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INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY LAWS AND TREATIES
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Editor's Note

NETHERLANDS

Patents Act of the Kingdom 1995 (of December 13, 1994) (*This text replaces the one previously published under the same code number.*)

Text 2-001

SINGAPORE

The Patents Act 1994 (No. 21 of 1994)

Text 2-001

UZBEKISTAN

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Trademarks and Service Marks (of May 7, 1993) (*Replacement sheet*) Text 3-001

MULTILATERAL TREATIES

Eurasian Patent Convention (done at Moscow on September 9, 1994) Text 2-013

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

Editor's Note

JAPAN

Copyright Law (Law No. 48 of May 6, 1970, as amended by Laws No. 49 of May 18, 1978, No. 45 of May 19, 1981, No. 78 of December 2, 1983, No. 23 of May 1, 1984, No. 46 of May 25, 1984, No. 62 of June 14, 1985, No. 64 of May 23, 1986, No. 65 of May 23, 1986, No. 87 of November 1, 1988, No. 43 of June 28, 1989, No. 63 of May 2, 1991, and No. 106 of December 16, 1992) (*This text replaces those previously published under code numbers 1-01 and 1-03 to 1-06.*) Text 1-01

Governing Bodies of WIPO

WIPO Premises Committee

Fourth Session
(Geneva, June 19 and 20, 1995)

All 11 States members of the WIPO Premises Committee were represented at the session, namely, Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Switzerland and the United States of America.

The Committee reviewed a document which described the needs and the plans of the International Bureau for additional premises, and which proposed that a temporary extension of the BIRPI building be

constructed. The Committee invited the International Bureau to present a document to the Governing Bodies describing that proposal as well as the possibility of constructing a permanent extension of the BIRPI building, and comparing the advantages and disadvantages of each, so that a decision could be made by the Governing Bodies when they meet in September 1995.

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO

WIPO Convention

Accession

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines deposited, on May 29, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, on August 29, 1995.

WIPO Notification No. 183, of May 29, 1995.

Paris Convention

Accessions

ALBANIA

The Government of Albania deposited, on July 4, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979.

Albania has not heretofore been a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property ("Paris Union"), founded by the Paris Convention.

The Paris Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Albania, on October 4, 1995.

On that date, Albania will become a member of the Paris Union.

Paris Notification No. 167, of July 4, 1995.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines deposited, on May 29, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has not heretofore been a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property ("Paris Union"), founded by the Paris Convention.

The Paris Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, on August 29, 1995. On that date, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will become a member of the Paris Union.

Paris Notification No. 165, of May 29, 1995.

VENEZUELA

The Government of Venezuela deposited, on June 9, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979.

Venezuela has not heretofore been a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property ("Paris Union"), founded by the Paris Convention.

The Paris Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Venezuela, on September 12, 1995. On that date, Venezuela will become a member of the Paris Union.

Paris Notification No. 166, of June 12, 1995.

Berne Convention

I. Accession

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines deposited, on May 29, 1995, its instru-

ment 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.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 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 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, on August 29, 1995. On that date, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will become a member of the Berne Union.

Berne Notification No. 166, of May 29, 1995.

II. Declaration Extending the Effects of Its Accession to the Paris Act (1971) to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix and Notification Concerning Article II of the Appendix

THAILAND

The Government of Thailand, which had deposited, on September 29, 1980, 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 ("Paris Act (1971)"), and amended on September 28, 1979; which deposit was accompanied by a declaration that its accession did not apply to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix of the Paris Act (1971) (see Berne Notification No. 101¹), deposited, on May 23, 1995, a declaration extending the effects of the said accession to Articles 1 to 21 of the Paris Act (1971) and a notification declaring that the Government of Thailand avails itself of the faculty provided for in Article II (Limitations on the Right of Translation) of the Appendix of the Paris Act (1971).

Articles 1 to 21 of the Paris Act (1971) will enter into force, with respect to Thailand, on September 2, 1995.

As far as the relevant provisions of the Appendix are concerned, the said notification will be effective from September 2, 1995, to October 10, 2004, unless it is withdrawn earlier (see Article I(2)(b) and (3) of the Appendix of the Paris Act (1971)).

Berne Notification No. 167, of June 2, 1995.

¹ See *Copyright*, 1980, p. 330.

III. Declaration Extending the Effects of Its Ratification of the Paris Act (1971) to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix

NORWAY

The Government of Norway, which had deposited, on March 8, 1974, its instrument of ratification of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971 ("Paris Act (1971)"), which deposit was accompanied by a declaration that its ratification did not apply to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix of the Paris Act (1971) (see Berne Notification No. 54²), deposited, on July 11, 1995, a declaration extending the effects of the said ratification to Articles 1 to 21 of the Paris Act (1971).

Articles 1 to 21 of the Paris Act (1971) will enter into force, with respect to Norway, on October 11, 1995.

Berne Notification No. 168, of July 11, 1995.

² See *Copyright*, 1974, p. 65.

Madrid Agreement (Marks)

Accession

ALBANIA

The Government of Albania deposited, on July 4, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks of April 14, 1891, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979.

The said instrument contains also the following declaration: "Pursuant to Article 3*bis*(1) of the said Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Albania declares that protection resulting from international registration shall extend to the Republic of Albania only at the express request of the proprietor of the mark."

The Madrid Agreement, as revised, will enter into force, with respect to Albania, on October 4, 1995.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 68, of July 4, 1995.

Nice Agreement

Accession

MALAWI

The Government of Malawi deposited, on July 24, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks of June 15, 1957, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and at Geneva on May 13, 1977, and as amended on September 28, 1979.

The Nice Agreement as revised and amended will enter into force, with respect to Malawi, on October 24, 1995.

Nice Notification No. 83, of July 24, 1995.

Rome Convention

Accession

BULGARIA

The Government of Bulgaria deposited, on May 31, 1995, its instrument of accession to the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention) done at Rome on October 26, 1961.

The instrument contained the following declarations:

"1. The Republic of Bulgaria declares in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iii), that it will not apply the provisions of Article 12 in respect of phonograms the producer of which is not a national of another Contracting State.

2. The Republic of Bulgaria declares in accordance with Article 16, paragraph 1(a)(iv), that as regards phonograms the producer of which is a national of another Contracting State, it will limit the protection provided for by Article 12 to the extent to which, and to the term for which the latter State grants protection to phonograms first fixed by a national of the Republic of Bulgaria."

In accordance with Article 25(2), the Convention will enter into force, with respect to Bulgaria, on August 31, 1995.

Locarno Agreement

Accession

MALAWI

The Government of Malawi deposited, on July 24, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, signed at Locarno on October 8, 1968, as amended on September 28, 1979.

The said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to Malawi, on October 24, 1995.

Locarno Notification No. 35, of July 24, 1995.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

I. Accessions

ALBANIA

The Government of Albania deposited, on July 4, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), done at Washington on June 19, 1970.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Albania, on October 4, 1995.

PCT Notification No. 105, of July 4, 1995.

LESOTHO

The Government of Lesotho deposited, on July 21, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), done at Washington on June 19, 1970.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Lesotho, on October 21, 1995.

PCT Notification No. 106, of July 21, 1995.

II. Withdrawal of Declarations Concerning Chapter II

LIECHTENSTEIN

The Government of Liechtenstein notified, in its notification received on June 1, 1995, the withdrawal of the declaration contained in its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) done at Washington on June 19, 1970, to the effect that Liechtenstein is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the said Treaty (see PCT Notification No. 29, of December 20, 1979³).

The withdrawal of the said declaration will take effect on September 1, 1995. Consequently, from the said date, Liechtenstein will be bound also by the provisions of Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

PCT Notification No. 104, of June 6, 1995.

SWITZERLAND

The Government of Switzerland notified, in its notification received on June 1, 1995, the withdrawal of the declaration contained in its instrument of ratification of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) done at Washington on June 19, 1970, to the effect that Switzerland is not bound by the provisions of Chapter II of the said Treaty (see PCT Notification No. 12, of September 15, 1977⁴).

The withdrawal of the said declaration will take effect on September 1, 1995. Consequently, from the said date, Switzerland will be bound also by the provisions of Chapter II of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

PCT Notification No. 103, of June 6, 1995.

³ See *Industrial Property*, 1980, p. 19.

⁴ See *Industrial Property*, 1977, p. 211.

Strasbourg Agreement

Accession

MALAWI

The Government of Malawi deposited, on July 24, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Clas-

sification of March 24, 1971, as amended on September 28, 1979.

The said Agreement will enter into force, with respect to Malawi, on July 24, 1996.

Strasbourg Notification No. 41, of July 24, 1995.

Phonograms Convention

Accession

BULGARIA

The Government of Bulgaria deposited, on May 31, 1995, its instrument of accession to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms of October 29, 1971.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Bulgaria, on September 6, 1995.

Phonograms Notification No. 61, of June 6, 1995.

Eurasian Patent Convention

Ratification

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Government of the Russian Federation deposited, on June 27, 1995, its instrument of ratification of the Eurasian Patent Convention.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to the Russian Federation, on September 27, 1995.

As indicated in EAPC Notification No. 5,⁵ the starting date of operations under the said Convention will be notified in due course.

