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World Intellectual Property Organization

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WIPO 1996

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Editor's Note

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Governing Bodies of WIPO

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO

Twenty-Seventh Series of Meetings
(Geneva, December 19 to 21, 1995)

Four Governing Bodies of WIPO (the WIPO General Assembly, the WIPO Coordination Committee, the Paris Union Assembly and the Berne Union Assembly) met in extraordinary sessions in Geneva from December 19 to 21, 1995.

Seventy-eight States and four intergovernmental organizations were represented at the meetings.

The meetings were presided over by Mr. Moses F. Ekpo (Nigeria), Chairman of the WIPO General Assembly, Mr. Eladio Loizaga (Paraguay), Chairman of the WIPO Coordination Committee, and Mr. Gao Lulin (China), Chairman of the Paris Union Assembly and ad hoc Chairman of the Berne Union Assembly.

Upon recommendation of the WIPO Coordination Committee, the WIPO General Assembly unanimously approved the Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization the text of which is reproduced at the end of this Note, with the following statement: "Approval and implementation of the WIPO-WTO Agreement has no implications for current or future members of either WIPO or WTO concerning their recognition by other members of WIPO or WTO or their status with respect to WIPO or WTO."

In its deliberations, the General Assembly noted the contents of the report of the thirteenth session of the WIPO Budget Committee, which had been held in Geneva on November 29 and 30, 1995, to examine the financial implications of the proposed agreement between WIPO and WTO. In the said report, the Committee had noted the information contained in WIPO document WO/BC/XIII/2, which was also made available to the General Assembly.

The Paris Union Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution: "The Assembly of the Paris Union resolves that the receipt, by the International Bureau from the WTO Secretariat, of a copy of any law or regulation that the WTO Secretariat received under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement shall have, for the purposes of Article 15(2) of the Paris Convention, the same effect as if that law or regulation had been communicated to the International Bureau under the said Article of the Paris Convention." Furthermore, the Paris Union Assembly unanimously adopted three decisions relating to the implementation of Article 3 of the Agreement between WIPO and WTO.

The Berne Union Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution: "The Assembly of the Berne Union resolves that the receipt, by the International Bureau from the WTO Secretariat, of a copy of any law or regulation that the WTO Secretariat received under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement shall have, for the purposes of Article 24(2) of the Berne Convention, the same effect as if that law or regulation had been communicated to the International Bureau under the said Article of the Berne Convention."

The Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization bears the date of December 22, 1995, date on which it had been signed by Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director General of WIPO, and Mr. Renato Ruggiero, Director-General of WTO; it entered into force on January 1, 1996.

[Text of WIPO-WTO
Agreement follows]

Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization

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Preamble

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO),
Desiring to establish a mutually supportive relationship between them, and with a view to establishing appropriate arrangements for cooperation between them,

Agree as follows:

Article 1

Abbreviated Expressions

For the purposes of this Agreement:

- (i) "WIPO" means the World Intellectual Property Organization;
- (ii) "WTO" means the World Trade Organization;
- (iii) "International Bureau" means the International Bureau of WIPO;
- (iv) "WTO Member" means a party to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization;
- (v) "the TRIPS Agreement" means the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Annex IC to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization;
- (vi) "Paris Convention" means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised;
- (vii) "Paris Convention (1967)" means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967;
- (viii) "emblem" means, in the case of a WTO Member, any armorial bearing, flag and other State emblem of that WTO Member, or any official sign or hallmark indicating control and warranty adopted by it, and, in the case of an international intergovernmental organization, any armorial bearing, flag, other emblem, abbreviation or name of that organization.

Article 2

Laws and Regulations

(1) [*Accessibility of Laws and Regulations in the WIPO Collection by WTO Members and Their Nationals*] The International Bureau shall, on request, furnish to WTO Members and to nationals of WTO Members copies of laws and regulations, and copies of translations thereof, that exist in its collection, on the same terms as apply to the Member States of WIPO and to nationals of the Member States of WIPO, respectively.

(2) [*Accessibility of the Computerized Database*] WTO Members and nationals of WTO Members shall have access, on the same terms as apply to the Member States of WIPO and to nationals of the Member States of WIPO, respectively, to any computerized database of the International Bureau containing laws and regulations. The WTO Secretariat shall have access, free of any charge by WIPO, to any such database.

(3) [*Accessibility of Laws and Regulations in the WIPO Collection by the WTO Secretariat and the Council for TRIPS*] (a) Where, on the date of its initial notification of a law or regulation under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, a WTO Member has already communicated that law or regulation, or a translation thereof, to the International Bureau and that WTO Member has sent to the WTO Secretariat a statement to that effect, and that law, regulation or translation actually exists in the collection of the International Bureau, the International Bureau shall, on request of the WTO Secretariat, give, free of charge, a copy of the said law, regulation or translation to the WTO Secretariat.

(b) Furthermore, if, for the purposes of carrying out its obligations under Article 68 of the TRIPS Agreement, such as monitoring the operation of the TRIPS Agreement or providing assistance in the context of dispute settlement procedures, the Council for TRIPS of the WTO requires a copy of a law or regulation, or a copy of a translation thereof, which

had not previously been given to the WTO Secretariat under subparagraph (a), and which exists in the collection of the International Bureau, the International Bureau shall, upon request of either the Council for TRIPS or the WTO Secretariat, give to the WTO Secretariat, free of charge, the requested copy.

(c) The International Bureau shall, on request, furnish to the WTO Secretariat on the same terms as apply to Member States of WIPO any additional copies of the laws, regulations and translations given under subparagraph (a) or (b), as well as copies of any other laws and regulations, and copies of translations thereof, which exist in the collection of the International Bureau.

(d) The International Bureau shall not put any restriction on the use that the WTO Secretariat may make of the copies of laws, regulations and translations transmitted under subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).

(4) [*Laws and Regulations Received by the WTO Secretariat from WTO Members*] (a) The WTO Secretariat shall transmit to the International Bureau, free of charge, a copy of the laws and regulations received by the WTO Secretariat from WTO Members under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement in the language or languages and in the form or forms in which they were received, and the International Bureau shall place such copies in its collection.

(b) The WTO Secretariat shall not put any restriction on the further use that the International Bureau may make of the copies of the laws and regulations transmitted under subparagraph (a).

(5) [*Translation of Laws and Regulations*] The International Bureau shall make available to developing country WTO Members which are not Member States of WIPO the same assistance for translation of laws and regulations for the purposes of Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement as it makes available to Members of WIPO which are developing countries.

Article 3

Implementation of Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Purposes of the TRIPS Agreement

(1) [*General*] (a) The procedures relating to communication of emblems and transmittal of objections under the TRIPS Agreement shall be administered by the International Bureau in accordance with the procedures applicable under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention (1967).

