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Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

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Governing Bodies of WIPO

WIPO Budget Committee

Twelfth Session
(Geneva, April 24 to 26, 1995)

The following 18 States members of the Budget Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay.

The Budget Committee reviewed the draft program and budget for the 1996-97 biennium and made some recommendations to the Governing Bodies of WIPO which will meet in September 1995.

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO

Berne Convention

Accession

LATVIA

The Government of Latvia deposited, on May 11, 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.

The Berne Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Latvia, on August 11, 1995.

Berne Notification No. 165, of May 11, 1995.

Madrid Agreement (Marks)

Withdrawal of Declaration Concerning Article 14(2)(d) and (f)

CUBA

The Government of Cuba has notified the withdrawal of the declaration that it made under Article 14(2)(d) and (f) of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks according to which declaration the application of that Agreement was limited to marks registered from the date on which the accession of Cuba entered into

force (see Madrid Notification No. 42, of September 6, 1989¹).

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 67, of May 15, 1995.

¹ See *Industrial Property*, 1989, p. 347.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Accession

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

The Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia deposited, on May 10, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), done at Washington on June 19, 1979.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, on August 10, 1995.

PCT Notification No. 102, of May 10, 1995.

Budapest Treaty

Acquisition of the Status of International Depository Authority

CHINA GENERAL MICROBIOLOGICAL
CULTURE COLLECTION CENTER (CGMCC)

and

CHINA CENTER FOR TYPE
CULTURE COLLECTION (CCTCC)

(China)

The following written communication, addressed to the Director General of WIPO by the Government of China under Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty, was received on March 30, 1995, is published by the International Bureau of WIPO pursuant to Article 7(2)(a) of the said Treaty:

Pursuant to Article 7(1) of the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure of April 28, 1977, I have the honor, in my capacity as Director General of the Patent Office of the People's Republic of China, which is the competent authority of industrial property matters for the People's Republic of China, to submit the candidature of the China General Microbiological Culture Center (CGMCC) and the China Center for Type Culture Collection (CCTCC) for the grant of the status of international depository authority.

This Director General certifies that the China General Microbiological Culture Center and the China Center for Type Culture Collection comply, and will continue to comply in future, with the requirements set forth in Article 6(2) of the said Budapest Treaty, being both financially supported by the Chinese Government.

The CGMCC and the CCTCC would like to begin to operate as international depository authorities for microorganisms according to the provisions of the Budapest Treaty as of July 1, 1995.

The technical specifications and the legal status of the CGMCC and the CCTCC in the form of a memorandum are appended for your reference.

CHINA GENERAL MICROBIOLOGICAL CULTURE COLLECTION CENTER (CGMCC)

1. *Legal Status*

In order to conserve the microbial resources and promote the development of state biological science and technology, the China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms (CCCCM) was established under the recommendation and sponsorship of the State Science and Technology Commission of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Academy of Sciences and others in 1979. Now CCCCCM includes seven members. As the largest member, CGMCC is the central culture collection in the cooperative network of various collections in China. The origins of the CGMCC go back to 1958 when the Institute of Microbiology, the Academia Sinica, was created. In 1985, the Patent Office of the People's Republic of China designated two culture collections for preserving the microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure. CGMCC is one of the two. CGMCC is affiliated to the World Federation of Culture Collections (WFCC).

The CGMCC is engaged in microbial collection, preservation, administration, distribution and taxonomy. It is financed by the Chinese Government. CGMCC possesses strong forces in micro-

bial preservation and taxonomy. It is equipped for work with pathogenic microorganisms but excepting pathogens belonging to Risk Group 1 (Chinese classification). The current holdings of microorganisms, including bacteria, actinomycetes, yeasts, filamentous fungi and basidiomycetes, comprise some 10,300 strains which are growing at an annual rate of 500-1,000 strains. Up to now, CGMCC contains 220 strains of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure, which are from the United States, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, the United Kingdom, Japan and China. Cultures are routinely preserved by ultra-low temperature freezing by liquid nitrogen and freeze-drying, and some strains by subculturing. The CGMCC has a very solid foundation and possesses a lot of specialists in microbial taxonomy. These specialists have done researches in taxonomy of bacteria, actinomycetes, yeasts, filamentous fungi, in chemotaxonomy, in systematic taxonomy by carrying out DNA/DNA hybridization, DNA/RNA hybridization, PCR identification, 16s rRNA sequencing and computer-assisted analysis of the results. These specialists have advised and will advise the CGMCC on the holdings of collection, research programs, preservation methods and other technical aspects. CGMCC has established data banks on cultures to manage cultures by use of computers. In CGMCC, about 10 thousand strains of cultures having great bearing on industry, taxonomy, biochemistry, genetics and education, have been distributed to all China annually. Now the CGMCC has a staff of 50 persons. The space taken up by the CGMCC within the institute is about 2,000 m².

2. Name and Address

China General Microbiological Culture Collection Center
China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms
P.O. Box 2714
Beijing, 100080
The People's Republic of China
Tel: 2555614
Fax: 2560912.

3. Kinds of Microorganisms Accepted for Deposit by the CGMCC

Kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited by the CGMCC are as follows with the exception of pathogenic microorganisms of Risk Group 1 (Chinese classification):

- Bacteria
- Actinomycetes
- Yeasts

- Filamentous fungi
- Anaerobic microorganisms
- Single cell algae
- Mycoplasma
- Viruses
- Bacteriophages
- Plasmids.

At present, the CGMCC does not accept temporarily the following biological material for deposit:

- Protozoa
- Animal cell lines
- Plant cell lines
- Plant seed.

As a general rule, the CGMCC will accept only strains that can be placed in a culture under conditions technically feasible for the collection concerned and conserved, other than in continuous vegetative activity, without inducing significant changes in the characteristics.

Exceptionally, the CGMCC may accept deposits that cannot be conserved other than by active culture, but acceptance of such a deposit will have to be decided, and the relevant fee determined, on a case-by-case basis after prior negotiation with the potential depositor.

The CGMCC also reserves the right to refuse a deposit of biological material under Article 5 of the Budapest Treaty:

- to refuse a deposit of biological material which is restricted from importing according to Chinese Law;
- to refuse a deposit of biological material whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive;
- to refuse an application which asks the CGMCC to supply the biological material that is restricted from exporting according to Chinese Law.