EAPC Notification No. 6, of June 28, 1995.

⁵ See *Industrial Property and Copyright*, 1995, p. 238.

Normative Activities of WIPO

Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States

Seventh Session
(Geneva, May 29 to June 2, 1995)¹

Representatives of the following 68 States and one intergovernmental organization participated as

members in the session: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt,

¹ For a note on the previous session, see *Industrial Property*, 1994, p. 204.

Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC). In addition, two other intergovernmental organizations and two non-governmental organizations participated in the session as observers.

The Committee worked on the basis of a draft Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO (hereinafter referred to as the draft Treaty).² The draft Treaty was the result of the discussions held in the Committee since its first session in 1990.

The Committee noted that its 1994 session took place before the adoption and entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as other agreements and associated legal instruments, including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes. This session was the first in which the Committee had the opportunity to consider the question of the relationship between the dispute settlement system envisaged in the draft Treaty and other dispute settlement systems, particularly that of WTO. Most delegations were of the view that with the entry into force of those agreements and legal instruments, the work to develop a treaty within the framework of WIPO for the settlement of intellectual property disputes should nevertheless continue with the objective of finding appropriate solutions to the problem posed by the existence of two or more systems for the settlement of disputes. In this connection, the Committee considered not only the relevant provisions in the text of the draft Treaty but also a proposal submitted by the European Communities and its Member States, as well as a number of proposals and suggestions put forward during the discussions. Different views were expressed during the discussions, particu-

larly on whether the draft Treaty should have provisions governing the problem and, if so, their content.

The status of intergovernmental organizations in the draft Treaty was also discussed. A proposal for the amendment of a number of provisions of the draft Treaty wherein such organizations are referred to, submitted in a previous session of the Committee by the Delegation of the European Communities, was considered again. In addition, the Delegation of the Netherlands reiterated its proposal for the inclusion of an additional article concerning an optional declaration of acceptance of submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Committee also noted in the course of the discussions that certain other questions also merited further consideration, including the question of the scope of participation in the panel procedure of an intergovernmental organization as well as of any other entity, constituted by States, that could not become or was not party to a source treaty but which entity had competence for or had exercised powers in respect of matters of intellectual property that had been transferred to it by those States. In addition, the relationship between the number of Contracting Parties required for a quorum and for the adoption by the Assembly and for the acceptance by the Contracting Parties of amendments to the draft Treaty as well as for its entry into force called for further consideration, especially to determine whether and to what extent Contracting Parties other than States should also be included in fixing that number. Finally, the Committee considered it useful to examine also the question whether a Contracting Party could seek through the procedures established under the proposed Treaty a declaration or opinion as to whether an obligation existed for, or had been breached by, that Party.

Consequently, the Committee concluded that a further session of the Committee should be convened by the Director General and that the International Bureau should prepare for that session a new version of the draft Treaty and of the explanatory notes, taking into account the said questions, the suggestions that had been made, the discussions that had taken place and the conclusions that had been reached in the course of the present session. The Committee was also of the view that only the said questions should be considered at its next session, that the said session should be held during the first part of 1996, and that its results and recommendations should be the subject of a report by the Director General to the Governing Bodies at their September/October 1996 sessions.

² For the text of the draft Treaty and the Regulations thereunder, see *Industrial Property and Copyright*, 1995, pp. 168 *et seq.* and pp. 205 *et seq.*

Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC)

Sixteenth Session
(Geneva, May 15 to 19, 1995)³

The following 38 members of the PCIPI/EXEC were represented at the session: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, European Patent Office (EPO), African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), Peru, Senegal, the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal *World Patent Information (WPI)* were represented by observers.

The Committee decided to include certain new tasks in the PCIPI working program for the 1996-97 biennium and adopted revisions of WIPO Standards ST.3 (Recommended Standard on Two-Letter Codes for the Representation of States, Other Entities and Intergovernmental Organizations) and ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patents and SPCs). The latter Standard will introduce modifications and additions necessary to cover a new type of industrial property, i.e., Supplementary Protection Certificates for medicinal products or equivalent industrial property rights (SPCs).

The Committee accepted 22 requests for the revision of the International Patent Classification (IPC) in the IPC revision program for the 1996-97 biennium.

Further, the Committee adopted a "Statement of Principles" on the changeover to electronic data carriers for the exchange of patent documents and technical guidelines concerning facsimile CD-ROMs. According to that Statement, all industrial property offices should in principle be prepared, at the latest by the year 2000, to accept the changeover to electronic data carriers, if providing offices so desire and on condition that certain technical guidelines are followed. To encourage this changeover, providing offices should furnish receiving offices with appropriate technical assistance. This Statement had been recommended by the Ad hoc Working Group on the

Management of Industrial Property Information (see below).

The report on the PCIPI activities of the 1994-95 biennium was adopted by the Committee. It highlighted major accomplishments of the PCIPI bodies, e.g., new or revised WIPO Standards, implementation of new criteria for the selection of IPC revision projects, a comprehensive survey relating to the protection of industrial designs, agreements on a new format concerning the definition of "internal use" of downloaded data from CD-ROM and general principles on the changeover to electronic data carriers.

The report also spelled out outstanding issues to be dealt with in the 1996-97 biennium, for example, the question of how industrial property information is best generated, stored, exchanged, disseminated and searched under circumstances where a vast amount of information needs to be handled efficiently. The Permanent Committee will discuss this report at its upcoming session in September 1995 and will be invited to approve the suggested policy.

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

Sixteenth Session
(Geneva, May 15 to 19, 1995)⁴

The following 38 members of the PCIPI/MI were represented at the session: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, EPO, OAPI, Peru, Senegal, PDG and the publishers of the journal *WPI* were represented by observers.

The Delegation of the EPO informed the participants of the progress of the EASY (*Electronic Application SYstem*) project for the electronic filing of patent applications, and on the development of mixed-mode CD-ROM software under the MIMOSA (*Mixed-MODE Software Application*) project. The Delegation of Japan provided details of develop-

³ For a note on the previous session, see *Industrial Property and Copyright*, 1995, p. 114.

⁴ For a note on the previous session, see *ibid.*, p. 113.

ments in the field of automation in the Japanese Patent Office, including the production of the new mixed-mode PAJ (*Patent Abstracts of Japan*) CD-ROM using MIMOSA software.

The Working Group recommended the creation of a new task to monitor the changeover to CD-ROM by the PCIPI members and to determine new sets of technical guidelines as appropriate.

Note on the Eurasian Patent Convention

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union on December 25, 1991, a first attempt to set up a common system of the successor States for the protection of industrial property was made on December 27, 1991, in Minsk (Belarus), when the Provisional Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property ("Minsk Agreement") was signed by the representatives of six States (Armenia, Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine) and initialled by the representative of Kazakstan. That Agreement was ratified only by Ukraine on May 16, 1992, and has not entered into force.

On March 12, 1993, in Moscow, the Agreement on the Measures on the Protection of Industrial Property and on the Establishment of an Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property was signed by the representatives of nine States (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan). The Agreement provides for the preparation and adoption of a Convention on a common system of patent protection in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The text of such a Convention was prepared in cooperation with the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). It was finalized, adopted and initialled on February 17, 1994, in Geneva, in the presence of the Director General of WIPO, by the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.⁵

The Convention establishes a new intergovernmental organization called the "Eurasian Patent Organization." The organs of the Organization are the Administrative Council and the Eurasian Patent Office. The Contracting States will be represented in the Administrative Council, the governing body of the Eurasian Patent Organization.

Once in force, the Convention will allow nationals of any country to obtain patents for invention from the Eurasian Patent Office, which will be set up in Moscow. The Eurasian patent system will be of enormous advantage both for local and foreign applicants. They can obtain, with a single act (a single application filed in the Russian language in Mos-

cow) and a single payment, patent protection in all the States members of the new system. Foreigners will be able (but not obliged) to apply for Eurasian patents via the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) because all member States of the Eurasian Patent Organization must be party to the PCT.

According to the Convention, a standard patent procedure will be carried out with respect to the examination of the Eurasian application as to the formal requirements, search, publication after the expiry of 18 months from the filing or priority date and substantive examination. Substantive examination may be requested by the applicant before the expiry of six months from the date of publication of the search report. The standard procedure will also apply to the grant of the patent or refusal of grant, and to the appeals procedure.

In case of final refusal to grant a Eurasian patent, the applicant may file, within six months, a request with the Eurasian Patent Office designating those Contracting States in which he wishes to obtain a national patent under the national procedure.

The substantive patent law provisions of the Convention reflect the contemporary trends of patent legislation concerning patentable inventions, persons entitled to a patent, patent rights, extent of legal protection, term of a patent and compulsory licenses. The granted Eurasian patent is not a bundle of national patents but it has, in the Contracting States, a unitary legal effect governed by the Convention and the Patent Regulations to be adopted by the Administrative Council.

Any dispute concerning the validity, in a given Contracting State, or the infringement, in a given Contracting State, of a Eurasian patent will be decided by the national courts or other competent authorities of that State on the basis of the Convention and the Patent Regulations with legal effect only in the territory of that Contracting State.