(b) The International Bureau shall not recommunicate to a State party to the Paris Convention which is a WTO Member an emblem which had already been communicated to it by the International Bureau under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention prior to January 1, 1996, or, where that State became a WTO Member after January 1, 1996, prior to the date on

which it became a WTO Member, and the International Bureau shall not transmit any objection received from the said WTO Member concerning the said emblem if the objection is received by the International Bureau more than 12 months after receipt of the communication of the said emblem under Article 6ter of the Paris Convention by the said State.

(2) [*Objections*] Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(a), any objection received by the International Bureau from a WTO Member which concerns an emblem that had been communicated to the International Bureau by another WTO Member where at least one of the said WTO Members is not party to the Paris Convention, and any objection which concerns an emblem of an international intergovernmental organization and which is received by the International Bureau from a WTO Member not party to the Paris Convention or not bound under the Paris Convention to protect emblems of international intergovernmental organizations, shall be transmitted by the International Bureau to the WTO Member or international intergovernmental organization concerned regardless of the date on which the objection had been received by the International Bureau. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not affect the time limit of 12 months for the lodging of an objection.

(3) [*Information to Be Provided to the WTO Secretariat*] The International Bureau shall provide to the WTO Secretariat information relating to any emblem communicated by a WTO Member to the International Bureau or communicated by the International Bureau to a WTO Member.

Article 4

Legal-Technical Assistance and Technical Cooperation

(1) [*Availability of Legal-Technical Assistance and Technical Cooperation*] The International Bureau shall make available to developing country WTO Members which are not Member States of WIPO the same legal-technical assistance relating to the TRIPS Agreement as it makes available to Member States of WIPO which are developing countries. The WTO Secretariat shall make available to Member States of WIPO which are developing countries and are not WTO Members the same technical cooperation relating to the TRIPS Agreement as it makes available to developing country WTO Members.

(2) [*Cooperation Between the International Bureau and the WTO Secretariat*] The International Bureau and the WTO Secretariat shall enhance cooperation in their legal-technical assistance and technical cooperation activities relating to the TRIPS Agreement for developing countries, so as to maximize the usefulness of those activities and ensure their mutually supportive nature.

(3) [*Exchange of Information*] For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), the International Bureau and the WTO Secretariat shall keep in regular contact and exchange non-confidential information.

Article 5
Final Clauses

(1) [*Entry into Force of this Agreement*] This Agreement shall enter into force on January 1, 1996.

(2) [*Amendment of this Agreement*] This Agreement may be amended by common agreement of the parties to this Agreement.

(3) [*Termination of this Agreement*] If one of the parties to this Agreement gives the other party written notice to terminate this Agreement, this Agreement shall terminate one year after receipt of the notice by the other party, unless a longer period is specified in the notice or unless both parties agree on a longer or a shorter period.

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO

Madrid Agreement (Marks)

Madrid Protocol (1989)

Date of Entry into Operation of the Protocol and Declarations under the Protocol by the Governments of China, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom

The Assembly of the Special Union for the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Union), having adopted, on January 18, 1996, at its twenty-seventh session (16th extraordinary), the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement and also having adopted the Schedule of Fees as an annex to, and part of, the said Common Regulations, fixed, as the date of entry into force of the said Common Regulations and as the date on which the said Schedule of Fees would take effect,

April 1, 1996,

that date being also the date of entry into operation of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement

Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted at Madrid on June 27, 1989 ("Madrid Protocol (1989)").

In this connection, it is recalled that the Governments of the following States have deposited instruments of ratification of, or accession to, the Madrid Protocol (1989): China, Cuba, Denmark (which, in addition, declared that until later decision, the Madrid Protocol (1989) will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland), Finland, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom (in respect of the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man).

In addition, the Governments of the following States, in their respective instruments of ratification or accession, made the following declarations provided for in the Madrid Protocol (1989):

- the Governments of China, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom each declared, in accordance with Article 5(2)(d) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), that, under Article 5(2)(b) of the said Protocol, the time limit of one year to exercise the right to notify a refusal of protection referred to in Article 5(2)(a) thereof, is replaced by 18 months and that, under Article 5(2)(c) of the said Protocol, where refusal of protection may result from an opposition to the granting of protection, such refusal may be notified after the expiry of the 18-month time limit;

- the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom each declared, in accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), that, in connection with each international registration in which it is mentioned under Article 3^{ter} of the said Protocol, and in connection with each renewal of any such international registration, it wants to receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fee, an individual fee;
- the Government of China declared, in accordance with Article 14(5) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), that the protection resulting from any international registration effected under the said Protocol before the date of entry into force of the said Protocol with respect to China cannot be extended to it.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 79, of February 1, 1996.

Rome Convention

Withdrawal of Notifications

SWEDEN

On December 1, 1995, the Government of Sweden notified the Secretary General of the United Nations, of the withdrawal of the following notifications made by it in respect of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention), done at Rome on October 26, 1961: (i) the notification under Article 16(1)(a)(ii), amended by notification of June 26, 1986, to the effect that Sweden will apply Article 12 only to broadcasting and such communication to the public which is carried out for commercial purposes; (ii) the notification under Article 16(1)(b) to the effect that Sweden will apply Article 13(d) only to communication to the public of television broadcasts in a cinema or similar place.¹

¹ In this connection, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1962, p. 211, concerning the deposit of the instrument of ratification by the Government of Sweden of the Rome Convention, and *Copyright*, 1986, p. 382, concerning the notification by the Government of Sweden withdrawing and amending notifications deposited with that instrument of ratification.

Budapest Treaty

I. Accession

ISRAEL

The Government of Israel deposited, on January 26, 1996, its instrument of accession to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Israel, on April 26, 1996.

Budapest Notification No. 143, of January 26, 1996.

II. Acquisition of the Status of International Depository Authority

ADVANCED BIOTECHNOLOGY CENTER (ABC)

(Italy)

The following written communication, addressed to the Director General of WIPO by the Government of Italy under Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty, was received on January 12, 1996, and is published by the International Bureau of WIPO pursuant to Article 7(2)(a) of the said Treaty:

The Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the World Intellectual Property Organization and has the honor to submit a formal request for recognition of the status of international depository authority, under Article 7 of the Budapest Treaty of April 28, 1977, for the Advanced Biotechnology Center, whose headquarters are in Genoa.

The Italian Patent and Trademark Office of the Ministry of Industry has given assurances in that respect that the Center possesses the necessary functional qualities and that it satisfies the conditions of competence, impartiality and structural and professional capacity referred to in detail in Article 6(2) of the Budapest Treaty.