4. Security and Secrecy

To avoid any loss or destruction, to safeguard the right of depositors, maximum security and secrecy measures are provided:

- conservation of strains in locked containers, freezers and drawers, themselves in locked premises;
- storage of duplicates of the deposited material in a different place;
- a part of the original material submitted by the depositor will be conserved;
- archives of the data related to deposited strains both on standard forms stored under key and on adequately protected computer files (with backup);
- CGMCC will necessarily assume these functions under the Budapest Treaty in an impartial

- and objective manner and will be available to all depositors on the same conditions;
- CGMCC will only supply subcultures and/or information on deposited strains to depositors and parties referred to in Rule 11 of the Regulations under the Treaty;
 - CGMCC will issue to depositors a receipt and a viability statement for each strain accepted under the Treaty;
 - CGMCC will issue lists of deposits under the Budapest Treaty in its catalogues only with the express written consent of the depositor.

5. Requirements and Procedures

As a general rule, the CGMCC requires the depositor, in respect of the deposit of a microorganism under the Budapest Treaty,

- to supply all the necessary information requested by the CGMCC;
- to pay all the necessary fees;
- to send the CGMCC five ampoules or agar samples of each strain;
- to submit descriptions of the components of the mixture and at least one of the methods permitting the checking of their presence when a mixture of microorganisms is deposited;
- to prove the authenticity of all the freeze-dried and frozen samples prepared by the CGMCC;
- not to withdraw the deposit during the time required for its period of storage;
- to authorize the CGMCC to supply samples in accordance with the requirements of the patent procedure applicable at the time.

Since on average, the time required for testing the viability of bacterial samples is three days (or up to 14 days), and for fungus strains six days (or up to 30 days), the depositor has to take into account that, in certain cases, viability testing can take a great deal of time, as indicated by the bracketed figures.

Deposits made outside the provisions of the Budapest Treaty may be converted by the original depositor to deposits under the Budapest Treaty, whether or not they were originally made for patent purposes. Any deposit previously made free of charge is subject, on conversion, to the payment of the storage fee specified in this technical memorandum, and also to whatever fees may be payable for successive updating.

The CGMCC shall accept a new deposit under Rule 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty.

6. Schedule of Fees

	USD
- storage (Rule 9.1)	500
- issue of a viability statement (Rule 10.2)	50

- furnishing of a sample (Rule 11.2 and 11.3) 50
- communication of information (Rule 7.6) 20

Other currencies will be converted into US dollars according to the exchange rate of the bank of China.

7. Official Languages

The official language of CGMCC is Chinese, and the working languages are Chinese and English.

CHINA CENTER FOR TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION (CCTCC)

1. Legal Status

CCTCC was founded in 1985, its predecessor being the Culture Collection for Teaching and Research. At present CCTCC is part of Wuhan University.

CCTCC is affiliated to the World Federation of Culture Collections (WFCC), its registration number is 611 in the World Directory of Collections of Microorganisms and in the World Data Center. The CCTCC has a collection of about 4,000 strains of microorganisms including cell lines, etc. Among them, about 1,000 strains are patent cultures. The CCTCC likewise can supply information on various microbiological subjects, and can provide certain identification services for some classes of microorganisms, and has a research project for microbiological resources, in particular actinomycetes and the *genus Bacillus*.

2. Name and Address of the Depository Institution

China Center for Type Culture Collection
(CCTCC)
Wuhan University
Wuhan, 430072
The People's Republic of China
Tel: (027)-7822157, (027)-7822712-2319
Fax: (027)-7813833.

3. Detailed Information on the Capability of CCTCC to Comply with the Requirements Specified in Article 6(2) of the Treaty

The work of the CCTCC is done in a number of the Laboratories and in the Administration Office of the Center. The space taken up by the CCTCC within the University is about 600 m². Besides, as a comprehensive University, the other institutions of Wuhan University have supported CCTCC in all respects.

CCTCC at present has a staff of 10 persons to perform the routine work for culture collection for the purposes of patent procedure and other work. Besides, some scholars and specialists have been invited as scientific advisers for the Center. The staff of CCTCC not only have access to all the services of the University, but in addition have facilities of their own which are necessary for the growing, testing and long-term conservation of microorganisms including cell lines, etc. Cultures are routinely preserved by freeze-drying, and some strains by subculturing. It is likewise possible to preserve them at low temperatures in a freezer (-80°C). All of cell lines and some strains of bacteria and fungi are preserved in liquid nitrogen. The plasmids in isolated DNA preparation form submitted for deposit with the CCTCC are preserved in alcohol in a freezer at -80°C. CCTCC has provided sufficient safety measures to minimize the risk of losing microorganisms deposited.

3.1 Preservation of cell lines, etc., in locked liquid nitrogen containers, freezers, themselves in locked premises.

3.2 Preservation of strains of microorganisms in ampoules in locked drawers in a cold chamber, itself in locked premises.

3.3 Storage of duplicates of deposited materials in a different place.

3.4 Archives of the data related to deposited strains both on standard forms in a safe in locked room and on adequately protected computer files (with backup).

3.5 Only authorized personnel have access to the samples kept at CCTCC.

3.6 The CCTCC laboratories are equipped for work with pathogenic microorganisms of Risk Group 2.

4. *Kinds of Microorganisms That May Be Deposited*

4.1 Algae, animal viruses, bacteria, cell lines, fungi, hybridomas, plant cell cultures, plant viruses, plasmids, phages, plant seeds and yeasts may be deposited in CCTCC. If the microorganism (meaning of the term "microorganism" is interpreted in a broad sense as to the applicability of the Treaty to microorganisms to be deposited under it) is dangerous pathogen, a depositor should consult with the CCTCC in advance, then, CCTCC will decide whether or not the CCTCC can accept the strain for deposit.

4.2 For the time being, the CCTCC does not accept the following microorganisms for deposit:
– deposit of biological material which is

restricted from importing according to the Chinese Law;

- deposit of biological material whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive;
- applications which ask the CCTCC to supply the biological material that is restricted from exporting according to Chinese Law.

4.3 Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CCTCC reserves the right to reject or accept for deposit any material which, in the opinion of the Director, represents a risk that is either unacceptable or too difficult to handle.

5. *Technical Requirements and Procedure*

5.1 *Form and Quantity*

Bacteria and fungi (including those contained in plasmids) are accepted in freeze-drying form in ampoules or in the form of active culture in agar slant. The depositor should send five ampoules or slants of each strain to CCTCC for deposit. Animal cell lines and viruses are accepted in active form in ampoules, which should be packed by dry ice for transportation. The depositor should send 10 ampoules of each culture to CCTCC for deposit.

Plant cell cultures are accepted in active form according to the agreement between the CCTCC and the depositor. The depositor should send 10 replicates of each culture to CCTCC. Plant seeds are accepted in active form, and the depositor should send 2,500 seeds of each plant cultivar to CCTCC for deposit.