The furnishing of a translation of the Eurasian patent into the official language of a Contracting State may be required only by the national court or other competent authority on the basis of a request from the party instituting proceedings concerning the Eurasian patent.

There is no requirement to designate Contracting States in the Eurasian patent application. The Eurasian patent will initially have effect on the territory of all Contracting States from the date of its publication. However, at the time the annual maintenance

⁵ For the text of the Eurasian Patent Convention, see *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties*, MULTILATERAL TREATIES — Text 2-013.

fees are due, the owner of the patent must designate each Contracting State in which he wishes the effect of the patent to continue. Such designation must be addressed to the Eurasian Patent Office and must be made at the same time as the patent maintenance fees are paid.

The Eurasian Patent Office may conclude, with the authorization of the Administrative Council, an agreement with a national or regional patent office for carrying out, as long as may be necessary, searches in respect of Eurasian applications. The decisions to grant a Eurasian patent or reject a Eurasian application will be made, in the name of the Eurasian Patent Office, by collegiums of three examiners who will be nationals of different Contracting States.

The patent maintenance fees are to be distributed between the Organization and the designated Contracting States according to a ratio of distribution to be determined by the Administrative Council.

The Convention will not affect the right of any Contracting State to grant national patents or to participate in any international organizations. It only offers an alternative system that can be used at the choice of the applicant.

The Director General of WIPO has not only the role of depositary of the Convention but also that of

mediator among Contracting States in case of disputes concerning the interpretation or implementation of the Convention. WIPO has a permanent advisory status in the Administrative Council.

The Convention is compatible with the multilateral industrial property treaties administered by WIPO and the provisions on patents contained in the TRIPS Agreement.

The Convention provides that it enters into force, in respect of the three States that are first to ratify it or accede to it, three months after the third instrument of ratification or accession has been deposited with the Director General of WIPO. In this connection, it is recalled that instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention were deposited on March 1, 1995, by Turkmenistan, on May 8, 1995, by Belarus, and on May 12, 1995, by Tajikistan. Consequently, the Convention will enter into force on August 12, 1995, with respect to the three States referred to above.

As regards additional member States, the Russian Federation deposited its instrument of ratification of the Convention on June 27, 1995, and the Convention will enter into force with respect to the said State on September 27, 1995.

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

WIPO Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications

(Melbourne (Australia), April 5 and 6, 1995)

On April 5 and 6, 1995, WIPO organized that Symposium in Melbourne, in cooperation with the Government of Australia and the Victorian Wine Industry Association (Melbourne).

The Symposium was opened by the Hon. Chris Schacht, Minister for Small Business, Customs and Construction, Government of Australia, the Hon. William D. McGrath, Minister for Agriculture, Government of the State of Victoria, and by a WIPO official. The Symposium dealt with current questions concerning the protection of geographical indications at the national and international levels, in particular the relationship between the protection of geographical indications and the protection of trademarks. Presentations were made by 10 WIPO consultants from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, the United

Kingdom and the United States of America. Another WIPO official also participated in the Symposium.

The Symposium was attended by some 120 participants from Australia, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, France, the Gambia, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Latvia, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom (Hong Kong), the United States of America, Zambia, the European Communities (EC), the International Vine and Wine Office (OIV), the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI) and the Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (LAWASIA).

WIPO Worldwide Symposium on Copyright in the Global Information Infrastructure

(Mexico City, May 22 to 24, 1995)

The Symposium was organized by WIPO, in cooperation with the Secretariat of Public Education of Mexico.

The purpose of the Symposium was to provide a high-level, open, international forum for the exchange of ideas on the impact of digital technology on copyright.

The Symposium was opened by Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director General of WIPO, who also acted as moderator at some of the working sessions, and by Mr. Miguel Limón-Rojas, Secretary of Public Education of Mexico. Six hundred participants from

both the government and private sectors of many countries in Latin America and other regions attended the Symposium. Discussions were based on papers presented by 24 invited speakers who were leading international experts in one or more aspects of the protection, exercise and enforcement of copyright and neighboring rights; they came from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Venezuela, the European Commission and WIPO.

Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)

Eighteenth Session
(Geneva, May 15 to 19, 1995)

The following 33 members of the PCT/CTC were represented at the session: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United

States of America, Viet Nam and the European Patent Office (EPO). The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) was represented as a special observer. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal *World Patent Information (WPI)* were represented by observers.

The PCT/CTC considered the draft of a revised PCT Minimum Documentation List pursuant to Rule 34.1(b)(iii) of the Regulations under the PCT. The International Searching Authorities, which were represented at the session, approved the revised PCT list consisting of 135 periodicals and technical journals to be used for search and examination, now also including their titles abbreviated according to the International Serials Data System (ISDS) Register.

The PCT/CTC agreed that the revised PCT list, which will take effect as from January 1, 1996, would be published in the *PCT Gazette* and in the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation*.

Training and Promotion Meetings With PCT Users

Belgium. In May 1995, two WIPO officials conducted a basic PCT seminar organized by a law firm in Antwerp. There were 24 participants who were patent attorneys, government officials and representatives from industry.

Estonia. In May 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on certain questions relating to the administrative procedures under the PCT.

France. In April 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation on the PCT at a PCT seminar organized for patent practitioners by the Centre Paul Roubier in Ecully (near Lyon) as part of its annual program on industrial property. Thirty-two participants from government agencies and industry attended the seminar.

Germany. In May 1995, two WIPO officials conducted, in Munich, a basic PCT seminar for patent administrators, organized by a German enterprise. The seminar was attended by 27 participants, mainly from law firms.

Also in May 1995, the same WIPO officials conducted, in Munich, a basic PCT seminar for patent attorneys, also organized by the same German enterprise. There were 26 participants, coming from industry and the legal profession.

Japan. In May 1995, some representatives of Japanese industrial circles had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on PCT matters.

Also in May 1995, a WIPO official visited Tokyo and Osaka to have discussions on the PCT with government officials and representatives of patent departments of several Japanese industrial enterprises. He also met with representatives of the Japanese Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), the Japanese Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII), the Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA) and the Japan Patent Attorneys Association (JPAA), with whom he discussed in particular cooperation with WIPO in the organization of PCT seminars and promotion of PCT activities in Japan.

Mexico. In May 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on PCT matters, in particular regarding fees.

Slovenia. In May 1995, two WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT seminar, jointly organized by WIPO and the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office in Ljubljana. The seminar was attended by some 40 participants, mostly patent attorneys, legal assistants and officials from the said Office.

Switzerland. In April 1995, a WIPO official spoke on the PCT at the annual general meeting of VESPA, i.e., the Association of Swiss patent attorneys in private practice entered on the Register of European Professional Representatives, held in Berne. Some 50 members of VESPA were present at the meeting.

United Kingdom. In May 1995, two WIPO officials conducted, in London, a basic PCT seminar for patent administrators, organized by an enterprise in the United Kingdom. The seminar was attended by 26 participants from law firms and industry.

United States of America. In April 1995, three WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America conducted a basic PCT course and an advanced PCT course, both organized by a private company in Hilton Head Island (South Carolina). Each course was attended by some 70 patent attorneys and paralegals. At the same time, one of the WIPO officials participated as a speaker in a European patent practice course covering Euro-PCT aspects, organized by the same company in Hilton Head Island for some 30 patent law and practice specialists.

American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In May 1995, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America conducted an advanced PCT seminar organized by the Los Angeles Group of AIPLA in Los Angeles, for some 25 participants, mostly patent attorneys, patent administrators and legal assistants.

Also in May 1995, Mr. Michael Kirk, Executive Secretary of AIPLA, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible increased cooperation between WIPO and AIPLA, including the organization of PCT seminars in the United States of America.

Twenty-third Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques. In April 1995, during the above Exhibition, three WIPO officials gave presentations on the PCT to some 55 participants, mainly inventors interested in the PCT system.

Computerization Activities

Australia. In May 1995, Mr. Bruce Murray, Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Designs, Australian Industrial Property Organisation (AIPO), had discussions on the PCT with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning, in particular, the developments in the DICAPS (*Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System*) project.

EASY (Electronic Application SYstem) Project. In May 1995, two WIPO officials undertook missions, one to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C., and the other to the EPO in The Hague, to have discussions with officials of those two Offices on the further development of the tripartite EASY project and reinforced cooperation between WIPO, the USPTO and the EPO in this regard.

Madrid Union

Training and Promotion Meetings With Users of the Madrid System

Belarus. In April 1995, a government official was briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on the processing of international trademark registrations under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and on the latest developments in the ROMARIN CD-ROM (*Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry INFORMATION*) series.

Germany. In April 1995, a WIPO official visited the German Patent Office in Munich to give a course on the Madrid Agreement and its Regulations to some 20 trademark examiners of that Office.

Israel. In May 1995, Mr. Michael Ophir, Commissioner of Patents, Designs and Trademarks, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol relating to the Madrid Agreement.

Italy. In May 1995, a WIPO official gave a training course on the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement to some 15 governments officials in Rome.

Portugal. In April 1995, three government officials received training in the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement in the International Trademark Registry at the headquarters of WIPO.

Hague Union

Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

Fifth Session
(Geneva, June 13 to 16, 1995)¹

The following 16 States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland.