Pursuant to Rule 3 of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty with regard to acquisition of the status of international depository authority, the Permanent Mission of Italy wishes to submit herewith information on the Management Consortium of the Advanced Biotechnology Center and on the collection of cell lines.

The Permanent Mission also transmits herewith a letter of presentation and an explanatory brochure on the above-mentioned Center.²

² Not reproduced here (*Editor's note*).

INFORMATION ON THE MANAGEMENT
CONSORTIUM OF THE ADVANCED
BIOTECHNOLOGY CENTER AND
ON THE COLLECTION OF CELL LINES

**I. Characteristics of the
Depositary Institution**

A. General Information

1. There is at present in Italy no international depositary authority authorized under the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure.

2(a) The Management Consortium of the Advanced Biotechnology Center (ABC) within which the Interlab Cell Line Collection (ICLC) operates has its headquarters at Largo Rossana Benzi, 10, 16132 Genoa, Italy.

2(b) The Management Consortium of the Advanced Biotechnology Center was set up on April 27, 1993, and has been in operation since November 1994.

2(c) The ICLC cell line bank within the Advanced Biotechnology Center accepts the deposit of human and animal cell lines and samples of cancerous tissue.

It is also planned to increase activities and deposit services within the microorganism and animal embryo sectors on the basis of collaboration between ICLC and other services operating within the Advanced Biotechnology Center.

The Management Consortium of the Advanced Biotechnology Center is waiting to be recognized as an international depositary authority (under Article 6 of the Budapest Treaty) in order to accept, in this initial phase, cell lines and, subsequently, also microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure.

2(d) ICLC uses the following languages:

- Italian,
- English,
- French,
- German.

B. Legal Status and Funding

3(a) The Management Consortium of the Advanced Biotechnology Center is a private establishment.

It is a consortium whose founders are the University of Genoa and the National Institute for Cancer Research.

3(b) Supervision of the Management Consortium of the Advanced Biotechnology Center is

guaranteed by the appointment of public servants.

The Supervisory Council of the Consortium is, indeed, composed in majority of representatives of ministries and administrative organs: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of University Matters and Scientific and Technological Research, the Higher Institute of Health, the National Research Council. The Board of Auditors of the Consortium is composed exclusively of public servants representing the following ministries: the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of University Matters and Scientific and Technological Research, the Ministry of Health.

3(c) Funding of ABC is provided by:

- public and private research contributions;
- transfers from the organs that composed the Consortium;
- the proceeds of research activities and scientific services.

C. Staffing

4. 231 persons were employed by ABC on December 31, 1994. Seven persons were specifically in the ICLC.

5. They include four persons holding a university degree.

6. The ICLC organigram is as follows:

- 1 laboratory director,
- 3 graduates,
- 2 technicians,
- 1 secretary.

D. Premises of the Depositary Institution

7(a) ABC occupies a surface of approximately 16,000 m² of which 10,000 m² are devoted to research laboratories.

Within ABC, the structures and support services for biomedical research are available and already operational.

The ICLC bank, operating within the Center, occupies 110 m².

7(b) The following principal equipment is available at ICLC for use in current activities for the deposit of human and animal cell lines:

AREA BL3

Electronically controlled autoclave

Quarantine chamber (cell lines that are not tested for microplasmas)

Laminar flow dome

CO₂ incubator

Sterile chamber

Laminar flow domes

CO₂ incubator

Inverted microscope

Thermostatic bath

Laboratory

Chemical dome

Laminar flow dome

Frozen bench centrifuge

Electrophoresis feeder

Apparatus for isoenzyme testing

pH-meter

Store

freezer, -20°

2 refrigerators with freezer

Freezing Chamber

Recipient for liquid nitrogen (8,000 ampoules) with an alarm system and an automatic filler system

Recipient for liquid nitrogen (750 ampoules)

Office

Personal computer 386

Equipment shared with other laboratories

Fluorescence microscope

Freezer, -80°, 368 liters

Thermal cycler

A list of equipment and a plan of the ABC laboratories which also work in the fields of microorganisms and animal embryos will be supplied when the collaboration agreements have been defined.

II. Activities

8. The ICLC bank currently accepts for deposit, pending extension of its activities, human and animal cell lines and tissue samples.

9. The ICLC bank is currently able to conserve approximately 400 cell lines (20 ampoules for each line).

10(a) During the year in which the ICLC bank has been in operation (since November 1994) approximately 50 deposits have been made.

10(b) No deposit made so far has been in relation to patent matters due to lack of recognition as an international depositary authority.

10(c) Thirteen deposits have been made by depositors resident in Italy.

11. The ICLC bank currently publishes a catalog, either on paper or on magnetic medium, of the cell lines conserved, which will be supplemented with all the information on the material subsequently conserved for patent purposes.

12(a) The ICLC bank registers the information on the cell lines in the cell line database already operative in the Advanced Biotechnology Center.

The database was set up under the Iterlab project and contains the data on: identification, origin, typology, characterization, quality control and culture characteristics of some 3,000 cell lines available in various Italian and foreign laboratories. The CLDB database was set up using the Oracle relational database management system but can be interrogated on-line over the Internet even on the basis of other network software (Gopher, World Wide Web, Wais) and cell lines of interest may be requested by e-mail. The news service of the database is used to make information available on new lines included in the bank, relevant congresses, etc. It is also planned to periodically print general or specialized catalogs containing detailed information on the cell lines available in the bank.

12(b) The Management Consortium of the Advanced Biotechnology Center undertakes to provide an information service for matters of customs, quarantine and postal regulations in Italy.

III. Deposit Procedures for Microorganisms

A. Acceptance for Deposit of Cell Lines

13. The Management Consortium of the Advanced Biotechnology Center requires the following conditions to be complied with for acceptance for deposit:

(a) frozen samples of cell lines—at least 12 ampoules for each line, each containing 2-5 times 10^6 cells—are to be sent to (the Management Consortium of the Advanced Biotechnology Center-ICLC Bank) in expanded polystyrene recipients containing a quantity of dry ice ensuring 48 hours' autonomy at room temperature.

(b) The information to be supplied by the depositor is:

a written declaration signed by the depositor and containing:

- a statement that the deposit is made under the Budapest Treaty and a commitment not to withdraw it during the period of time set out in Rule 9.1 of the Regulations,
- the name and address of the depositor,
- a detailed description of the conditions to be respected for cultivating the cell line, for conserving it and for checking its viability,
- the name of the cell line and any identification code (number, symbol, etc.) given by the depositor,
- a statement of the properties of the cell line that are dangerous or may be dangerous for health or the environment or a statement that the depositor is not aware of any such properties. The depositor undertakes to in-

form ICLC promptly of any new information he may obtain on properties of the deposited line which may modify the declarations already made.

