Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights to examine proposals for the next Congress in 1995.

Also in December 1994, two government officials reviewed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva the outcome of the Second Iberoamerican Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, held in Lisbon in November 1994.

Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR). In December 1994, on the occasion of their participation in the fourth session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and the third session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, discussions were held between government officials of the MERCOSUR countries, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, and WIPO officials in Geneva on the harmonization of the copyright laws of those countries.

International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO). In December 1994, the President of IFRRO and a government official of Colombia discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organization in 1995 of the first WIPO/IFRRO meeting on the protection and the collective administration of reprographic works for Latin American countries.

Development Cooperation (in General)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In December 1994, a WIPO official attended a UNDP inter-agency meeting on financial and substantive reporting arrangements, held in New York.

European Patent Organisation (EPO). In December 1994, three WIPO officials attended in Munich the annual WIPO/EPO Programming Meeting to review and plan their joint development cooperation activities in 1995 in favor of developing countries.

WIPO Medals

In December 1994, two WIPO medals were awarded to the winners of the best invention and best student invention on the occasion of the "Open Days on Technological Innovation," held in Cotonou.

Also in December 1994, two WIPO medals were awarded, one to the winner of the best invention and one to the youngest participant in the First Contest of Creativity, 1994, held in Niamey.

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

National Activities

Armenia. In December 1994, Mr. Vladimir M. Kostandian, Chief of the Armenian National Copyright Agency, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the national copyright legislation.

Azerbaijan. In December 1994, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a draft law on inventions.

Bulgaria. In December 1994, WIPO organized a study tour for three government officials, accompanied by a WIPO official, to a software development firm in Paris. This activity was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

Russian Federation. In December 1994, two government officials deposited with the Director General the Russian Federation's instrument of

accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and had discussions with him and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation.

Slovenia. In December 1994, Mr. Bojan Pretnar, Director of the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office, deposited with the Director General Slovenia's instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, and had discussions with him and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation.

Also in December 1994, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a draft copyright law.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In December 1994, two UNDP officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between WIPO and UNDP in the field of intellectual property for the benefit of the Russian Federation.

Other Contacts of the International Bureau of WIPO with Governments and International Organizations

National Contacts

Germany. In December 1994, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Bonn on WIPO's normative activities in general and on Germany's possible adhesion to the Protocol

Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Trademark Law Treaty as well as on cooperation between Germany and WIPO in favor of developing countries and countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

Japan. In December 1994, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on various questions, including the impact of digital technology on the dissemination of intellectual property and patent information.

United States of America. In December 1994, a WIPO official gave a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration Center to some 75 lawyers of a law firm in New York.

Also in December 1994, Ms. Marybeth Peters, Copyright Register, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible joint yearly training program, between WIPO and the United States Copyright Office, in favor of government officials and officials from copyright societies of developing countries.

United Nations

Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. In December 1994, a WIPO official attended at the United Nations (UN) in Geneva, a UN meeting on preparations for the 50th Anniversary Commemoration of the UN.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). In December 1994, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO, at UNITAR's Secretariat in Geneva, to eight diplomats attending the Seminar on Practices and Procedures of Selected Geneva-based United Nations Bodies and Agencies organized by UNITAR.

International Computing Centre (ICC). In December 1994, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of the ICC Advisory Group, held in Geneva.

Intergovernmental Organizations

European Patent Organisation (EPO). In December 1994, a WIPO official attended a session of the EPO's Administrative Council, held in Munich.

European Space Agency (ESA)/European Center for Space Law (ECSL). In December 1994, two WIPO officials attended, as speakers, a workshop on intellectual property issues relating to outer space activities organized by ESA/ECSL in Paris.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)/World Trade Organization (WTO). In December 1994, a WIPO official represented the Organization, in an observer capacity, at the sixth

special session and the 50th session of the GATT Contracting Parties, held in Geneva.

Other Organizations

WIPO/Non-Governmental Organizations Meeting. On December 9, 1994, WIPO held its annual informal meeting in Geneva, chaired by the Director General, with representatives of non-governmental organizations interested in matters of industrial property and/or copyright. There was an extensive exchange of views on the activities and programs of WIPO of particular interest to those organizations. The following 42 organizations were represented: American Film Marketing Association (AFMA), Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA), Business Software Alliance (BSA), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), Electronic Industries Association (EIA), European Chemical Industry Council (CEPIC), European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA), European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations (EFPIA), Information Industry Association (IIA), Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI), Intellectual Property Owners, Inc. (IPO), International Advertising Association (IAA), International Affiliation of Writers' Guilds (IAWG), International Alliance of Orchestra Associations (IAOA), International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Music Publishers (ICMP), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), International Council on Archives (ICA), International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF), International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO), International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), International Group of National Associations of Manufacturers of Agrochemical Products (GIFAP), International Intellectual Property Alliance (IIPA), International League of Competition Law (LIDC), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International P.E.N., International Publishers Association (IPA), International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions/International Federation of Trade Unions of Audio-Visual Workers (ISETU/FISTAV), International Union of Architects (IUA), International Video Federation (IVF), International Writers Guild (IWG), Licensing Executives Society International (LESI), Patent Documentation Group (PDG), PEARLE Performing

Arts Employers Associations League Europe, The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (CI Arb), Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE), World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO), World Union of Professions (WUP).