The following 18 States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: Australia, Brazil, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Mali, Mexico,

Mongolia, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Representatives of the Benelux Designs Office (BDDM), the European Communities (EC) and 22 non-governmental organizations took part in the sessions in an observer capacity.

The Committee of Experts considered the provisions of a draft new Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs,² and also a proposal submitted by the Delegation of Switzerland.

The draft new Act had been drawn up with two main objectives in mind: the first was to broaden the geographical scope of the Hague system for the international registration of industrial designs, and the second to make the Hague system a more effective instrument for the securing of protection for industrial designs in several countries at a time,

¹ For a note on the preceding session, see *Industrial Property*, 1994, pp. 178 *et seq.*

² See *Industrial Property*, 1993, pp. 395 *et seq.*

especially for design-intensive industries such as the textile and fashion industries.

The discussions showed that the two objectives were not always directly compatible: any broadening of geographical scope required allowance to be made for the demands of States whose legislation provided for the substantive examination of applications for registration; those demands, however (notably those relating to the length of the periods allowed for refusal of an international registration), were often contrary to the wishes of a number of industries—such as the textile and fashion industries—which needed to be given protection as rapidly as possible.

With regard to the proposal by the Delegation of Switzerland for the inclusion of an Article Z in the new Act, under which rights and obligations deriving from the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) would not be altered by the Hague Agreement, it was agreed that the International Bureau would look for the best possible means of expressing the principle, unanimously approved by the Committee of Experts, contained in the proposal.

Faced with the difficulty of reconciling divergent viewpoints on the draft new Act, the International Bureau proposed considering the possibility of dividing the substantive provisions of the next draft into two “chapters” along the following lines. Chapter I would provide for the simple and quick system of protection for industrial designs desired by future Contracting Parties of the new text (new Act or new Treaty) that had no substantive examination system, or had one but did not intend to retain it.

Chapter II would contain the additional requirements to be fully or partly met by applicants designating Contracting Parties of the new text that had a substantive examination system and did intend to retain it. Any Contracting Party would be free to make a declaration (Declaration A) to the effect that it could not be designated by applicants from Contracting Parties that applied some or all of the requirements of Chapter II. Any Contracting Party applying some or all of the requirements of Chapter II, for its part, would be free to make a declaration (Declaration B) to the effect that it could not be designated by applicants from Contracting Parties that had made Declaration A.

In conclusion, it was agreed that the Committee of Experts would have to hold at least one more session prior to the Diplomatic Conference, and that the International Bureau would, for the forthcoming session of the Committee of Experts, draw up a new draft with several chapters, taking into consideration the remarks made in the course of the discussions.

Training and Promotion Meetings With Users of the Hague System

France. In April 1995, two government officials visited WIPO to study the processing of international deposits of industrial designs under the Hague Agreement and the functioning of the International Industrial Design Registry.

WIPO Arbitration Center

WIPO Training Programs on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes

(Geneva, May 17 and 18 and
May 19 and 20, 1995)

On May 17 and 18 and May 19 and 20, 1995, WIPO organized two intensive training programs on mediation techniques. The first program was attended by 26 and the second by 31 participants. Those participants, representing arbitration institutes and industry, attorneys, patent and trademark agents or academics, came from the Americas, Asia and Europe. Three WIPO consultants from the United States of America and WIPO officials conducted the programs, in which methodological teaching alternated with practical advice and simulated mediation exercises involving disputes over the violation of patents and copyright.

The organization of further training programs on mediation is envisaged in 1996.

Other Activities

China. In May 1995, a delegation of seven government officials from the Bureau of Legislative Affairs of the State Council of China, led by the Deputy Director General of that Bureau and Vice Chairman of the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC), visited the WIPO Arbitration Center as part of a study visit to various arbitration institutions in Europe. At WIPO, the delegation discussed with WIPO officials the

WIPO Arbitration Rules, the administration of arbitrations and other related matters.

South Africa. In May 1995, the Chairman of the Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee of the South African Institute of Intellectual Property had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on arbitration matters.

Sweden. In April 1995, a WIPO official spoke on the services of the WIPO Arbitration Center at a Patent Updating Day, organized in Stockholm by the Swedish Patent and Registration Office.

Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Gestión Ambiental (Buenos Aires). In April 1995, a representative of the above Association visited WIPO to discuss arbitration matters.

Fordham University (New York). In April 1995, a WIPO official gave a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration Center at the Third Annual Conference on International Intellectual Property Law and Policy, organized in New York by the Fordham University Law School.

IBC Legal Studies. In May 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration Center and its services at a Conference on International Patent Disputes, organized in Brussels by IBC Legal Studies.

Inter-Pacific Bar Association (IPBA). In May 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation on the services of the WIPO Arbitration Center at the Fifth Annual Meeting and Conference of the IPBA, held in San Francisco.

Activities of WIPO Specially Designed for Developing Countries

Africa

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries (Nigeria). From April 3 to 5, 1995, WIPO organized the said Workshop in Ibadan, in cooperation with the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO) and the Government of Nigeria. The Workshop was attended by 33 participants from government circles, publishing companies, writers' associations and university professors from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe, as well as by some 150 officials from the government and private copyright sectors of Nigeria. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Sweden and six experts from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway and Zimbabwe.

WIPO National Seminar on Reprography (Ghana). On April 7, 1995, WIPO organized that Seminar in Accra, in cooperation with IFRRO and the Copyright Office of Ghana and with the assistance of the Ghana Book Publishing Association. The Seminar was attended by some 120 participants from the public and private copyright sectors in Ghana. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Sweden and two experts from Ghana and Norway.

Guinea-Bissau. In April 1995, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a National Seminar on Industrial Property, organized in Bissau by the Government of Guinea-Bissau. The Seminar was attended by 30 participants from government circles, public and private sector enterprises and the legal profession.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Angola. In April 1995, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties, including the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Botswana. In May 1995, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial property bill.

Central African Republic. In May 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bangui and held discussions with government leaders and officials on measures aimed at the restructuring and computerization of the industrial property service, training of nationals the use of CD-ROM technology, and the organization of an information seminar. The WIPO official was also informed of the needs of local entrepreneurs for patent information and documentation.

Côte d'Ivoire. In May 1995, Mr. Abdoulaye Touré, Director, Directorate of Industrial Technology, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparations for the WIPO National Seminar on Geographical Indications scheduled to take place in that country in July 1995.

Ethiopia. In May 1995, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Addis Ababa on upgrading the country's intellectual property system and on its possible accession to the WIPO-administered conventions.

Ghana. In May 1995, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the computerization of the trademarks registry and WIPO's possible assistance in that respect.

Also in May 1995, WIPO organized for a government official a study visit on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright in Zurich. The training was given by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland. The government official also visited the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) in Zurich and WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on future cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in Ghana.

Guinea-Bissau. In April 1995, a WIPO official held discussions in Bissau with government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) officials on ways and means of strengthening the country's industrial property system.

Kenya. In April 1995, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial property bill.

Malawi. In May 1995, two government officials participated in the same study visit and training which was provided to the Ghanaian official, described above. In Geneva, they had discussions with WIPO officials on future cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in Malawi.

Togo. In May 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Lomé to install a workstation offered by WIPO to the Government and to train the staff of the Directorate of Industrial Development in its use.

Uganda. In May 1995, Mrs. Ruth C. Masika, Registrar General, and another government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation, including Uganda's accession to the PCT.

United Republic of Tanzania. In April 1995, Mr. Joseph Rwegasira, Minister for Foreign Affairs, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation.

In May 1995, a WIPO official visited Dar es Salaam to have discussions with government officials on various issues, in particular the modernization of the Patent Office, the recent installation of CD-ROM technology and related training, the possible accession of the United Republic of Tanzania to the PCT and WIPO's proposed assistance in the legislative field. The same WIPO official also attended an inter-ministerial meeting which discussed, *inter alia*, the impact of the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) on the country.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In May 1995, a WIPO official attended the 30th session of the Commission/21st meeting of the Conference of African Ministers in Charge of Planning, held in Addis Ababa and devoted to promoting accelerated growth and sustained development in Africa through the building of critical capacities. On that occasion, the WIPO official made a presentation on cooperation between WIPO and ECA, in particular as concerns the UN New Agenda for the Development in Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF), the TRIPS Agreement, and the implementation of the African Economic Community (AEC).

Also in May 1995, an ECA official visited WIPO in Geneva and discussed cooperation between WIPO and ECA.

African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In May 1995, Mr. Albert Makita-Mbamba, Administrateur délégué, and another OAPI official visited WIPO in Geneva. They were received by the Director General and discussed ways and means of strengthening cooperation between WIPO and OAPI.

African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In April 1995, the International Bureau sent to the Director General of ARIPO, at his request, comments on the draft regulations for implementing the Banjul Protocol on Marks of November 19, 1993.

Organization of African Unity (OAU). In May 1995, a WIPO official held discussions with OAU officials in Addis Ababa on the preparations for the WIPO/OAU Medal Award Ceremony scheduled to take place at the OAU Summit in June 1995 in Addis Ababa.