Give in the written declaration the scientific description and origin of the deposited cell line.

14. The form drawn up by the ICLC Bank containing the information to be supplied by the depositor at the time of deposit is attached.

B. Conservation

15(a) Described are the conservation and quality control methods for deposited cell lines in order to ensure viability and lack of contamination.

The viability of cell lines for patent procedure is checked on arrival by defreezing and cultivating one of the deposited ampoules. The technique uses a vital stain (trypan blue), that is to say, which can penetrate and therefore stain only the dead cells. The coloration is specific for the first 10 minutes only.

The cells are then counted and viability is assessed, that is to say, the percentage of living cells in relation to the dead cells. The cell line culture is then spread in a category BL3 sterile chamber under a laminar flow dome. The presence of contamination by bacteria, fungi and yeasts in the cultures is often easily identifiable for the evident effects by either macroscopic inspection (cloudiness of the culture medium) or by microscope.

Most contaminations can be avoided by proper laboratory practice: (1) sterility test of the prepared culture mediums; (2) use of culture mediums devoid of antimicrobials; (3) training of staff to work in a sterile atmosphere; (4) attention to possible sources of contamination in the laboratory (refrigerators, thermostatic baths, use and correct maintenance of laminar flow domes by careful cleaning and periodic checking of filters).

The contamination of lines by microplasmas assumes a special importance that is not directly evident in the cultures and may impair the normal structural and functional characteristics of the cell.

The precautions to be taken to avoid culture contamination are: not to use antibiotics which suppress but do not kill the microplasmas; test the lines regularly for microplasmas. The growth of microplasmas in cultures can be determined by a direct method (culture test on a specific agar) or an indirect method (biochemical analysis coloration). Only the appropriate use of differing methods can exclude contamination; the direct method is very sensitive but does not permit the identification of microplasm strains responsible

for all contaminations; the indirect methods are rapid but less sensitive. It should be remembered that cell lines are a potential source of viruses and that some of those have not yet been identified. Even the vital serum that is not tested may be a source of contamination.

Once again, working under sterile conditions and careful checking of the culture mediums can avoid the spread of viruses in the cultures. It is important for the protection of the operative that the presence in lines of viruses such as HTLV-I and II, HIV and BVDV be notified.

The line freezing processes must be carried out with care in order to conserve culture viability. The quality of the nitrogen recipients, the periodic checking of the alarm systems and the general organization of the area in which the recipients are located are very important.

It is very important to use more than one recipient so that a security stock of ampoules for each line is conserved. The preparation and despatch of material for distribution must be rapid to avoid lines remaining at temperatures that are not recommended.

(b) The security measures used to reduce to a minimum the risk of losing deposited microorganisms are described.

Since it is not always convenient to keep cell lines under culture at all times for various reasons (possibility of contamination, or cross contamination, genetic alterations, limited reproduction capacity, cost) the production of two homogeneous cryoconserved quotas of each culture is a first step to ensuring the supply of cells over time. In most laboratories, a stock is used and is reconstituted from the last available ampoule. However, in this way the characteristics of the line tend to change and with the number of passages the line is sure to change and the cells with which one works become very distant from the original line. The correct storage practice for a line, on the contrary, consists in creating a master bank from the original deposit (10-20 ampoules) and a working bank or distribution stock (30-50 ampoules). In this way all the cells distributed will derive from the same original stock.

C. Fees

16. The amount of the fee due (at the time of) making the deposit:

- (a) 2 million lira for conserving the cell lines/hybridomes;
- (b) 100,000 lira for issuing a viability statement;
- (c) 250,000 lira plus the cost of despatch for providing a sample;
- (d) 200,000 lira for any notification activities or requests for authorization from the

competent authorities, except for the tariffs and/or fees and dispatch costs.

17. The amount of the fees does not depend on the nationality or the domicile of the depositor, the authority or the natural or legal person requesting issue of a certificate of viability or the supply of a sample.

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

Pursuant to Article 7(2)(b) of the Budapest Treaty, the Advanced Biotechnology Center (ABC) acquires the status of international depositary authority as from February 29, 1996.

Budapest Communication No. 101 (this communication is the subject of Budapest Notification No. 144, of February 14, 1996.

Trademark Law Treaty

Ratification

UKRAINE

The Government of Ukraine deposited, on January 30, 1996, its instrument of ratification of the Trademark Law Treaty, done at Geneva on October 27, 1994.

The date of entry into force of the said Treaty will be notified when the required number of ratifications, acceptances, approvals, or accessions is reached in accordance with Article 20(2) of the said Treaty.

TLT Notification No. 3, of January 31, 1996.

Activities of WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1995— An Overview of Activities and Developments

Introduction

The year 1995 witnessed the further expansion of WIPO activities in its three main fields of work: cooperation with developing countries in the strengthening of their intellectual property systems (development cooperation), promotion of the adoption of new, or the revision of existing, norms for the protection of intellectual property at the national, regional and multilateral levels (norm-setting), and facilitating the acquisition of intellectual property

protection, through international registration systems (registration activities).

Compared to 1994, WIPO's *cooperation with developing countries* quickened its pace; there was a 14% increase in the number of beneficiary developing countries to 123, while the number of advisory missions grew by 19% to 200. The human resource development activities of the Organization benefited close to 10,000 people who participated in some 120 courses and seminars. With the approval of the Governing Bodies, the International Bureau began,

in October of the year, an intensive program of assistance to developing countries in their preparations for the implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement). This new activity covers, in particular, advice and assistance on intellectual property laws to ensure their compatibility with the TRIPS Agreement, as well as the holding of seminars to explain that Agreement to law makers, government officials and private sector circles. A highlight of this new type of activity was the holding, in Cairo, in December, of a three-day *WIPO Regional Symposium for Arab Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement*. Panel discussions were led by the Director General of WIPO, with the participation of international experts, including an official of the World Trade Organization (WTO). It was the first of a series of projected regional meetings entirely devoted to the subject.

The Governing Bodies of WIPO decided to double the development cooperation budget in the Organization's 1996-97 regular budget, compared to the 1994-95 regular budget. The increase will facilitate the satisfaction of the increasing needs of assistance of developing countries in the development and strengthening of their intellectual property systems in view of their obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, an area in respect of which the Governing Bodies gave WIPO the mandate to provide increased legal-technical assistance to those countries.

As regards *norm-setting*, significant advances were made towards the possible convocation, in the 1996-97 biennium, of diplomatic conferences for the adoption of new international instruments in the areas of copyright and neighboring rights, harmonization of patent laws, industrial designs and settlement of intellectual property disputes among States. Work intensified also, for the promotion of a more effective protection of well-known marks.