Plasmids are accepted in host or in isolated DNA preparation, and the depositor should send 5 to 10 samples of each plasmid to CCTCC for deposit, respectively.

5.2 *Time Required for Viability Testing*

The average length of time required for testing the viability of the various microorganisms by the CCTCC is given below, but the depositor should realize that in some cases viability testing may take longer as indicated by the figures in brackets.

bacteria	3 days (or up to 14 days)
fungi, yeasts	5 days (or up to 20 days)
animal cell lines, hybridomas	7 days (or up to 14 days)
bacteriophages, plasmids*	8 days (or up to 10 days)
animal viruses, plant cell cultures, seeds	21 days (or up to 30 days)
plant viruses	no date yet

* For plasmids, "viability" testing consists of inserting the plasmid into a host, if transformed, the "viability test" is regarded as positive.

6. Administrative Requirements and Procedure

6.1 Language

The official language of the CCTCC is Chinese, and the working languages are Chinese and English.

6.2 Contract

The CCTCC does not enter into any contract with the depositor defining liabilities of either party, except in the case of certain dangerous organisms, where the depositor must agree to accept and handle them at his own risk, and

- to supply all the necessary information required by the CCTCC;
- to pay all the necessary fees;
- not to withdraw the deposit during the time required for its period of storage;
- to authorize the CCTCC to supply samples of deposit in accordance with the requirements of the patent procedure applicable at the time.

6.3 Importation and/or Quarantine Regulations

In the case of a depositor from abroad, the CCTCC shall obtain an import permit from the organizations concerned of the quarantine of China. Obtaining such a permit usually takes one or two weeks. After obtaining the permit, the CCTCC shall inform the depositor or his agent as to how to send the cultures to CCTCC.

6.4 Original Deposit

Depositors have to fill in the application and accession form used by the CCTCC for deposits under the Budapest Treaty, which is model form BP/1.

6.5 Official Notice of Deposit

The receipt and viability statement shall be issued in the "international forms" BP/4 and BP/9, respectively. Attestation of receipt of a later indication and amendment of scientific description and/or proposed taxonomic designation shall be issued in model form BP/8. Notification of the furnishing of samples to third parties shall be issued in model form BP/14. Individual correspondence is used rather than standard forms for other official notifications.

6.6 Unofficial Notifications to the Depositor

When requested, the CCTCC may communicate the date of deposit and the accession number by an informal letter of facsimile or telephone after the culture has been received, but before the official receipts are issued. The CCTCC likewise communicates the finding of the viability test before the viability statement is issued. A fee of

US\$10 is charged for each service for depositors from abroad.

6.7 Supply of Information to Patent Agency

The CCTCC asks, as a rule, the depositor from abroad to provide it with the names and address of his patent agency and/or patent agent. In such cases, the CCTCC shall supply copies of the receipt, the viability statement and other information to both the depositor and his agent.

6.8 Converting a Previous Deposit

Any deposit previously made free of charge is subject, on conversion, to storage fees normally levied for Budapest Treaty Deposits. The administrative requirements for conversion are the same as those to be met in respect of an original deposit made under the Treaty, except that there is no import and/or quarantine procedures with regard to such deposit.

The date of deposit for such samples shall be that of the conversion, and the CCTCC will issue the conversion statement.

6.9 Making a New Deposit

The depositor is required to fill in model form BP/2 when making a new deposit, and to supply copies of the receipt and statements required by Rule 6.2 of the Regulations under the Treaty. The receipt and viability statement for a new deposit shall be issued in "international forms" BP/5 and BP/9.

7. Furnishing of Samples

7.1 Requests for Samples

The CCTCC shall furnish a sample of any deposited microorganism to the industrial property offices, to the depositor or any party with the authorization of the depositor, or to any parties legally entitled, in accordance with Rule 11 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty.

The CCTCC shall provide advices to third parties with a valid state to request a sample, and CCTCC shall provide them with copies of model request form BP/12. When requests are received from abroad, the applicants are deemed to be familiar with the import requirements of their respective country.

All samples of microorganisms, including cell lines, etc., furnished by the CCTCC are taken from batches prepared by itself.

7.2 Notification of Depositor

The depositor is informed on model form BP/14 when samples of his microorganisms (including cell lines etc.) have been sent to third parties.

8. *Schedule of Fees*

	USD
8.1 Storage	
– algae, bacteria, fungi, yeasts	500
– cell lines, hybridomas, plant cell cultures, animal and plant viruses, plasmids, phages, seeds	700
8.2 Issuance of Viability Statement	
– bacteria (without plasmids), fungi, yeasts, algae	50
– animal cell lines (including hybridomas), animal and plant viruses, bacteria with plasmids	fees are decided on a case by case basis
8.3 Furnishing of Samples (per sample of microorganisms)	
– algae, bacteria, fungi, yeasts	40
– animal viruses, cell lines, hybridoma, plant cell cultures, plant viruses, plasmids, phages, seeds	70
8.4 Communication of Information (Rule 7.6)	40

9. *Guidance for Depositors*

The CCTCC shall publish specific information on the deposited microorganism for the guidance of prospective depositors. Before publishing such information, the CCTCC is always willing to provide information by facsimile or correspondence.

[End of the text of the communication of the Government of China]

Pursuant to Article 7(1)(b) of the Budapest Treaty, the China General Microbiological Culture Center (CGMCC) and the China Center for Type Culture Collection (CCTCC) acquire the status of international depositary authorities as from July 1, 1995.

Budapest Communication No. 97 (this communication is the subject of Budapest Notification No. 139, of May 12, 1995).

Eurasian Patent Convention**I. Ratifications**

BELARUS

The Government of Belarus deposited, on May 8, 1995, its instrument of ratification of the Eurasian Patent Convention.

The date of entry into force of the said Convention will be notified when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached in accordance with Article 26(4) of the said Convention.

EAPC Notification No. 3, of May 10, 1995.

TAJKISTAN

The Government of Tajikistan deposited, on May 12, 1995, its instrument of ratification of the Eurasian Patent Convention.

The date of entry into force of the said Convention is the subject of a separate notification (EAPC Notification No. 5).

EAPC Notification No. 4, of May 16, 1995.

II. Entry Into Force

The Eurasian Patent Convention will enter into force on

August 12, 1995,

that is, three months after the deposit by three States of their instruments of accession or ratification.

In this connection, it is recalled that instruments of ratification or accession of the said Convention were deposited:

- on March 1, 1995, by Turkmenistan
- on May 8, 1995, by Belarus
- on May 12, 1995, by Tajikistan.