Arab Countries

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property (Jordan). From May 29 to 31, 1995, WIPO organized that Seminar in Amman, in cooperation with the Government of Jordan. The Seminar was attended by some 80 participants from government circles and the private sector. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Egypt, India and Jordan, and two WIPO officials.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Bahrain. In May 1995, Mr. Khalil Ibrahim Al Tawadi, Assistant Under-Secretary of Culture and National Heritage, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Bahrain's recent accession to the WIPO Convention and its possible accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Djibouti. In April 1995, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Djibouti. They discussed with government and UNDP officials, as well as representatives of the business community, the intellectual property situation in the country, the modernization of legislation and infrastructure in this respect, and Djibouti's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties.

Egypt. In May 1995, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa, Secretary General of the Permanent Office for the Protection of Copyright at the Ministry of Culture, held discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on future cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, including the organization in Egypt of a seminar on intellectual property for Arab countries in the second half of 1995.

Also in May 1995, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva Egypt's possible accession to the PCT and WIPO's comments on the draft revised law on patents and utility models.

Jordan. In April 1995, a WIPO official visited Amman to install a CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO to the Government of Jordan and to train the staff of the Directorate of Trade Registration and Industrial Property Protection in its use. He also provided advice on the organization of the Directorate's patent and trademark files. The WIPO official also held discussions with government officials with regard to Jordan's possible accession to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

In May 1995, Mr. Mohammad Khreisat, Director, Directorate of Trade Registration and Industrial Property Protection, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva Jordan's possible accession to the Madrid Agreement.

Lebanon. In April 1995, a WIPO official visited Beirut to discuss with the Minister for Economy and Trade and other government officials matters of mutual cooperation. As a follow-up to this visit, the Government of Lebanon requested WIPO to prepare a draft law to cover patents, trademarks and industrial designs and a draft country project for the strengthening of the industrial property system. Discussions were also held with regard to the possible accession of Lebanon to the Madrid Agreement.

In May 1995, Mrs. Salwa Rahhal Faour, Director, Intellectual Property Protection Office, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the training needs of the Office, Lebanon's possible accession to the Madrid Agreement, the draft law on industrial property and a draft project document for the modernization of that Office.

Libya. In April 1995, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Libya visited WIPO to discuss in detail the budget revision and the plan of activities to be executed in 1995 under the UNDP-financed country project.

In May 1995, Mr. Abdalla Alhadi Kamouchi, Director, Information and Industrial Property Section, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the activities to be implemented in 1995 under the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in May 1995, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Cairo to receive training in patent administration at the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT).

Morocco. In May 1995, Mr. Bouazzaoui Aziz, Director, Moroccan Industrial Property Office, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva and indicated his Office's readiness to receive trainees from other Arab countries.

Sudan. In May 1995, Mr. Abd Ebrahim Ahmed Ibrahim, Commercial Registrar General, Attorney General's Chambers, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a possible WIPO mission to his country to propose measures for strengthening Sudan's industrial property system and for promoting the teaching of intellectual property law.

United Arab Emirates. In May 1995, Mr. Abdulla Jama Al-Gaizi, Director, Industrial Property Directorate, and another government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva their country's possible accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and WIPO's assistance in training.

International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). In April 1995, the President of IFIA visited WIPO to discuss the possibility of organizing visits to a number of Arab countries to provide advice on the measures to be adopted to encourage and support local inventive and innovative activity.

Asia and the Pacific

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO National Workshop on Industrial Property and Economic Development (Nepal). On May 2 and 3, 1995, WIPO organized that Workshop in Kathmandu, in cooperation with the Government of Nepal and the Royal Nepal Academy for Science and Technology. The Workshop was attended by 40 participants from government circles and the private sector. Two WIPO consultants from Malaysia and the United Kingdom, three local speakers and a WIPO official made presentations.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Bangladesh. In May 1995, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possibility of organizing a national seminar on industrial property in Bangladesh.

Cambodia. In April 1995, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Slovenia had discussions with government leaders and officials in Phnom Penh and gave advice on draft laws on industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights that had been prepared by WIPO. They also discussed future cooperation.

China. In April 1995, Mr. Wu Heng, President of the China Association of Inventions, and four other Chinese officials held discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of common interest.

In May 1995, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation in the field of trademarks, in particular on China's expected accession to the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In May 1995, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Pyongyang to assist in the modernization of the Invention Office under the UNDP-financed country project.

India. In April 1995, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Bombay to participate in a tripartite Government/WIPO/UNDP meeting on the UNDP-financed country projects in the fields of patent information and trademarks, respectively.

Also in April 1995, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft

law on geographical indications and a commentary on its main provisions.

Also in April 1995, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Bombay to assist the Trade Marks Registry in the computerization of its operations under the trademark country project.

In late April and early May 1995, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, accompanied by an expert from the United Kingdom Patent Office, undertook a mission to Bombay to assist the Trade Marks Registry in the preparation of a trademark operations' manual and the improvement of office procedures.

In May 1995, Dr. Rajendra Anandrao Acharya, Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to the industrial property legislation situation in the country as well as the developments under the two UNDP-financed country projects dealing with trademark administration and patent information services.

Also in May 1995, two officials from the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the implications for India of the TRIPS Agreement.

Indonesia. In April 1995, three government officials visited WIPO to present the Modernization Plan for Indonesia under the ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) Patents and Trademarks Program financed by the European Commission (EC). On that occasion, they also reviewed with WIPO officials development cooperation activities in general undertaken by WIPO in Indonesia, and were briefed on the PCT and its advantages.

In May 1995, two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom went to the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks (DGCPT) in Tangerang to work on the computerization tasks foreseen under the UNDP-financed country project.

Also in May 1995, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on legislative issues in the field of intellectual property in Indonesia.

Also in May 1995, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on the protection of geographical indications, with a commentary on its main provisions.

Iran (Islamic Republic of). In late April and early May 1995, a WIPO consultant from Hungary undertook a mission to Tehran, under the UNDP-financed country project, to assist the Registration Organiza-

tion of Deeds, Intellectual and Industrial Property in the computerization of its operations.

In May 1995, two government officials went on a WIPO-organized study visit to the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and the National Office of Inventions in Budapest to observe patent grant and trademark registration procedures and their management in a computerized environment as well as patent information services. The two officials also visited the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva where they met WIPO officials and reviewed the progress of the UNDP-financed country project on upgrading the industrial property administration.

Laos. In May 1995, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials on industrial property legislative issues in the country.

Malaysia. In April and early May 1995, two WIPO consultants from Australia undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur, under the UNDP-financed country project, to advise the management and staff of the Intellectual Property Division on the implementation of the amended Malaysian Trade Marks Act.

Also in April and May 1995, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur, under the UNDP-financed country project, to advise the Intellectual Property Division on the finalization of the draft industrial designs bill.

In May 1995, Mrs. Hafisah Mustafa, Director, Intellectual Property Division, held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in

Geneva on possible improvements to the industrial property administration in the country, including reviewing the requirement of substantive examination of patent applications.

Mongolia. In May 1995, an intellectual property lawyer met with WIPO officials in Geneva and held discussions on intellectual property issues in Mongolia.

Nepal. In May 1995, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom held discussions with government officials in Kathmandu on the modernization of Nepal's industrial property system.

Pakistan. In May 1995, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on ways of further improving the industrial property situation in the country.

Philippines. In May 1995, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on draft legislation on patents, utility models and marks.

Japan. In April 1995, two WIPO officials met government officials in Tokyo to evaluate the development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property undertaken under the Japanese funds-in-trust arrangement during the Japanese fiscal year 1994-95, and to plan the forthcoming activities for the fiscal year 1995-96.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries (Colombia). From April 26 to 28, 1995, WIPO organized that Seminar in Santa Fe de Bogotá, in cooperation with IFRRO, the Colombian Copyright Office and the Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC) and with the assistance of the Colombian Book Chamber (CCL). The Seminar was attended by 28 participants from government circles, public and private sector enterprises and the legal profession from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela as well as by some 80 government officials and private copyright sector representatives

from Colombia. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil and the United States of America, experts from Colombia and Norway, as well as a WIPO official.

WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America (Cuba). From May 15 to 17, 1995, WIPO organized that Seminar in Havana, in cooperation with the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM). The Seminar was attended by 13 government officials from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, and 61 local participants. Presentations were made by six WIPO consultants from Cuba, Mexico, the European Patent Office (EPO), and two WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Colombian Judges and Public Prosecutors (Colombia). From May 2 to 4, 1995, WIPO organized that Seminar in Santa Fe de Bogotá, in cooperation with the Colombian Copyright Office and the CCL. The Seminar was attended by 200 judges and public prosecutors from various cities in the country. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain and Venezuela, three Colombian government officials and a WIPO official.

Argentina. In April 1995, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in an International Seminar on Appellations of Origin, organized in Buenos Aires by the Government of Argentina. The Seminar was attended by some 1,000 participants from government circles and the private sector.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Andean Countries. In April and May 1995, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela prepared a draft manual on the examination of trademark applications for the five Andean countries, namely, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, on the basis of the common regime under Decision No. 344 of the Cartagena Agreement.

Argentina. In May 1995, Dr. Norma Susana Félix de Sturla, Director, Directorate of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters relating to improvements to the industrial property administration in the country, including the possibility of a country project for that purpose.