Furthermore, international forums continued to be organized by WIPO for the exchange of ideas among interested circles, of topical intellectual property subjects, such as the impact of digital technology on copyright, the utilization of CD-ROM technology for the storage and dissemination of industrial property information, arbitration and mediation procedures for the settlement of intellectual property disputes among private parties and the introduction and management of automation in industrial property offices.

Concerning *international registration activities*, the continuous high rate of growth in the use of the PCT (due, in part, to a particularly significant increase, in 1995, of its membership) resulted in a record number of almost 39,000 international applications filed in 1995 (representing an increase of about 14% as compared to 1994), while in the areas of trademarks and industrial designs, there was an increase of about 8% and 3%, respectively, in the number of registrations under the Madrid Agree-

ment, and of deposits, renewals and prolongations under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

The Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks went into effect in December 1995. Operations under this Protocol will start on April 1, 1996.

This continuous expansion of WIPO's activities in the areas mentioned above was reflected in the adoption, by the WIPO Governing Bodies in September/October, of a program and budget for the 1996-97 biennium with an income and expenditure of about 300 million Swiss francs, with a projected ratio of the income of contribution-financed Unions to that of fee-financed Unions of about 15% to 85%.

As regards norm-setting, the September/October Governing Bodies of WIPO decided that, besides the activities mentioned above, in the forthcoming biennium WIPO would study various questions of special or topical interest, including the protection of well-known and famous marks, business identifiers, the recording and indicating of trademark licenses, the legal effects of certain electronic communications in procedures before industrial property offices, the protection of inventions and creations made or used in outer space, enforcement of intellectual property rights, biotechnological inventions and trade secrets. WIPO would organize two or three global symposiums on topical subjects of intellectual property. Furthermore, the Governing Bodies agreed to create the WIPO Standing Advisory Committee on the Intellectual Property Aspects of the Global Information Infrastructure, which would meet to consider the intellectual property aspects of the operation of the so-called global information infrastructure (interactive digital networks, digital superhighways, etc.).

Finally, the year 1995 was particularly marked by the conclusion of a cooperation Agreement between WIPO and the WTO, which entered into force on January 1, 1996. It was approved by the competent Governing Bodies of WIPO meeting in extraordinary session in December and was signed on December 22, by the Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, and the Director-General of the WTO, Mr. Renato Ruggiero.

The growing importance attached to the effective protection of intellectual property was further underlined by increased membership of the WIPO, Paris and Berne Conventions. During the period under review, the number of member States increased from 150 to 157 for WIPO, from 127 to 136 for the Paris Convention, and from 110 to 117 for the Berne Convention.

Development Cooperation Activities

A total of 123 (108 in 1994) developing countries, two territories and 12 intergovernmental orga-

nizations of developing countries benefited from WIPO's development cooperation program in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights. One hundred and twenty courses, seminars or other meetings were held at the global, regional or national levels, giving training or information to some 9,500 (9,000 in 1994) men and women coming from the government and private sectors. The travel and living expenses of some 1,100 men and women were borne by WIPO, donor member States of WIPO and intergovernmental organizations. Study visits were organized for 89 persons.

As for WIPO advisory missions relating to legislation and institution-building, 200 such missions were undertaken to 75 developing countries. The enactment of laws or the revision of existing ones remained one of the prime objectives of such missions. In most instances, those missions took place after the International Bureau had prepared and sent to the interested national authorities draft laws or provisions, often with accompanying commentaries. The draft laws took full account of the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. As a follow-up to such missions, officials were later invited to Geneva to finalize those drafts. The International Bureau prepared, at the request of the Group of African States based in Geneva, a study on the compatibility of the national intellectual property laws of a number of African States with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. Such studies and advice were also provided on request for individual countries. In addition, the International Bureau completed in July a draft study on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement for the treaties administered by WIPO. The aim of the paper was to elucidate for the information of developing countries, the possible changes in obligations of States that were party to the said Agreement and to WIPO's treaties.

As for institution-building, the missions focused mainly on the streamlining and computerization of administrative procedures in industrial property offices and on the use of CD-ROM technology in disseminating and accessing industrial property information. A number of such advisory missions also gave on-the-job training to government officials or supervised the installation of computer equipment and software. Each mission was composed of WIPO officials and/or specially recruited WIPO consultants. In total, 276 consultants were engaged either for advisory missions or as speakers in courses and seminars, 36% of them coming from developing countries (an increase of 13% compared to 1994).

The WIPO Academy conducted two two-week sessions each for middle- and senior-level government officials, one in English and one in French. The aim of each session was to present, for reflection and discussion, current intellectual property issues in such a way as to highlight the policy

considerations behind them and thereby enable the participants in the Academy, on their return to their countries, to better formulate appropriate policies for their governments.

Cooperation with developing countries at the regional or subregional level was further strengthened, as shown by the closer dialogue and cooperation with such organizations as the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

In carrying out its development cooperation program, WIPO received financial support, or support in kind, from 90 countries, both developing and industrialized, one territory and 10 intergovernmental organizations. The donor countries which provided funds in trust for the program were France, Japan and Sweden, and the main donor intergovernmental organizations were the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Commission of the European Community (CEC).

The trend of increasing resources from WIPO's regular budget for development cooperation activities was markedly reinforced for the coming biennium 1996-97, with the October decision of the Governing Bodies, to double, compared to the 1994-95 biennium, allocations for developing cooperation activities, including assistance to developing countries in respect of the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement in view of the expanded program of work adopted for the 1996-97 biennium.

Norm-Setting Activities

In the norm-setting area, the period under review was characterized by substantial advances towards the possible adoption, through a diplomatic conference, of new international instruments in the fields of patents, industrial designs, copyright and neighboring rights, and the settlement of intellectual property disputes among States. On the other hand, new work commenced in respect of the question of a more effective protection of well-known marks.

With respect to patents, the WIPO Governing Bodies agreed to take a new approach in promoting the harmonization of patent laws and that, as proposed by the Consultative Meeting held in May, future work should focus on matters concerning the formalities in respect of national and regional patent applications, such as signatures, changes in names and addresses, correction of mistakes, standardized forms. A Committee of Experts on the Patent Law

Treaty held its first session in December and reviewed the proposals made by the International Bureau under the new approach. Two more sessions of the Committee of Experts are scheduled for June and November 1996. It was agreed that in the June 1996 session the Committee would examine the next draft of the proposed treaty, including, in addition to the provisions already contained in it, provisions relating to the filing date of an application and unity of invention.