Consequently, in accordance with the provision of Article 26(4) of the Eurasian Patent Convention, the said Convention will enter into force on August 12, 1995, with respect to the three States referred to above.

The starting date of operations under the said Convention will be notified in due course.

EAPC Notification No. 5, of May 16, 1995.

Normative Activities of WIPO

Paris Union

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

(Geneva, May 8 to 11, 1995)

The meeting was convened by the Director General following a decision made by the Assembly of the Paris Union in October 1994.

The following 97 States members of WIPO and/or the United Nations were present: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

Five intergovernmental organizations and 18 non-governmental organizations participated through observers.

Mr. Alec Sugden (United Kingdom) chaired the meetings.

The Delegation of the United States of America declared in essence that it could support neither the

continuation of the diplomatic conference on the PLT (which started in 1991) nor the continuation of negotiations on the basis of the so-called "basic proposal" which was before that diplomatic conference. Many delegations said that they would like to continue discussions on the basis of the "basic proposal."

After a thorough discussion, and on the basis of a suggestion made by the Director General, the Consultative Meeting unanimously adopted the following recommendation:

"The Consultative Meeting,

Considering that, in the absence of consensus on the basic proposal that was before the diplomatic conference in The Hague in 1991, a continuation of that conference may either not be the best approach or not be opportune,

Believing that harmonization of patent laws on a number of subjects is of the utmost benefit for patent protection of inventions,

Recommends to the Director General of WIPO to seek decisions from the September 1995 session of the General Assembly of WIPO and the Assembly of the Paris Union on another approach for promoting harmonization, particularly of matters concerning the formalities of national and regional patent applications including matters such as signatures, changes in names and addresses, change in ownership, correction of mistakes, observations in case of intended refusal, representation, address for service, contents of at least the request part of the application, and use of model international forms, and that two or more sessions of a committee of experts to discuss such matters should be organized by WIPO before the September 1997 sessions of the said Assemblies,

Is of the view that the question of having a diplomatic conference, with what agenda and when, should be considered in the said sessions of the said Assemblies."

International Patent Classification (IPC) Union

Committee of Experts

Twenty-Third Session
(Geneva, March 27 to 30, 1995)¹

The following 16 members of the Committee were represented at the session: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. The European Patent Office (EPO) was also represented.

The Committee adopted amendments to the sixth edition of the IPC, submitted by the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI), affecting one class and 17 subclasses of the IPC.

The Committee discussed briefly the need for substantially improved catchword indexes, which were felt to be of particular use to those who were not in a position to readily use IPC:CLASS, but agreed that this matter should be discussed in detail in the PCIPI/SI. In the light of that discussion, the Committee would be better placed to consider whether or not to request offices to embark on such a project.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the introduction of the new, stricter criteria, which would permit the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) to better manage and control the IPC revision work and the resources available for that work, so as to ensure that the revision activity was directed to those areas that were most in need of revision.

Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

PCIPI Ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI)

Fifteenth Session
(Washington, D.C., March 13 to 17, 1995)²

The following 22 members of the PCIPI/MI were represented at the session: Australia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

The Working Group discussed and approved the draft text of a "Statement of Principles" to govern the changeover from the use of paper to electronic data carriers for the exchange of patent documents. The Working Group also discussed finalization of the guidelines concerning specific technical requirements to be annexed to the said Statement.

During the session, the Delegation of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) demonstrated its CD-ROM products and current project relating to patents and publishing on the Internet. In addition, a guided visit to the USPTO's computerization operations was provided for the members of the Working Group.

PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI)

Fourteenth Session
(Geneva, April 3 to 7, 1995)³

The following 24 members of the PCIPI/GI were represented at the session: Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The PDG was represented by observers.

The PCIPI/GI agreed on a revised text of WIPO Standard ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patents and SPCs)

¹ For a note on the previous session, see *Industrial Property*, 1994, p. 47.

² For a note on the previous session, see *Industrial Property and Copyright*, 1995, p. 113.

³ For a note on the previous session, *ibid.*, p. 67.

including the creation of some new INID (*I*nternationally agreed *N*umbers for the *I*dentification of (bibliographic) *D*ata) codes, in order to cover the data elements relating to "supplementary protection certificates" (SPCs) for medicinal products or to equivalent industrial property rights.

The PCIPI/GI also approved the revised wording of WIPO Standard ST.3 (Recommended Standard on Two-Letter Codes for the Representation of States, Other Entities and Intergovernmental Organizations), which provides, in a single list, two-letter alphabetical codes for any use requiring the identification of States, other entities and intergovernmental organizations. The revised Standard aims at improving access to industrial property information.

Furthermore, the PCIPI/GI discussed a draft WIPO recommendation for a new numbering system for patents, utility models and industrial designs applications, the numbers of which utilize a year designation, in order to meet any problems arising from designating the year 2000 in annual numbering series. The International Bureau was asked to prepare a second draft recommendation which would take account of the discussions. Finally, the PCIPI/GI discussed a proposal for the elaboration of a WIPO recommendation regarding the use of relevance indicators (letter codes) in search reports or on the front page of published patent applications, and agreed to revert to the issue at its next session in October 1995.

Consultation Meeting on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Certain Categories of Literary and Artistic Works and for Phonograms

(Geneva, March 21, 1995)

The following 16 international non-governmental organizations were represented: Agency for the Protection of Programs (APP), American Film Marketing Association (AFMA), Association of European Performers' Organizations (AEPO), Authors' Licensing and Collecting Society (ALCS), European Broadcasting Union (EBU), European Group representing Organizations for the Collective Administration of Performers' Rights (ARTIS GEIE), International Confederation of Music Publishers (ICMP), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Federation of Actors (FIA), International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO), International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Publishers Association (IPA) and International Publishers Copyright Council (IPCC).

The purpose of the meeting was to give advice to the International Bureau on how preparatory work on a voluntary international numbering system should

be continued and what other related measures might be necessary to ensure the appropriate protection and management of copyright and neighboring rights in the digital environment.

There was agreement among the participants that work should continue on the establishment of a voluntary international numbering system and that more consultation meetings should be held in the future, involving a broader circle of interested parties, including users of numbering systems and also extending to other aspects of electronic copyright management systems. The meeting also recommended the setting up of a Standing Advisory Committee on the Intellectual Property Aspects of the Global Information Infrastructure, to cover various aspects, such as internationally harmonized legal rules and their application at the national level, computerized internationally harmonized systems for the identification of protected subject matter, internationally harmonized monitoring of the use of subject matter protected by copyright or other kinds of intellectual property, and internationally coordinated management and enforcement of rights.

Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Application of Rule 32 of the PCT Regulations (Successor States) in Belarus, Georgia and Uzbekistan

In February 1995, in accordance with the above Rule, the International Bureau sent a notification to the applicant of one international application under the PCT—having an international filing date after December 25, 1991, and before June 22, 1993—informing him of the possibility of requesting, within three months from the date of mailing of the notification, the extension of the effects of such application to Belarus.

In March 1995, in accordance with the above Rule, the International Bureau sent notifications to the applicants (or agents of applicants) of six international applications under the PCT—having international filing dates after December 25, 1991, and before March 18, 1994—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 Georgia.

Also in March 1995 and in accordance with the said Rule, the International Bureau sent further notifications to the applicants (or agents of applicants) of 10 international applications under the PCT—having international filing dates after December 25, 1991, and before October 18, 1993—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 Uzbekistan.

Training and Promotion Meetings With PCT Users

France. In March 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation on the PCT, the administrative procedures under it and the activities of the International Bureau as a receiving Office, at a meeting organized in Lyon by GRAPI, the Rhône-Alpes Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), for over 40 participants, including patent attorneys, patent agents and lawyers, and staff members of the regional branch of the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI).

Germany. In March 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Euro-PCT procedure at a seminar on European Patent Office practice, organized in Munich by a private British company. There were 14 participants from the patent profession.

Iceland. In March 1995, two government officials received training on PCT receiving Office procedures at the headquarters of WIPO.

Kazakhstan. In March 1995, two government officials visited WIPO to have consultations with WIPO officials on various practical questions concerning procedures under the PCT. They had earlier received training under the PCT at the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office, as arranged by WIPO.

United States of America. In March 1995, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America conducted a seminar on the PCT, organized in Sunnyvale (California) by an American enterprise, in cooperation with WIPO. Some 30 participants, mostly specialists in the field of semiconductors, attended the seminar.

Also in March 1995, two WIPO officials conducted a basic PCT seminar, organized in San Francisco (California) by Intellectual Property International (IPI) for some 30 patent administrators from law firms and industry.

Later in March 1995, the same WIPO officials conducted a seminar on the PCT, organized in Cincinnati (Ohio) by a general practice law firm for some 30 participants, including patent attorneys, product managers and research and development managers.

Still in March 1995, the same WIPO officials conducted a basic PCT seminar, organized in Chicago (Illinois) by the Center for Intellectual Property of the John Marshall Law School (JMLS) for some 30 patent administrators from law firms and industry.

Also in March 1995, a WIPO official visited the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C., for discussions with USPTO officials on the current status of that Office's PCT operations, as well as the reinforcement of cooperation between WIPO and the USPTO.

American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA)/United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). In March 1995, two WIPO consultants from the United States of America participated, together with USPTO staff in charge of PCT operations, in Washington, D.C., in the joint meeting of the AIPLA Special Committee on PCT Issues.

Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI). In March 1995, a WIPO official gave a tutorial on the PCT to the London CEIPI tutorial group, consisting of 17 students and two tutors.

Computerization Activities

European Patent Office (EPO). In March 1995, on two different occasions, two WIPO officials visited the EPO in The Hague for discussions with the EPO officials on computerization issues of mutual interest to WIPO and the EPO, in particular, the PCT Standard for Sequence Listings, the status of EASY (*Electronic Application SYSTEM*) development and cooperation projects between WIPO and the EPO.

Madrid Union

Training and Promotion Meetings With Users of the Madrid System

Denmark. In March 1995, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on preparations for the entry into force of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

Germany. In March 1995, a WIPO official participated in a CD-ROM workshop, organized in Munich by a German enterprise. He made a presentation on WIPO's data bases used under the Madrid system. He also gave demonstrations of some of WIPO's CD-ROM products.

Spain. In March 1995, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to certain procedural aspects of the implementation of the Madrid Agreement.

Sweden. In March 1995, two WIPO officials participated as speakers in a seminar on Sweden and the Madrid system, organized in Stockholm by the Ministry of Justice of Sweden, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office and the Federation of Swedish Industries, with the participation of WIPO. The seminar was attended by over 120 participants from the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden), who were mostly trademark agents, representatives of industry and officials of industrial property offices.

WIPO Arbitration Center

Interim Relief Arbitration

In March 1995, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America worked at WIPO's headquarters on the development of a procedure for

interim relief arbitration. The intention of the new procedure, whose feasibility is being studied, would be to provide a means whereby, at very short notice, an arbitral tribunal could be constituted in order to respond to an urgent request for interim measures.

WIPO Mediation Programs

In March 1995, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America worked at WIPO's headquarters on the development of training materials for the WIPO Mediation Programs due to take place in Geneva in May 1995.

Other Activities

European Commission (EC). In March 1995, a WIPO official held discussions in Brussels with offi-

cials of the EC on the services of the WIPO Arbitration Center.

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee (AALCC)/Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA). In late March and early April 1995, a WIPO official participated in the International Seminar on Globalization and Harmonization of Commercial Arbitration Laws, organized in New Delhi by the AALCC in conjunction with the ICA, and spoke on the arbitration of intellectual property disputes and on the WIPO Arbitration Center.

Activities of WIPO Specially Designed for Developing Countries

Africa

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

South Africa. In March 1995, four WIPO officials attended a National Copyright Seminar for South Africa, organized by the Government of South Africa in cooperation with the Southern African Music Rights Organization (SAMRO), in Johannesburg. The Seminar was attended by about 30 officials representing various non-governmental organizations of authors, performers, publishers, producers of phonograms, producers of films and broadcasters. The purpose of the Seminar was to discuss recent developments in national and international law on copyright and neighboring rights. Two WIPO officials made presentations.

Also in March 1995, three WIPO officials attended panel discussions organized by the Government of South Africa at the University of Pretoria and made presentations on the various WIPO-administered treaties, including the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the

International Registration of Marks and the Protocol thereunder. The panel discussions were attended by some 80 participants, from the government and the private sectors and the legal profession.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In March 1995, a WIPO official spoke at a symposium on intellectual property and development, organized by OAPI, in Lomé, for Ministers of OAPI member States responsible for industrial property questions. The symposium was attended by a number of Ministers and government officials.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)/Commonwealth Secretariat. In March 1995, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a Regional Seminar organized in Harare by UNCTAD and the Commonwealth Secretariat, on "Africa and the Aftermath of the Uruguay Round: Country Assessments and Strategies for the Implementation of the Results." The Seminar was attended

by some 75 government officials and representatives from the business community in Africa.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Eritrea. In March 1995, a WIPO official undertook WIPO's first fact-finding mission to Asmara aimed at establishing contacts and working relations between the Government and WIPO. He held discussions with government leaders and officials as well as the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on future cooperation.