In late May and early June 1995, two WIPO consultants from the EPO visited Buenos Aires to advise and train the staff of the said Directorate in the examination of patent applications in the field of chemistry.

Brazil. In May 1995, Mr. Célio França, President of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on ways and means of upgrading the services provided by INPI.

Chile. In late May and early June 1995, Mr. Rafael Lorenzini Paci, Head of the Industrial Property Department, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the plan for the modernization of the Industrial Property Department, as well as on the organization of an industrial property seminar for judges to be held in Santiago in the second half of 1995.

Colombia. In April 1995, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile had discussions in Santa Fe de Bogotá with government officials and officials from the Colombian Authors and Composers Society (SAYCO) on a possible cooperation program with WIPO, SAYCO and the Colombian Government to strengthen the collective management of copyright.

Cuba. In May 1995, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Havana on the further implementation by WIPO of the project for the modernization and strengthening of the patent information services, funded by the Government.

Also in May 1995, an official from ONIITEM had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's cooperation with Cuba.

El Salvador. In April 1995, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to San Salvador to assist the Registry of Industrial, Artistic and Literary Property in the adaptation of the 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), in particular with those resulting from the adoption of the multiclass registration system.

Guatemala. In May 1995, Mr. Carlos Eduardo Illescas Rivera, Registrar, Industrial Property Registry, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to WIPO's cooperation in the field of industrial property.

Guyana. In May 1995, the UNDP Resident Representative in Guyana visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on the possibilities of strengthening cooperation between Guyana and WIPO.

Honduras. In May 1995, Mrs. Karen Valery Alfaro Rodríguez, Director, Industrial Property Registry, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters relating to WIPO's cooperation in the field of industrial property.

Nicaragua. In April 1995, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Managua to assist the Industrial Property Registry in the adaptation of the 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), in particular with those resulting from the adoption of the multiclass registration system.

Panama. In May 1995, Mrs. Luz Celeste Ríos de Davis, Director General, Industrial Property Registry, discussed with WIPO officials questions relating to WIPO's cooperation in the field of industrial property.

Paraguay. In May 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed country project, to Asunción to assist the Government in the preparation of draft laws on patents and trademarks.

Peru. In May 1995, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of industrial property between Peru and WIPO as well as between WIPO and the Andean countries.

Trinidad and Tobago. In April 1995, a WIPO official had discussions in Trinidad with government officials and other local experts on the revision of the industrial property laws of Trinidad and Tobago.

In May 1995, a WIPO consultant from Canada visited the Intellectual Property Registry in Port of Spain to advise, under the government-financed country project, on the processing and examination of patent applications and the role of the Registry under the PCT.

Also in May 1995, the Chairman of the Committee for the Revision of the Intellectual Property Laws in Trinidad and Tobago met with WIPO officials in Geneva and discussed the implementation of that country project.

Also in May 1995, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft act on the protection of geographical indications, with a commentary on its main provisions.

Also in May 1995, following a copyright mission undertaken by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland to Port of Spain, a WIPO official had discussions there with government officials on the modernization

of the intellectual property laws and the model law on copyright.

Uruguay. In April 1995, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Montevideo, under the copyright country project, financed by the Inter-American Development Bank, to discuss a new draft copyright law with government officials and representatives of the private sector.

In May 1995, Mr. Federico Slinger, Minister for Industry, Energy and Mining, accompanied by a government official, visited WIPO in Geneva and met with the Director General and WIPO officials to review industrial property matters of common interest.

Venezuela. In May 1995, a WIPO official gave a lecture on intellectual property questions at the University of Los Andes (ULA) in Merida. The same WIPO official had discussions, also in Merida, with officials of ULA on a possible cooperation program for long-term fellowships for Latin American nationals.

Also in May 1995, a WIPO official discussed with government leaders and officials in Caracas future cooperation between Venezuela and WIPO on copyright and neighboring rights, particularly concerning the establishment of the new Copyright Office created by the Venezuelan Copyright Law.

In late May and early June 1995, Mr. Rolando J. Vega Méndez, Registrar, Industrial Property Registry (SARPI), held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Venezuela's forthcoming accession to the Paris Convention and the progress of the government-financed country project on strengthening the said Registry.

European Patent Office (EPO). In April 1995, an EPO official undertook a mission to Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials the coordination of joint development cooperation activities in favor of Latin American countries, in particular Argentina and Mexico.

Development Cooperation (in General)

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Training Seminar on "Patent Documents, a Unique Source of Technological Information; Access to this Information; Use of CD-ROM Technology." In May 1995, WIPO, the EPO and the Austrian Patent Office (APO) organized that Seminar in Vienna, The Hague and Geneva; it was attended by 14 government officials from Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Venezuela and Viet Nam.

WIPO Academy (Geneva). From May 22 to June 6, 1995, WIPO organized in Geneva a session of the WIPO Academy specially designed for French-speaking African countries. The participants were referred to as "fellows." The aim of the program was to inform the fellows in this session of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property, present those elements and issues in such a way as to highlight the policy considerations behind them and thereby enable the fellows, after returning to their respective countries, to better participate in the formulation of government

policies on intellectual property questions. Eight government officials from Cameroon, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mauritania, Senegal and Seychelles attended the session. The coordinator of the session was Professor F. Dessemontet from Switzerland; presentations were made by 11 WIPO consultants from France and Switzerland, as well as by WIPO officials.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

European Patent Office (EPO). In April 1995, two EPO officials presented to WIPO officials in

Geneva standard patent and trademark administration software developed under the sponsorship of the EPO and the EC for Central and Eastern European countries, which might be used and adapted for developing countries.

In May 1995, an official from the EPO held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation activities between the two Organizations for the benefit of developing countries.

International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). In April 1995, the President of IFIA discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a proposal for the WIPO-IFIA conference to be held in Kuala Lumpur in 1996.

WIPO Medals

In April 1995, two WIPO medals were awarded by a WIPO official at the 23rd Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques, one to an inventor from Senegal for the best invention from a developing country, and the other to a woman inventor from Romania for the best invention by a woman inventor.

Twenty-third Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques. In April 1995, the Director General, accompanied by other WIPO officials, visited that Exhibition in Geneva and met with representatives of inventors' associations and inventors from several countries. In conjunction with this Exhibition, several WIPO officials gave public lectures to the participants on WIPO's international registration treaties.

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

Regional Activities

Central and Eastern European Countries. In May 1995, 24 diplomats from Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and The former

Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, participating in a course for diplomats from Central and Eastern Europe organized by the Netherlands Institute of International Relations, Clingendael, visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In April 1995, Mr. Ivan Korotchenya, Executive Secretary of CIS, and another CIS official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to the entry into force of the Eurasian Patent Convention and on the strengthening of cooperation between WIPO and the CIS Secretariat in this respect.

European Commission (PHARE Program). In May 1995, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a meeting on the fight against piracy, organized under that Program by the European Group of Societies of Authors and Composers (GESAC), in Prague.

Permanent International Secretariat of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC). In May 1995, a WIPO official presented a paper on the status of industrial property protection in the countries of the Black Sea region at a meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group on Cooperation in Science and Technology of the 11 member countries of the BSEC (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine), held in Bucharest.

National Activities

WIPO/Estonia National Seminar on the Implementation of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and National Legislation on Copyright and Neighboring Rights. On May 10 and 11, 1995, WIPO organized that Seminar in Tallinn, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Education of Estonia. The Seminar was attended by 31 participants, representing government and private sector circles interested in the protection of copyright and neighboring rights. Papers were presented by five experts from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Poland and Sweden, as well as by a WIPO official.

Albania. In April 1995, WIPO organized, under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-financed country project, a study visit to the German Patent Office in Munich and to WIPO in Geneva for Mr. Albert Kushti, Director of the Patents and Trademarks Office, and another government official. At WIPO, they discussed with WIPO officials that project as well as recent developments in Albania's industrial property protection. They were also briefed by WIPO officials on procedures under the Madrid and PCT systems in the context of Albania's expected accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Madrid

Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Azerbaijan. In May 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Azerbaijan's possible adherence to certain WIPO-administered treaties and to the Eurasian Patent Convention, as well as on other matters of mutual interest.

Bulgaria. In April 1995, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for two government officials to the United Kingdom Patent Office in London and Newport to observe the organization of a patent office and receive training in the patent information field.

In May 1995, WIPO organized a study visit, under the UNDP-financed country project, to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office (OFPI) in Berne for two government officials, to acquaint themselves with the services offered to the public by the said Office. The two officials also visited the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva.

Croatia. In April 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft patent law which is currently under preparation.

Czech Republic. In April 1995, a WIPO official visited the Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic in Prague to have discussions with government officials and give advice on the further development of the Office's automated systems.

In May 1995, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Prague on the modernization of the national copyright legislation.

Georgia. In May 1995, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating, *inter alia*, to the national legislation on the protection of intellectual property and to national patent procedures under the PCT.

Also in May 1995, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft copyright law of the country.

Latvia. In May 1995, Mr. Janis Dripe, Minister of Culture and Education, accompanied by two government officials, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between Latvia and WIPO in the field of copyright.