With reference to the protection of industrial designs, the Governing Bodies decided in October that a session of a Committee of Experts on the preparation of a new treaty on this subject would meet in 1996 and that, following that meeting, the competent WIPO Governing Bodies would decide whether or not a diplomatic conference for the adoption of a new treaty in that area would take place in 1997. Such a new treaty, it was decided, might take the form of a revision of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs.

As regards well-known marks, a new Committee of Experts was convened by WIPO in November to examine the results of a study prepared by the International Bureau on the subject and prospects for improving the protection of this category of marks. The Committee agreed that the question should be further studied, and that the results of such further study would be examined by a second session of the Committee of Experts in the second half of 1996. It was also agreed that the question of whether the conclusions of the said study could be adopted in the form of a recommendation of the competent WIPO Governing Bodies or in the form of a Protocol to the Trademark Law Treaty would be considered once sufficient agreement had been reached on such conclusions.

Regarding copyright and neighboring rights, work advanced particularly in respect of issues related to: (i) the possible adoption of a Protocol to the Berne Convention (including computer programs and databases, non-voluntary licenses for the sound recording of musical works and for primary broadcasting and satellite communication); and (ii) the possible adoption of a new instrument for the protection of rights of performers and producers of phonograms (including moral rights of performers, economic rights of performers and of producers of phonograms, terms of protection), as well as in respect of issues which may be considered "common" to the said two groups of issues, such as distribution right, importation right and rental right issues, the so-called digital agenda, enforcement of rights, and national treatment. A work program in respect of these three groups of issues was defined by the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms

at their joint meeting in September in Geneva. The Committees also decided that proposals in treaty language on certain subjects under consideration would be examined at the next joint meeting of the Committees in February 1996 and that, should the work advance sufficiently, the competent Governing Body of WIPO should be convened after the said joint meeting to decide on the convocation and date of the one or more diplomatic conferences for the conclusion of the appropriate treaties.

As particularly concerns the impact of digital technology on copyright, high-level, open, international forums for the exchange of ideas on this issue were provided by WIPO during the period under review, through the organization of the *Worldwide Symposium on Copyright in the Global Information Infrastructure* held in May in Mexico City, in cooperation with the Mexican authorities, and the *World Forum on the Protection of Intellectual Property Creations in the Information Society* held in October in Naples (Italy), in cooperation with the Italian authorities. A *Consultative Forum for Non-Governmental Organizations on the Protection and Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Digital Systems* was also organized in Geneva in June to give the non-governmental organizations involved in the international debate on the subject an opportunity to express their specific views.

Countries in Transition to a Market-Economy System

By December 31, 1995, nine States (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgystan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan) had deposited with the Director General of WIPO their instruments of accession to, or ratification of, the Eurasian Patent Convention. The draft of the said Convention was prepared with the assistance of the International Bureau of WIPO. The Convention, which was finalized, adopted and initialed in Geneva in February 1994 and done at Moscow on September 9, 1994, entered into force on August 12, 1995. In November, the Administrative Council of the Eurasian Patent Organization adopted the patent, administrative and financial instructions under the Convention, and fixed January 1, 1996, as the starting date of operations under the Convention. That was the date as from which the Eurasian Patent Office (established under the said Convention and located in Moscow) receives Eurasian patent applications and Eurasian patents could be sought in international applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Technical cooperation with countries in transition to a market economy system also quickened its pace. In 1995, nine national and regional seminars and other meetings in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights were orga-

nized by WIPO in those countries for some 700 individuals from government and other interested circles. Government leaders and officials from most of those countries held consultations in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials and studied the International Bureau's work, while WIPO officials and consultants undertook 29 missions to 17 of those countries to give advice, in particular, on the preparation of laws with one or more aspects of intellectual property (including the implications of the TRIPS Agreement on national legislation), the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties and the establishment or strengthening of national infrastructures for the administration of intellectual property rights, as well as to provide on-the-job training in various specialized fields of intellectual property. In several instances, following those missions, WIPO prepared and sent to the governments concerned draft laws and/or regulations, often with commentaries. Training of staff of the national offices of those countries was also undertaken through 15 study visits to industrial property offices in industrialized countries.

Registration Activities

Compared to 1994, the number of registrations in the three international registration systems increased in 1995.

Under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), there were 38,906 international applications filed, representing a growth of 14.08% compared to 1994 (34,104). Of these, 1,151 international applications were filed direct with the International Bureau in its capacity as a receiving Office. As an average of 46.4 countries were designated per application, one may consider that the said 38,906 international applications were equivalent to some 1,807,220 national applications.

In the Madrid trademark system, the total number of international registrations was 18,890, representing an increase of 8.02% compared to 1994 (17,486). As an average of 10.44 countries were designated per application, one may equally consider that the said 18,890 international applications were equivalent to some 197,210 national applications.

Having obtained the required number of notifications, the Madrid Protocol entered into force on December 1, 1995. On December 31, 1995, the following nine States had deposited their instrument of accession or ratification: China, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. Draft Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol were finalized by the International Bureau during the period under review, for approval by the Madrid Assembly.

At the time of publishing this note, the Madrid Assembly has adopted the said Common Regula-

tions, including the Schedule of Fees, and fixed April 1, 1996, as the date of entry into force of those Regulations and of entry into operation of the Protocol. That date, it is observed, coincides with the date of entry into operation of the Community Trademark system.

In the Hague industrial design system, the combined total of industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations was 5,592, representing an increase of 2.7% in relation to the 1994 figure (5,446).

In October, revised schedules of fees were adopted by the PCT and Hague Assemblies. In the case of the PCT system, the maximum number of designations for which fees are payable was increased from 10 to 11. Also, the PCT Assembly approved a 75% reduction in PCT fees for any applicant who is a natural person and a national of and resident in a country whose per capita national income is below US\$3,000. In the case of the Hague system, the fees were increased by 3%.

Cooperation With the World Trade Organization (WTO)

The year 1995 was also marked by the signature, on December 22, of a cooperation Agreement between WIPO and the WTO. The conclusion of the said Agreement was the culmination of a process started in September/October 1994 and pursued in 1995 through, among other things, two meetings (in February and May) of the ad hoc working group established by the WIPO General Assembly in September/October 1994 to, *inter alia*, "advise and cooperate with the Director General of WIPO in his contacts with the competent organs of GATT/WTO," the preparation, by the International Bureau of WIPO, of a paper on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement on treaties administered by WIPO and, in the period between October and December, intensive negotiations between, on one side, the WIPO Coordination Committee and, on the other side, the Council for TRIPS of the WTO. Also, an extraordinary session of the WIPO Budget Committee was convened by WIPO in November to examine the financial implications of the (then draft) Agreement.