Liberia. In March 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at

their request, a note commenting on a draft copyright law.

South Africa. In March 1995, six WIPO officials undertook WIPO's first mission to the country since the change of Government. They visited Pretoria and Johannesburg and held discussions with government officials, members of the private sector and intellectual property practitioners on recent international developments in the field of intellectual property, the possible accession of South Africa to further WIPO-administered treaties, in particular the PCT and the Madrid Agreement and Protocol, intellectual property legislation and administration of intellectual property rights in the country, intellectual property law teaching and the organization of intellectual property seminars in the country.

Arab Countries

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

Maghreb Countries. In March 1995, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a seminar on standardization and industrial property for the Maghreb countries organized in Algiers by the Government of Algeria. The seminar was attended by some 150 government officials and representatives from the business community of Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. At the end of the seminar, the government officials who attended it created a Permanent Commission for Standardization and Industrial Property for the Maghreb Countries.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Algeria. In March 1995, WIPO organized a study visit to the European Patent Office (EPO) in The Hague for two government officials to acquaint

themselves with the EPO's computerized office procedures.

Egypt. In March 1995, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Cairo where they discussed with government officials the advantages of Egypt's accession to the PCT, and made a presentation to some 25 government officials and industrial property attorneys on the PCT system and its usefulness to Egypt.

Libya. In March 1995, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Tripoli to participate in a tripartite meeting with government and UNDP officials with a view to agreeing on a work plan for the activities to be implemented by WIPO under the UNDP-financed country project.

Qatar. In March 1995, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, an Arabic translation of a draft industrial property law, with a commentary, which had been sent in English to the authorities in December 1994.

Asia and the Pacific

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development (China). From March 28 to 30, 1995, WIPO organized that Symposium in Beijing, in

cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). Some 250 participants from Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Laos,

Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Viet Nam, the territory of Hong Kong, the Taiwan region of China, the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), the EPO and UNDP attended the Symposium. Eight WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, Japan, the United States of America and the EPO, four speakers from China and two participants from India and the Republic of Korea presented papers. Three WIPO officials also participated.

WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Trademarks for the South Pacific (Fiji). From March 27 to 30, 1995, WIPO organized that Seminar in Suva, in cooperation with the Government of Fiji and with the assistance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan. The Seminar was attended by nine government officials from Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu as well as by some 35 government officials and private sector representatives from Fiji. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Australia, Japan, the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), a local participant and two WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Development of Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises (Pakistan). On March 14 and 15, 1995, WIPO organized that Seminar in Karachi, in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan. The Seminar was attended by 41 participants from government circles, industry and the legal profession. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Slovenia and three WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminars on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Pakistan). On March 18 and 19 and 21 and 22, 1995, WIPO organized two Seminars in Karachi and Islamabad, respectively, in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan. The two Seminars were attended by some 80 participants from government circles, publishing companies, film studios, law firms and the computer industry. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Japan and CISAC, four Pakistani experts and two WIPO officials.

China. In March 1995, three WIPO officials attended, in Beijing, the Celebration Meeting of the 10th Anniversary of the Entry into Force of the Chinese Patent Law. Some 200 participants were present on that occasion.

Also in March 1995, two WIPO officials spoke on the work of WIPO to a visiting group of 12 Chinese customs officials.

Hong Kong. In March 1995, two WIPO officials briefed a visiting group of 18 Hong Kong government officials on WIPO and its activities.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Cambodia. In March 1995, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on industrial property and a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights, with commentaries on their main provisions.

China. In March 1995, three WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Beijing on matters of mutual cooperation in the fields of industrial property and copyright.

India. In March 1995, a government official visited WIPO and held discussions with WIPO officials concerning the UNDP-financed country project in the field of trademarks.

In March and April 1995, a WIPO official undertook an advisory and training mission to the Trade Marks Registry in Bombay concerning the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks established by the Vienna Agreement.

Indonesia. In March 1995, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on legislative issues in the country.

Also in March 1995, 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.

Also in March 1995, two WIPO consultants from Australia and the United Kingdom undertook separate missions to the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks (DGCPT) in Tangerang, to assist in the computerization of the said Directorate General under the UNDP-financed country project.

Malaysia. In March 1995, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to the Intellectual Property Division in Kuala Lumpur to advise staff on trademark classification and examination.

Pakistan. In March 1995, three WIPO officials held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Islamabad and Karachi on matters of mutual interest, including legislative and office modernization issues. They also met university professors in

Islamabad and discussed intellectual property teaching in Pakistan.

Philippines. In March 1995, two government officials visited WIPO to present the Modernization Plan for the Philippines under the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) Patents and Trademark Program financed by the European Commission (EC). They discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials issues of mutual cooperation, including legislative matters and the problems entailed in the substantive examination of patent applications.

Thailand. In March 1995, 10 government officials, led by Mr. Korbsak Sabhawasu, Deputy Minister of Commerce, visited WIPO to present the Modernization Plan for Thailand prepared under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. The delegation met the Director General and other WIPO officials and discussed matters of mutual cooperation, including the possibility of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the PCT and the problems entailed in the substantive examination of patent applications.

European Patent Office (EPO). In March 1995, an EPO official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible EC-financed intellectual property project for China.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In March 1995, a WIPO official participated in the Regional Development Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific Meeting organized by UNDP in Kuala Lumpur. It was attended by government officials and industry representatives from the Asian and Pacific developing countries, industrialized countries and intergovernmental organizations.

Australia. In March 1995, two WIPO officials held discussions in Sydney with officials of the Australian Copyright Council (ACC) and the Australasian Performing Rights Association (APRA) on possible cooperation on copyright activities for developing countries in the Pacific region.

New Zealand. In March 1995, two WIPO officials held discussions in Suva with officials of the New Zealand Copyright Council on possible cooperation on copyright activities for developing countries in the Pacific region.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Seminar on Intellectual Property for Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) (Saint Lucia). From March 15 to 17, 1995, WIPO organized the said Seminar, in Castries, in cooperation with the Central Secretariat of the OECS. It was attended by some 40 participants, including government officials, representatives from law firms and the academic sector from Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and OECS. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, two WIPO officials and one expert each from the United States of America and the OECS Secretariat.

WIPO Seminar on Intellectual Property (Guyana). On March 20 and 21, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Georgetown, in cooperation with the Government of Guyana. The Seminar was attended by 75 participants, including government

officials, representatives from law firms, members of the judiciary, the media and the academic sectors. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, an expert from Guyana and two WIPO officials.