Also in May 1995, Mr. Zigrids Aumeisters, Director of the Patent Office, and another government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft law on integrated circuits which is currently under preparation.

Lithuania. In May 1995, Mr. Rimvydas Naujokas, Director of the State Patent Bureau, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft law on industrial designs currently under consideration by Parliament and two other draft laws on service inventions and license and technology contracts.

Also in May 1995, a WIPO official had discussions, in Vilnius, with the Prime Minister and other government leaders on the advantages for the country of acceding to certain WIPO-administered treaties. The WIPO official also gave a lecture at the Baltic Conference on Industrial Property which was organized by the State Patent Bureau and the Lithuanian National Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), also in Vilnius.

Poland. In April 1995, a WIPO official visited the Patent Office of the Republic of Poland in Warsaw and Kielce Technical University, at the invitation of the Polish Chamber of University Patent Attorneys, to give demonstrations of some of WIPO's CD-ROM products.

Republic of Moldova. In May 1995, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's draft laws on industrial designs and integrated circuits.

Russian Federation. In May 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, at its request, a note, with a commentary, on draft Part Two of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

Slovenia. In April 1995, several WIPO officials made presentations on WIPO's activities to two visiting groups of students from the Faculty of Social Science of the University of Ljubljana.

In May 1995, Dr. Bojan Pretnar, Director of the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office, and two other government officials visited WIPO to study PCT procedures and discuss with WIPO officials PCT questions, as well as the organization of a Seminar on the Madrid System and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs to be held in Slovenia in late 1995, and the country's possible accession to the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement and the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of

Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

Tajikistan. In April 1995, a government official visited WIPO for consultations with WIPO officials on questions concerning the PCT, the Madrid system and WIPO Standards relating to the publication of patent documents and official gazettes. Various national draft industrial property laws were also discussed, as well as the possibility of a UNDP-financed country project for Tajikistan.

In May 1995, Mr. Khabibullo Fayazov, Director of the National Center for Patents and Information, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning WIPO's possible assistance in the computerization of the figurative elements of marks, and other matters of mutual interest.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In May 1995, Mr. Bekir Zuta, Minister of Development, and Mr. Gorgi Filipov, Director of the Industrial Property Protection Office, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and WIPO as a follow-up to the country's recent accession to the PCT.

Turkmenistan. In May 1995, Mr. Rashid Agabaev, Chairman of the Patent Office of Turkmenistan, visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials matters of mutual interest, in particular, the functions of the Patent Office in national and international PCT procedures and policies, as well as the country's possible accession to the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol.

Uzbekistan. In May 1995, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparation of the draft copyright law and Uzbekistan's possible accession to the Berne Convention.

European Patent Office (EPO). In April 1995, an EPO official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on industrial property seminars to be organized jointly by WIPO and the EPO in Belarus and Uzbekistan later in 1995.

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

National Contacts

Australia. In May 1995, a WIPO official participated as a speaker at a seminar on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) for member economies of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). The seminar was held in Sydney and organized by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia.

France. In April 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Paris to discuss with government officials possible cooperation in WIPO's development cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Germany. In May 1995, three officials from the Federal Printing Office had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possibility of future cooperation between WIPO and that Office in the distribution of WIPO's CD-ROM information products developed and used under the PCT and Madrid systems and were given a demonstration of the DICAPS (Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System) system.

Israel. In May 1995, a WIPO official participated in a conference organized by the Israeli Artists' Company for Performers' Rights Ltd. in cooperation with the European Association of Performers' Management Societies, in Tel Aviv, and made a presentation on the impact of digital technology on the rights of performers and on WIPO's activities in this field.

Italy. In April 1995, two WIPO officials attended, in Rome, a meeting organized at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss the preparation of the WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Intellectual Creations in the Information Society that is due to take place in Naples from October 18 to 20, 1995.

In May 1995, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Naples to discuss with government officials and local authorities preparations for the above-mentioned WIPO World Forum.

Also in May 1995, Mr. Tommaso Troise, Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, accompanied by two other government officials, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparatory work for that Forum.

Malta. In May 1995, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a commentary on Malta's draft patent law which had been prepared by the International Bureau, as well as on the country's proposed accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Also in May 1995, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's possible assistance in modernizing the country's copyright system and on training copyright experts.

Switzerland. In April 1995, the Director General participated as a member of an international panel in the selection of the winner of an international competition for the redevelopment of the Place des Nations in Geneva, organized by the Government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva.

Turkey. In May 1995, Mr. Ugur G. Yalçiner, President of the Turkish Patent Institute, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the main provisions of the new Turkish draft trademark law which is currently under preparation, on organizational matters concerning the WIPO Symposium on Industrial Property Protection and Development in Turkey, which was to take place in Ankara the following month, and on Turkey's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

Also in May 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on the protection of geographical indications and a commentary on its main provisions.

United Kingdom. In April 1995, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest, in particular the follow-up to the United Kingdom's ratification of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Trademarks.

In May 1995, two government officials made a presentation of the "Patent Office Roadshow" at the headquarters of WIPO, which was attended by the Director General and some 30 other WIPO officials. The "Roadshow" is an audiovisual demonstration developed by the United Kingdom Patent Office, which explains intellectual property to industry managers and researchers. The presentation in Geneva was part of a possible plan of cooperation

between WIPO and the said Office in developing similar information materials.

United States of America. In May 1995, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on PCT matters and gave a presentation concerning the new provisions on patent term in the recently revised national law.

United Nations

Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ). In late May and early June 1995, a WIPO official attended the 6th session of the CCPOQ held in New York and a meeting concerning the Triennial Policy Review of Operational Activities of the United Nations System.

International Computing Centre (ICC). In April 1995, a WIPO official attended the Management Committee of ICC, held in Vienna.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In May 1995, a WIPO official had discussions, in New York, with UNDP officials on development cooperation activities.

Intergovernmental Organizations

Ad hoc WIPO Working Group on Cooperation Between WIPO and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The ad hoc WIPO Working Group on Cooperation Between WIPO and WTO held its second meeting in Geneva on May 12, 1995.

The following States were represented at the meeting: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the meeting: WTO, European Communities (EC).

The Permanent Representative of Tunisia, Ambassador Mohamed Ennaceur, was elected Chairman of the meeting.

Discussions were based on document WWG/II/1, entitled "Suggestions of the Director General of WIPO."

After a detailed debate, the Chairman summarized the discussions by stating first that they had enabled a consensus to emerge and be confirmed, which was that, within both WIPO and WTO, the feeling that there was a need for cooperation between the two Organizations was shared by all the member States. On the other hand, there were differences of opinion as to the content of that cooperation and the ways and means of establishing it, two subjects on which there was as yet no consensus.

With regard to the content of cooperation, the document of the Director General of WIPO mentioned the possible establishment of the "common register" of laws and regulations which was referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 63 of the TRIPS Agreement. The WTO position on the question of the common register was not yet settled, however. Another point concerning the content of the cooperation between WIPO and WTO, made by a number of delegations, had to do with cooperation in the form of technical assistance. On this point it was known to all that WIPO already had a program of technical cooperation. As the Director General of WIPO announced in the course of the debate, the studies requested by the General Assembly of WIPO on the subject of the implications of the TRIPS Agreement on the treaties administered by WIPO were fairly well advanced and would be submitted to the same General Assembly at its next session in September-October 1995. Moreover, a specific program of technical assistance in the intellectual property field, relating to Africa, was well in hand within WIPO. The latter Organization was thus proceeding with its technical assistance program. While cooperation between WIPO and WTO in matters of technical assistance was possible, WTO had yet to state the areas in which such cooperation could be envisaged.

With regard to the ways and means of establishing the cooperation between WIPO and WTO, the possibility of creating an ad hoc informal WIPO/WTO Consultation Group should be kept in mind. The principle of creating such a Group had not been rejected in either the WIPO or the WTO context, indeed it was even supported by a number of delegations. A certain number of member States did say, however, that they were not yet ready to take a decision on the matter, and did not consider it a matter of urgency which should be examined at the present juncture. On the other hand, the idea of contacts between the Secretariats of the two Organizations received encouragement from all sides. According to certain member States, those contacts should as far as possible be supported by the presence of member States, without those States actually being mandated to negotiate in the course of contacts

which would be informal, the aim being rather to allow the member States to keep abreast of the discussions, which should not be allowed to proceed exclusively between the Secretariats. Two ideas were expressed in the course of the debate on the manner in which the Director General of WIPO would be assisted in such informal contacts with the WTO Secretariat. The first was that he would be assisted by a person elected by the present Working Group. The second was that he would be assisted not only by such a person, but also by a certain number of other members, for instance four, who would be designated from within the present Working Group. However, the Working Group did not wish to take a position on this question, agreeing rather that it should be the subject of forthcoming informal consultations.

Council of Europe (CE). In April 1995, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Group of Specialists on the Protection of Rights Holders in the Media Field, created by the Steering Committee on the Mass Media of the Council of Europe and held in Strasbourg.

European Commission (EC). In April 1995, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a meeting on copyright and multimedia organized by the Legal Advisory Board of the European Commission in Luxembourg.