The Agreement includes provisions related to the process of notifications of laws and regulations under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement (including the accessibility to, and the translation of, those laws and regulations), the implementation of Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property for the purposes of the TRIPS Agreement, and the provision of legal-technical assistance and technical cooperation to developing countries relating to the TRIPS Agreement.

In December, the Governing Bodies of WIPO also noted the allocation of an amount of 4.4 million Swiss francs to cover the financial implications of

the cooperation established between WIPO and the WTO under the said Agreement in the 1996-97 biennium. (This amount is additional to the six million Swiss francs which were allocated by the Governing Bodies in October to cover the increased needs of assistance to developing countries in respect of the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement.)

Premises

Further to the Governing Bodies' approval in October, of the International Bureau's proposal to remedy office space shortage by constructing a temporary extension of the BIRPI building, construction work started immediately. The new extension is adjacent to the WIPO headquarters building and will provide about 120 working places. It is expected to be ready by September 1996.

New Adherences to Treaties

In 1995, the number of States party to treaties administered by WIPO continued to increase. The following States became party to, *inter alia*, the following treaties (the figures in brackets indicate the total number of States party to the treaties on December 31, 1995):

WIPO Convention: Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cambodia, Nigeria, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turkmenistan (157);

Paris Convention: Albania, Azerbaijan, Costa Rica, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (136);

Berne Convention: Georgia, Haiti, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Ukraine (117);

Budapest Treaty: China (35);

Rome Convention: Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Venezuela (50);

Geneva (Phonograms) Convention: Bulgaria (53);

Brussels (Satellites) Convention: Portugal (20);

Strasbourg Agreement: Canada, Cuba, Malawi, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (33);

Vienna Agreement: Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (7);

Nice Agreement: Cuba, Iceland, Malawi, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey (46);

Locarno Agreement: Iceland, Malawi, Trinidad and Tobago (25);

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): Albania, Azerbaijan, Lesotho, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan (83);

Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement: Albania, Azerbaijan, Liberia (46);

Madrid Protocol: China, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom (9).

WIPO Arbitration Center

Throughout 1995, the newly created WIPO Arbitration Center undertook a number of promotional activities on the features and advantages of this new service, including jointly organizing with the Swiss Arbitration Association an international conference on the WIPO mediation, arbitration and expedited arbitration rules, as well as organizing two training programs for mediators. The second Meeting of the WIPO Arbitration Council, held in September, reviewed the activities of the Center since September 1994, and studied a draft proposal to introduce an emergency interim arbitral procedure, available at 24-hours' notice.

Director General

In October, the General Assembly appointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch unanimously and by acclamation Director General of WIPO for an additional period of two years, expiring on December 1, 1997.

Staff

The WIPO Governing Bodies approved the extension of the appointment of Mr. François Curchod as Deputy Director General for a term of six years, that is, until November 30, 2001, and gave favorable advice on the promotion to D.1 (Director grade) of Mr. Philippe Favatier as Director, Finance Division, Mr. Gary Smith as Director, PCT Operations Division, and Mr. Philip Thomas as Director, PCT Legal Division.

Normative Activities of WIPO

Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty

First Session
(Geneva, December 11 to 15, 1995)

The following 67 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam.

Representatives of the European Communities (EC), the European Patent Office (EPO), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) took part in the session in an observer capacity. Representatives of 24 non-governmental organizations also took part in the session in an observer capacity.

Discussions were based on three working documents prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO and entitled "Draft Patent Law Treaty and Draft Regulations," "Model International Forms" and "Notes."

All delegations underlined the importance of the harmonization of patent law and expressed their interest in the work of the Committee of Experts.

The draft Treaty prepared by the International Bureau was comprised of nine Articles, entitled: Abbreviated Expressions, Application, Representation; Address for Service, Signature, Request for Recordal of Change in Name or Address, Request

for Recordal of Change in Ownership, Request for Correction of a Mistake, Opportunity to Make Observations, Amendments and Corrections in Case of Intended Refusal, Regulations. The Regulations were comprised of five Rules, entitled: Abbreviated Expressions, Manner of Indicating Names and Addresses, Details Concerning Representation, Details Concerning the Signature, Manner of Identification of an Application Without Its Application Number. In addition, the Committee of Experts reviewed six Model International Forms which were prepared on the following subjects: Application for the Grant of a Patent, Power of Attorney, Request for Recordal of Change(s) in Name(s) or Address(es), Request for Recordal of a Change in Ownership, Certificate of Transfer, Request for Correction of Mistake(s).

In general, the Committee of Experts was in favor of the draft Treaty, subject to several suggestions for improvement. In addition to suggestions concerning the provisions already contained in the draft Treaty, there were recommendations relating to the inclusion of additional items in the maximum list of allowable requirements for the request part of a patent application.

As regards future work, the draft Treaty and the draft Regulations will be revised and expanded in light of the discussions of the first session. The Committee of Experts will hold two sessions in 1996. One session will be held from June 17 to 21, that is, before the meetings of the WIPO Governing Bodies, and the other from November 18 to 22, after those meetings. The next draft will include provisions relating to the filing date of an application and unity of invention. The Committee of Experts will have an opportunity to discuss, during its June session, which additional topics, if any, should be included in the preparatory documents for the November session. Any such suggestions will then be referred to the Governing Bodies for decision.

Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC)

Seventeenth Session
(Geneva, November 20 to 24, 1995)

The following 30 members of the PCIPI/EXEC were represented at the session: Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Patent Office (EPO). Chile, Malawi, the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

The Delegation of Denmark gave a presentation on its Office's automation project, which comprised the introduction of a new cabling infrastructure and the development of a new generation of application systems. The Delegation of the United States of America presented an overview of the proposed introduction, in 1996, of pre-grant publications, under which two new publications would be introduced to disseminate information contained in pending applications. That Delegation also informed the Committee of the availability on the Internet of the bibliographic data and abstracts of US patents on the USPTO (United States Patent and Trademark Office) front page.

The Committee decided to include the following new tasks in the PCIPI working program for the 1996-97 biennium:

(a) revision of WIPO Standard ST.60 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Marks) in order to improve it by introducing a certain generic code for the regrouping of codes;

(b) revision of the implementation of WIPO Standard ST.50 (Guidelines for Issuing Corrections, Alterations and Supplements Relating to Patent Information) and elaboration of provisions in order to achieve harmonization in applying republication codes and procedures used to announce corrections, alterations and supplements;

(c) revision of WIPO Standards ST.23 and ST.24 concerning the presentation and filing of nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings to simplify the current rules.