American Arbitration Association (AAA). In December 1994, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration Center at a meeting of the Corporate Counsel Committee of AAA, held in New York.

American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In December 1994, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of AIPLA in New York on cooperation between WIPO and AIPLA, in particular the organization of a training program or conference on the WIPO Arbitration Center.

Also in December 1994, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America attended a meeting of AIPLA's PCT Subcommittee, held in Arlington (Virginia).

Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU). In December 1994, a representative of the above Union had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the impact of the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, including Trade in Counterfeit Goods (TRIPS) and the assistance that WIPO could provide in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists (AILIS). In December 1994, a WIPO official attended the Annual General Meeting of AILIS, held in Geneva.

Business Software Alliance (BSA). In December 1994, four WIPO officials attended a briefing on

developments relating to information superhighways, organized by BSA in Geneva.

Conseil francophone de la chanson (CFC). In December 1994, the Director of CFC discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organization of the WIPO/CFC Regional Meeting on the Collective Administration of Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers for African Countries, planned to be held in Yaoundé in February 1995.

Institute for International Research (IIR). In December 1994, a WIPO official spoke on arbitration as a means of protecting trade secrets at a seminar on the protection of non-patentable inventions, organized in Paris by IIR.

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In December 1994, a representative of CISAC had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on joint cooperation activities in the collective administration of copyright for African countries in 1995.

International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). In December 1994, a representative of IFPI visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials WIPO/IFPI cooperation concerning various meetings to be held in the different developing regions of the world in 1995.

Universities of Neuchâtel, Berne and Fribourg (Switzerland)/Federal Swiss Intellectual Property Office/Institut für gewerblichen Rechtsschutz (INGRES). In December 1994, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a colloquium on trademark law, organized by the above universities and organizations in Neuchâtel (Switzerland).

Miscellaneous News

National News

Australia. The Patents Regulations (Amendment) (Statutory Rules (S.R.) 1993, No. 341), entered into force on January 1, 1994.

The Patents Regulations (Amendment) (S.R. 1994, No. 317), entered into force on October 1, 1994.

The Patents Regulations (Amendment) (S.R. 1994, No. 387) entered into force on November 21, 1994, except for its Rules 9 and 10, which will enter into force on May 30, 1995.

The Designs Regulations (Amendment) (S.R. 1994, No. 315) entered into force on October 1, 1994.

Germany. The Trademark Law of October 25, 1994, entered into force on January 1, 1995.

The Trademark Regulations of November 30, 1994, entered into force on January 1, 1995, except for Rules 54 to 77, which entered into force on December 7, 1994.

Sweden. The Patents Act No. 837 of 1967, as last amended by Act No. 1406 of 1993, entered into force on January 1, 1994.

Selected WIPO Publications

The following new publications,¹ *inter alia*, were recently issued by WIPO:

International Classification for Industrial Designs, No. 501(I), 100 Swiss francs.

International Classification of Goods and Services—Cross-reference List, 6th edition, No. 500.4(E)(F), free.

International Patent Classification—Catchword Index, 6th edition, No. 561(E)(F), 100 Swiss francs.

International Patent Classification—Revision Concordance List/Classification internationale des brevets—Table de concordance, 6th edition, No. 462(E/F), 50 Swiss francs.

Regional Copyright Seminar for Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo, November 15 to 19, 1993, No. 735(E), 30 Swiss francs.

Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications, Madeira, October 1993, No. 729(E)(F), 20 Swiss francs.

The Services of the WIPO Arbitration Center, No. 445(E)(F), free.

The WIPO Headquarters Building in Geneva/Le bâtiment du siège de l'OMPI à Genève, No. 416(E/F), free.

¹ WIPO publications may be obtained from the Publications Sales and Distribution Unit, WIPO, 34, chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland (telex: 412 912 OMP1 CH; fax: (41-22) 733 5428; telephone: (41-22) 730 9111).