Colombia. In March 1995, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the Third Congress on Industrial Property, organized by the Colombian Association of Industrial Property in Chinauta and attended by some 50 participants.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Joint Project of WIPO, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) and the EPO on the Issue of a CD-ROM Product Containing the First Pages of Latin American Patents and Patent Applications (DOPALES-PRIMERAS). In March 1995, two WIPO officials participated, in Munich, in a trilateral coordination meeting on the DOPALES-PRIMERAS project. Discussions were held on possible further preparatory work for the planned production, in 1995, of discs containing first-page information on

patents granted and patent applications published in the Latin American countries since 1992. The CD-ROM containing first pages of patents granted and patent applications published in 1991 in 18 Latin-American countries was issued in March.

Argentina. In March 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Buenos Aires, together with officials from the EPO, to advise the Government on the preparation of a plan for the institutional development of the Directorate of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property and of a technical cooperation project proposal to assist the Government in the implementation of the said plan.

Costa Rica. In March 1995, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to San José to assist the Intellectual Property Registry in the adaptation of procedures and computerized systems needed to comply with the provisions of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs), signed in San Salvador in November 1994.

Guatemala. In March 1995, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Guatemala City to assist the Registry of Industrial Property in the adaptation of procedures and computerized systems needed to comply with the provisions of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs), signed in San Salvador in November 1994.

Paraguay. In March 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Asunción, to have discussions with government leaders and officials, UNDP and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) officials as well as private attorneys, on the preparation of a work plan for the implementation of the country project for the modernization of the intellectual property system.

Also in March 1995, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited Asunción to advise on the development of new computerized systems for the Directorate of Industrial Property under the country project.

Trinidad and Tobago. In March 1995, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Port of Spain to advise the Intellectual Property Registry on the handling and examination of trademark applications and to gather material for the preparation of a manual on the examination of trademarks.

Also in March 1995, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Port of Spain to discuss with government officials the revision of the country's copyright legislation.

Uruguay. In March 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Montevideo to have discussions with government leaders and officials and legislative circles on several matters of cooperation between the Government of Uruguay and WIPO.

Also in March 1995, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Montevideo to advise the National Directorate of Industrial Property on the further development of the Directorate's computerized systems.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). In March 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the SIECA Secretariat, at its request, draft Regulations under the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs).

European Patent Office (EPO). In March 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the EPO in Munich to have discussions with EPO officials on the 1995 WIPO/EPO program of joint activities for Latin American countries.

Development Cooperation (in General)

United States of America. In March 1995, an official from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's development cooperation activities.

European Patent Office (EPO). In March 1995,

three WIPO officials attended a meeting organized, in Nanterre (France), by the EPO to examine the standard patent and trademark administration software developed with the assistance of a French computer firm for Central and Eastern European countries in order to review the possible use and adaptation of that software in developing countries.

WIPO Medals

In March 1995, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese schoolgirl at the All-Japan Exhibition of School Children's Inventions, organized by the

Japanese Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII) in Tokyo.

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

Regional Activities

WIPO Regional Seminar for the Baltic States on the Implementation of the Berne Convention and National Legislation on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Latvia). From March 1 to 3, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Riga, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Latvia and with the assistance of the Governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden and the Finnish Copyright Institute. The Seminar was attended by five government officials from Estonia, five government officials from Lithuania and some 110 local participants from government circles, the law courts, authors' rights societies, the book publishing industry, the entertainment world and other cultural institutions. Papers were presented by representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, by five WIPO consultants from Finland, France, Poland and Sweden, and by a WIPO official.

Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property. In March 1995, two WIPO officials attended the fifth meeting of the said Council, held in Kishinev. Nine States members of the Council, namely, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine, were represented by plenipotentiary representatives. Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, the Secretariat of the Commonwealth of

Independent States (CIS), WIPO and the European Patent Office (EPO) were represented as observers.

Discussions at the meeting dealt mainly with the measures to be taken for the ratification and implementation of the Eurasian Patent Convention, signed in Moscow on September 9, 1994. In that connection, the Council noted that Turkmenistan had acceded to the said Convention on March 1, 1995, and that the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine envisaged ratifying it in the near future.

The draft Patent Regulations, Administrative Regulations and Financial Regulations, prepared by the CIS Secretariat, were distributed to the States members of the Council for comments.

Permanent International Secretariat of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC). In March 1995, the Director of the Permanent International Secretariat of the BSEC had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on BSEC's activities (the member countries of the BSEC are Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine) and possible cooperation with WIPO.

National Activities

Bulgaria. In March 1995, two WIPO officials spoke at the Anti-Piracy and Mechanical Rights

Seminar, organized in Sofia by the International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM) and the Groupement européen des sociétés d'auteurs et compositeurs (GESAC), with the cooperation of the International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors (AIDAA) and under the aegis of the industrial property program for Central and Eastern European countries (PHARE) which is financed by the European Commission (EC).

Also in March 1995, a WIPO official had discussions on copyright matters with other government officials in Sofia.

Republic of Moldova. In March 1995, a WIPO official had discussions in Kishinev with government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) officials on the formulation of a possible UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of industrial property protection in the country.

Romania. In March 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the drafting of a new trademark law.

Also in March 1995, a government official received training at WIPO in the administrative procedures under the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks and the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks.

Slovenia. In March 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation with WIPO.

Turkmenistan. In March 1995, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the current situation of industrial property protection in Turkmenistan and on Turkmenistan's possible accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Also in March 1995, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's possible assistance in the preparation of a draft copyright law and on the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

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

National Contacts

Malta. In March 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft patent law.

Spain. In March 1995, Mr. Julián Alvarez Alvarez, Director General of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, accompanied by another govern-

ment official, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest, in particular assistance for the benefit of Latin American countries in 1995.

United Nations

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). In March 1995, two WIPO officials attended

the Forum on the Future of the United Nations at its Fiftieth Anniversary, which took place in Vienna following the first regular session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination for 1995.

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (Organizational Committee) (ACC(OC)). In March 1995, a WIPO official attended the post-ACC meeting of the ACC(OC) in Vienna.

World Summit for Social Development. In March 1995, two WIPO officials attended the World Summit, organized by the United Nations in Copenhagen.

United Nations. In March 1995, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of Legal Advisers of the United Nations System of Organizations, held in Geneva. The meeting discussed a number of questions, including procedures before the Administrative Tribunal, relations with the Host Country and State succession.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In March 1995, an official from UNIDO had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possibility of promoting the establishment of software industries in developing countries.

Intergovernmental Organizations

European Commission (EC). In March 1995, a WIPO official attended a meeting organized in Amsterdam by the United Kingdom Patent Office to discuss a proposed cooperation project for electronic trading of industrial property information under the EC's Telematics Applications Programme 1995-98.

Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM). In March 1995, two OHIM officials had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and OHIM, particularly as far as the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks is concerned.

Also in March 1995, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Committee on Fees, Implementation Rules and the Procedure of the Boards of Appeal of OHIM, held in Brussels.

World Trade Organization (WTO). In March 1995, WIPO was represented in an observer capacity by three WIPO officials at the first meeting of the WTO Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in Geneva.

Other Organizations

American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In March 1995, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America attended the AIPLA Board of Directors meeting in Washington, D.C.

Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists (AILIS). In March 1995, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of AILIS, held in Geneva.

Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA). In March 1995, two WIPO officials spoke at the ITMA Annual Meeting in London.

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In March 1995, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited CISAC in Paris and discussed with CISAC officials questions of mutual interest, especially the exchange of ideas regarding activities in the field of collective management of copyright for developing countries.

International Federation of Actors (FIA)/International Federation of Musicians (FIM). In March 1995, several FIA and FIM officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the rights of performers in the audiovisual fixation of their performances.

Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (LAWASIA). In March 1995, a WIPO official spoke at the Conference on Intellectual Property Law in the Asia Pacific Region, organized in Adelaide (Australia) by LAWASIA with the cooperation of the Government of South Australia and the Business Law Section of the Law Council of Australia.

Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada (PTIC). In March 1995, a WIPO official attended the Spring Meeting of the PTIC in Ottawa.

Patent Documentation Group (PDG). In March 1995, three WIPO officials participated in the 29th Meeting of the PDG Working Group "IMPACT of Patent Laws on Documentation," held in The Hague.

Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group (PTMG). In March 1995, a WIPO official spoke on the Trade-mark Law Treaty (TLT) and its Regulations at the PTMG 50th Annual General Meeting, held in London.

Société civile pour l'administration des droits des artistes et musiciens interprètes (ADAMI). In March 1995, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited ADAMI in Paris and had discus-

sions with officials on cooperation activities for developing countries in the field of neighboring rights.

The Performing Right Society Limited (PRS). In March 1995, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland discussed with PRS officials questions of mutual interest, especially the exchange of

ideas regarding activities in the field of collective management of copyright for developing countries.

University of Lausanne (Switzerland). In March 1995, two WIPO officials attended a seminar on "Genetic Engineering: Patentability and Marketing," at the University of Lausanne.

Miscellaneous News

National News

Germany. The Law of July 25, 1994, amending the Patent Fees Law and Other Laws, was published in the 1994 Federal Law Gazette, Part I, No. 48 and contains amendments to the Patent Fees Law of August 18, 1976, as last amended on March 23, 1993, to the Copyright Law of September 9, 1965, as last amended on June 9, 1993, and to the Collective Administration Law of September 9, 1965, as last amended on December 19, 1985. The amendments entered into force on October 1, 1994, for the Patent Fees Law, and on August 1, 1994, for the other two Laws.

New Zealand. The Patents Act 1953 (No. 64) was last amended by the Patents Amendment Act 1994 (No. 122) of December 9, 1994, which entered into force on January 1, 1995.

The Trade Marks Act 1953 (No. 66) was last amended by the Trade Marks Amendment Act 1994 (No. 123) of December 9, 1994, which entered into force on January 1, 1995.

The Patents (Transitional Applications) Regulations 1994 of December 19, 1994, entered into force on January 1, 1995.

The Trade Marks (Border Protection and Transitional Applications) Regulations 1994 of December 19, 1994, entered into force on January 1, 1995.

Peru. Supreme Decree No. 20-94 ITINCI of October 13, 1994, Approving the Regulations Under

the Law (Legislative Decree No. 691 of November 5, 1991) Prescribing Norms on Publicity for the Defense of Consumers, entered into force on October 17, 1994.

Portugal. The Industrial Property Code, Decree-Law No. 16/95 of January 24, 1995, entered into force on June 1, 1995.

Spain. Law No. 43 of December 30, 1994, Incorporating in Spanish Law Directive 92/100/CEE of November 19, 1992, on Rental Right and Lending Right and on Certain Rights Related to Copyright in the Field of Intellectual Property, entered into force on January 1, 1995.

Sweden. The Trademarks Act No. 644 of December 2, 1960, as last amended by Act No. 234 of May 7, 1986, was further amended by the Act Amending the Trademarks Act of December 16, 1994, which entered into force on January 1, 1995, except for Articles 14(8), 50 and 64 of the 1994 Amending Act which will enter into force on a later date to be established.

Trinidad and Tobago. The Trade Marks Act (Act 11 of 1955) was last amended by the Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1994 (No. 17 of 1994), which entered into force on September 13, 1994.

The Trade Marks Rules (91/1956, 45 of 1979), were amended by the Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (No. 198 of 1994), which entered into force on October 20, 1994.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1995

September 4 to 8 and 12 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Fifth Session)

Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Fourth Session)

The first Committee will continue to examine questions concerning the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The second Committee will continue to examine questions concerning the preparation of a possible new instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms. The sessions of the two Committees will be held jointly.

Invitations: For the first Committee, 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, and, for the second Committee, 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, particularly of developing countries, intending 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 1993, 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.

October 18 to 20 (Naples, Italy)

WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Intellectual Creations in the Information Society

The World Forum—to be organized in cooperation with the Italian Government and to be held in the *Palazzo Reale* at Naples—will take place at a decisive stage of the preparation of new norms for the protection of copyright and neighboring rights, and the introduction of new techniques for the management of such rights, in response to the challenges of digital technology. It will mostly deal with the concrete, practical aspects of these norms and techniques as well as with the delicate questions arising with the conflicts between the transborder nature of global digital networks and the territoriality of copyright.

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

November 6 to 10 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts of the Nice Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Seventeenth Session)

The Committee will examine and consider the proposals concerning the amendments or changes to the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.

Invitations: States members of the Nice Union and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union or of WIPO not members of the Nice Union, and certain organizations.

November 13 to 16 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on Well-known Marks

The Committee will study questions concerning the application of Article 6bis of the Paris Convention (e.g., whether that Article applies also where the well-known mark is not actually used in the country in which its protection is claimed) and the conditions, as well as scope of protection, in particular, in respect of famous or well-known marks, against dilution and/or undue exploitation of the goodwill acquired by such marks. Moreover, it will study the feasibility of setting up, under the aegis of WIPO, a voluntary international information network for the exchange of information among countries concerning marks that may be considered to be well known or famous.

Invitations: States members of the Paris Union and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union 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

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.