European Patent Office (EPO). In April 1995, a WIPO official attended, in Munich, the first meeting of the EPO Committee on Patent Law (replacing the former EPO Working Party on Harmonisation), which discussed, among other matters, the proposed Patent Law Treaty (PLT).

Also in April 1995, two WIPO officials attended the 37th meeting of the EPO Working Party on Technical Information, held in Munich. Discussions dealt, *inter alia*, with the development of the EASY (Electronic Application SYstem) project.

In May 1995, a WIPO official attended a Workshop organized by the EPO in Vienna to present the latest development of the EPO's PATSOFT software.

Also in May 1995, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich.

In that same month, a WIPO official visited the EPO in The Hague to have discussions with EPO officials on the preparation of ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs and on the exchange of computerized data between WIPO and the EPO.

Still in May 1995, three WIPO officials participated in the PATLIB '95 Symposium, organized by the EPO in Luxembourg. One of the WIPO officials made a presentation on the PCT and another presented certain WIPO CD-ROM products.

International Labour Organization (ILO). In April 1995, two WIPO officials attended, in Turin, a Training Workshop on the Design, Monitoring and Evaluation of Technical Co-operation Programmes and Projects.

World Trade Organization (WTO). In April 1995, WIPO officials represented the Organization, in an observer capacity, at the second meeting of the WTO General Council, held in Geneva.

In May 1995, WIPO was represented, in an observer capacity, by two WIPO officials at the second meeting of the WTO TRIPS Council, held in Geneva.

Also in May 1995, WIPO was represented, in an observer capacity, by a WIPO official at the third meeting of the WTO General Council, held in Geneva.

Other Organizations

American Society of International Law (ASIL). In May 1995, two WIPO officials attended a forum on "Implications of the Proliferation of International Adjudicatory Bodies for Dispute Resolution," organized in Geneva by ASIL in cooperation with the Graduate Institute of International Studies.

British Literary and Artistic Copyright Association (BLACA). In April 1995, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a conference on "The Approaches to the Problems of Multimedia," organized by BLACA in London.

Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI). In April 1995, a WIPO official attended, in Strasbourg (France), the eighth CEIPI annual meeting of tutors in charge of training future European patent attorneys.

Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan (IIP). In May 1995, a representative from IIP had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to intellectual property standards, the proposed Patent Law Treaty and on the services of the WIPO Arbitration Center.

Intellectual Property Society of Australia. In April 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation, in Sydney, on WIPO's main activities in the field of industrial property to some 40 members of the Sydney Group of the Society.

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In May 1995, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the ICC's Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property, held in Paris.

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In May 1995, two WIPO officials attended, in Caracas, the annual regional CISAC meeting of heads of Latin American authors' societies.

In late May and early June 1995, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the CISAC Legal and Legislation Committee, held in Istanbul.

International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF). In May 1995, a representative from FIAPF discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the situation of the protection of copyright in audiovisual works in Central and Eastern Europe and in Central Asia.

International Institute of Public Administration (France). In May 1995, 30 diplomats and civil servants enrolled in the Multilateral Diplomacy Training Program of the International Institute of Public Administration of France, and coming from Albania, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Tunisia and Viet Nam visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general.

International Trademark Association (INTA). In late April and early May 1995, a WIPO official attended the 117th Annual Meeting of INTA, held in Orlando (Florida), which discussed, among other things, promotion of national adherences to the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and to the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT).

International Wine Law Association (AIDV). In late March and early April 1995, a WIPO official presented WIPO's activities concerning the international protection of geographical indications at the 1995 World Conference on Legal Issues in the International Sale and Distribution of Wine, organized by AIDV in Barossa Valley (South Australia).

Organization for Cooperation Among European and American Nations (OCEAN). In April 1995, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the International Conference on Patents, Trademarks and Intellectual Properties, organized by OCEAN in Paris.

Société civile pour l'administration des droits des artistes et musiciens interprètes (ADAMI). In April 1995, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of ADAMI in Paris on cooperation activities between WIPO and ADAMI for developing countries in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Miscellaneous News

Regional News

European Communities. Council Regulation (EC) No. 3288/94 of December 22, 1994, amending Regulation (EC) No. 40/94 on the Community Trade Mark for the implementation of the Agreements Concluded in the Framework of the Uruguay Round entered into force on January 1, 1995. It will become applicable as of January 1, 1996.

National News

India. The Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1994 (No. 38 of 1994), which further amends the Copyright Act, 1957, entered into force on May 10, 1995.

Laos. Decree of the Prime Minister No. 06/PM of January 18, 1995, on Trademarks entered into force on the same date.

Netherlands. Act of the Kingdom No. 51 of December 13, 1994, Introducing Provisions on Patents (Patents Act of the Kingdom 1995) entered into force on April 1, 1995.

Resolution No. 108 of February 20, 1995, Introducing Provisions Relating to the Application of the Patents Act of the Kingdom 1995 (Regulations Under the Patents Act of the Kingdom 1995) entered into force on April 1, 1995.

Portugal. Decree-Law No. 15/95 of January 24, 1995, on Industrial Property Attorneys entered into force on June 1, 1995.

United States of America. 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 1 and 3—Changes to Implement 20-Year Patent Term and Provisional Applications—of April 1995, entered into force on June 8, 1995.

Selected WIPO Publications

The following new publications¹ were issued by WIPO from January 1 to June 30, 1995:

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 OMPI 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 (C for Chinese, E for English, F for French, I for Italian, J for Japanese, 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.

Appellations of Origin No. 23 (in French), No. 105(F), 15 Swiss francs.

Catalogue of Publications 1995, free.

Cupola Brochure, No. 417, free.

Directory of Associations of Inventors—Répertoire des associations d'inventeurs, 8th ed., No. 622(EF), free.

Guide on the Industrial Property Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries, No. 649(E)(F)(S), 15 Swiss francs.

- Guide to the International Registration of Marks on "hypertext" diskette and User's Handbook*, No. 474(E)(F), 50 Swiss francs.
- Industrial Property Glossary*, No. 826(EFS), 20 Swiss francs.
- Information leaflet on WIPO* (E)(F)(S), free.
- International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks* (in Spanish), 3rd ed., No. 502(S), 50 Swiss francs.
- Introduction to Trademark Law and Practice* (in Spanish), No. 653(S), 50 Swiss francs.
- IP/STAT/1993/A Industrial Property Statistics 1993* (EF) (publication A), 10 Swiss francs.
- Patent Cooperation Treaty* (in Italian), No. 274(I), 15 Swiss francs.
- Protection Against Unfair Competition* (in Russian), No. 725(R), 10 Swiss francs.
- Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty*, No. 347(E), 20 Swiss francs.
- States Party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Treaties Administered by WIPO; States Members of Governing Bodies and Committees*, No. 423(E)(F), free.
- WIPO Arbitration Center—Introductory Information* (in Japanese), No. 444(J), free.
- WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry*, New Delhi, March 16 to 18, 1994, No. 738(E), 25 Swiss francs.
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): General Information*, No. 400(E)(F)(S)(C), free.
- Worldwide Forum on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes* (in French), No. 728(F), 30 Swiss francs.

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 the 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 the 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; 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 from 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 6*bis* 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 15 (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.

Informal Meeting to Adjust the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol to the Combined Use of the Madrid System and the Community Trademark System. On June 12, 1997, WIPO organized that Meeting at its headquarters. It was attended by participants from Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom, and by representatives of the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), the European Brands Association (AIM) and the European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA). The Meeting was convened for a preliminary exchange of views between the International Bureau, the European Commission and the Member States of the European Community on possible changes to the Common Regulations that would be required as a result of the European Community's becoming party to the Madrid Protocol. Proposals for such changes will be submitted to the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its September-October 1997 session.

Romania. In June 1997, two government officials received training at WIPO's headquarters in the administrative procedures under the Madrid Protocol, and visited the International Trademark Registry. They also discussed with WIPO officials new national industrial property laws under preparation.

Sweden. In June 1997, a WIPO official visited the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm to give a seminar on the Madrid Protocol. The seminar was attended by about 20 officials of that Office.

United Kingdom. In June 1997, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom delivered a paper on recent developments in the Madrid system for the international registration of marks at a conference entitled "Trade Marks Europe '97" organized in London by a private conference organizer. There were about 40 participants, mainly from industry.

United States of America. In June 1997, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom spoke on the Madrid system at a Conference on International Trademark Protection and Enforcement, organized by a private law firm in Boston and attended by some 45 participants.

Computerization Activities (Madrid System)

Switzerland. In June 1997, a WIPO official visited the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property in Berne to give a training course on the use of the ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry *IN*formation) software. The course was attended by some 15 staff members of the Institute.

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

WIPO Workshop for Arbitrators

(Geneva, June 6 and 7, 1997)

The Workshop was attended by 41 participants from the following 22 countries: Australia, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Spain, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia. The participants were mostly lawyers practicing intellectual property or general commercial law, a number of

whom possessed arbitration experience as counsel or arbitrator.

The objective of the Workshop was to familiarize the participants with the principles and practices of arbitration, through eight sessions on different topics covering all stages of the arbitral process. Each session was conducted by an experienced arbitrator and was followed by practical exercises in groups, and discussion between the participants and the instructors. The experts who conducted the sessions came from France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