Orders should indicate: (a) the number or letter code of the publication desired, the language (A for Arabic, C for Chinese, E for English, F for French, I for Italian, R for Russian, S for Spanish), the number of copies; (b) the full address for mailing; (c) the mail mode (surface or air). Prices cover surface mail.

Bank transfers should be made to WIPO account No. 487080-81, at the Swiss Credit Bank, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations, No. 225(A)(C)(E)(F)(R)(S), 10 Swiss francs.

WIPO Arbitration Center—Introductory Information, No. 444(E)(F)(S), free.

WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, Chiang Mai, January 12 to 14, 1994, No. 736(E), 25 Swiss francs.

WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs, Beijing, March 1 to 3, 1994, No. 734(E), 20 Swiss francs.

WIPO Mediation Rules—WIPO Arbitration Rules—WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules, No. 446(E)(F), free.

WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Future of Copyright and Neighboring Rights, Paris, June 1 to 3, 1994, No. 731(E)(F), 15 Swiss francs.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1995

April 5 and 6 (Melbourne, Australia)

Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications (organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Australia and the Victorian Wine Industry Association (Melbourne))

The Symposium will deal with the protection of geographical indications (appellations of origin and other geographical indications) both on the national and multilateral level and, in particular, with the coexistence of geographical indications and trademarks.

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

May 8 to 12 (Geneva)

Consultative Meeting for the Preparation of the Second Part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Patent Law Treaty

The meeting will discuss the preparation of the second part of the said Diplomatic Conference.

Invitations: States members of WIPO or the Paris Union and, as observers, certain organizations.

May 22 to 24 (Mexico City)

WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Protection and Management of Copyright in the Global Information Infrastructure

This Symposium will continue to explore in depth the current problems concerning the protection, exercise and enforcement of copyright and neighboring rights, in the light of digital technology.

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

- May 29 to June 2 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (Seventh Session)**
- The Committee of Experts will continue the preparations for a possible treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. In particular, the Committee of Experts will consider the question of the relationship between the dispute settlement system to be established by the proposed Treaty and other dispute settlement systems, including the dispute settlement system to be established as a result of the Uruguay Round of GATT.
- Invitations:* States members of WIPO or party to treaties administered by WIPO not members of WIPO and, as observers, certain organizations.
- June 13 to 16 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement (Fifth Session)**
- The Committee will consider a revised draft new Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs intended to introduce into the Hague system provisions designed to encourage States not yet party to the Agreement to participate in the system and to facilitate greater use of the system by applicants.
- Invitations:* States members of the Hague Union, and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union or of WIPO not members of the Hague Union and certain organizations.
- September 4 to 8 and 12 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Fifth Session)**
- The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. This session will be held jointly with the fourth session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms.
- Invitations:* States members of the Berne Union, the European Commission and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.
- September 4 to 8 and 12 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Fourth Session)**
- The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible new instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms. This session will be held jointly with the fifth session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention.
- Invitations:* States members of WIPO, the European Commission and, as observers, certain organizations.
- September 21 and 22 (Geneva)** **Symposium on CD-ROMs for Patent Information**
- The Symposium will discuss the experiences of industrial property offices, as well as those of other producers and users, in the production and use of CD-ROMs which have recently emerged as a major data carrier for the exchange of patent information. The Symposium will attempt to find new ways of making the best use of CD-ROMs and to provide useful information to industrial property offices intending to start to produce or use CD-ROMs. Practical demonstrations of selected CD-ROMs will follow the discussions.
- Invitations:* States members of WIPO and selected producers and users of CD-ROMs.
- September 25 to October 3 (Geneva)** **Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Sixth Series of Meetings)**
- All the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO meet in ordinary sessions every two years in odd-numbered years.
- In the sessions in 1995, the Governing Bodies will, *inter alia*, review and evaluate WIPO's activities undertaken since July 1994, and decide the program and budget of the International Bureau for the 1996-97 biennium.
- Invitations:* States members of WIPO and the Paris and Berne Unions and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.
- December 8 (a.m.) (Geneva)** **Information Meeting for Non-Governmental Organizations on Intellectual Property**
- Participants in this informal meeting will be informed about the recent activities and future plans of WIPO in the fields of industrial property and copyright and their comments on the same will be invited and heard.
- Invitations:* International non-governmental organizations having observer status with WIPO.

UPOV Meetings

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

1995

April 26 and 27 (Geneva)

Administrative and Legal Committee

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

April 28 (Geneva)

Consultative Committee (Forty-Ninth Session)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 11 to 13 (Geneva)

Technical Committee

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

October 16 and 17 (Geneva)

Administrative and Legal Committee

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

October 18 (Geneva)

Consultative Committee (Fiftieth Session)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 19 (Geneva)

Council (Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session)

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