The Committee adopted revisions of WIPO Standards ST.32 (Recommendation for the Markup of Patent Documents Using SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language)), ST.14 (Recommendation for the Inclusion of References Cited in Patent Documents) in order to add a new category of relevance

indicators, and ST.80 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Industrial Designs) in order to add and delete certain codes to follow the present practices of industrial property offices.

The Committee agreed to create a centralized register in the form of an on-line database for making available information about the entry into the national phase of PCT international applications, and requested the EPO to start preliminary discussions with the offices concerned on the terms and conditions for the provision of such data.

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

Seventeenth Session
(Geneva, November 20 to 24, 1995)

The following 30 members of the PCIPI/MI were represented at the session: Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. Chile, Malawi, the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

The Working Group received a progress report from the Delegation of the EPO on the EASY (Electronic Application SYstem) project for the electronic filing of patent applications and the mixed-mode CD-ROM software under the MIMOSA (MIXed-MODE Software Application) project. Details were provided by the Delegation of Japan on the progress in the production of the new mixed-mode PAJ (Patent Abstracts of Japan) CD-ROM using the MIMOSA software.

The Working Group received information on a survey, conducted by the International Bureau, of practical questions associated with downloading of data from CD-ROMs in the context of library use, agreed on the importance of the task and recommended the continued monitoring of that information.

Finally, the Working Group was provided with updated information by the Delegations of the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the steps being taken in their respective industrial property offices towards the implementation of the Statement of Principles adopted by the PCIPI/EXEC

in May 1995, and relating to a changeover from paper to CD-ROM for the exchange of patent documents.

PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI)

Sixteenth Session

(Geneva, November 27 to December 8, 1995)

The following 19 members of the PCIPI/SI were represented at the session: Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO.

The Working Group dealt with 52 IPC (International Patent Classification) revision projects on the

program for the 1994-95 biennium, of which 18 belonged to the mechanical field, 13 to the chemical field and 21 to the electrical field. Twelve revision projects were completed.

The Working Group approved the English and French versions of the references to be introduced in class G 05, which resulted in the completion of Task No. S-3 (which dealt with consideration of the insertion in function-oriented places of the IPC of references and notes to the relevant application places) on its program.

The Working Group discussed selected patent documents that could be used for training in classifying and agreed on informative observations relating to some of them. The Working Group also adopted a procedure for adding new catchwords to the official catchword indexes to the IPC and approved the text of a note informing the user of catchwords referring to indexing codes.

Nice Union

Committee of Experts of the Nice Union

Seventeenth Session

(Geneva, November 6 to 10, 1995)

The following 21 member States of the Nice Union were represented at the session: Austria, China, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America. Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lithuania, Romania, Thailand, the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) and the European Communities (EC) were represented by observers.

The Committee adopted some 400 changes to be made to the sixth edition of the Nice Classification,

which were divided into the following four categories: (i) new items and related changes, (ii) clarifications, (iii) changes relating to scope, (iv) precisions.

The Committee approved the introduction in the Explanatory Note on Class 35 of a wording on services related to "the bringing together, for the benefit of others, of a variety of goods (excluding the transport thereof), enabling consumers to conveniently view and purchase those goods," typically provided by supermarkets.

Finally, the Committee amended its Rules of Procedure, agreed that amendments and other changes to the sixth edition of the Nice Classification (with the exception of the changes to the wording of Classes 42 to 45) should enter into force on January 1, 1997, and also that the next revision period should last for five years.

Registration Systems Administered by WIPO

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Training and Promotion Meetings With PCT Users

Albania. In late November and early December 1995, Mr. Albert Kushti, Director, Patents and Trademarks Office, and another government official were given training in receiving Office procedures under the PCT at WIPO headquarters in Geneva.

Denmark. In November 1995, two WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT seminar which was organized in Taastrup by the Danish Patent Office. There were 23 participants, including officials from the Office and also officials and representatives of law firms and industry.

Lesotho. In late November and early December 1995, Mrs. 'Nyalleng 'Mabakuena Pii, Registrar General, Registrar General's Office, and another government official undertook a WIPO-organized study visit on receiving Office procedures under the PCT at WIPO headquarters in Geneva. They also had discussions with several WIPO officials on matters of mutual cooperation.

Turkey. In November 1995, two officials from the Turkish Patent Institute were given training in receiving Office procedures under the PCT. They also had discussions with WIPO officials regarding, *inter alia*, the organization of a national seminar on the PCT in Istanbul in early 1996.

United States of America. In November 1995, two WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT seminar and a workshop for patent administrators and legal assistants, both organized in San Francisco by Intellectual Property International (IPI) and attended, respectively, by 36 and 28 participants from industry.

Also in November 1995, the same WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT seminar for patent administrators and legal assistants, organized in Chicago by the Center for Intellectual Property of the John Marshall Law School (JMLS). The seminar

was attended by 35 participants from corporations and law firms.

Also in November 1995, one of the same two officials and a WIPO consultant from the United States of America conducted a basic PCT symposium, organized in Indianapolis by the Indiana Continuing Legal Education Forum (ICLEF) and a private pharmaceutical company. The seminar was attended by about 65 participants, who were mainly patent attorneys from the company.

Still in November 1995, the same WIPO consultant gave presentations on the PCT in Boca Raton to a group of about 70 legal assistants from a large industrial company, at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C. to 35 visiting scholars from foreign countries and in Wilmington to 23 patent attorneys from a private company.

European Patent Office (EPO). In November 1995, an EPO official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on furthering cooperation between WIPO and the EPO, mainly in matters related to the PCT.

Also in November 1995, two EPO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on various PCT-related legal issues.

Computerization Activities

United States of America. In November 1995, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the future development of a new PCT standard for the coding of sequence listings, and also on the possibility of making PCT information available on the Internet.

European Patent Office (EPO). In November 1995, eight EPO officials had a meeting with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning further cooperation between WIPO and the EPO in the field of electronic transmission of PCT data.

Madrid Union

Training and Promotion Meetings With Users of the Madrid System

Belarus. In November 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on various questions relating to the processing of international trademark registrations under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks.

China. In November 1995, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva regarding the organization of training activities for officials of the Chinese Trademark Office, as well as for enterprises and trademark agents, in the operation of the Protocol under the Madrid Agreement and procedures under the new Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol.

Croatia. In November 1995, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possibility of WIPO assistance to the State Patent Office through the provision of ROMARIN data; they also visited the International Trademark Registry.

Denmark. In November 1995, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possibility of cooperation between the Danish Patent Office and WIPO in the preparations for the entry into operation of the Madrid Protocol in Denmark.

Finland. In November 1995, a WIPO official gave a presentation on the procedures under the

Madrid Protocol at a seminar organized in Helsinki by the Helsinki University of Technology. The seminar was attended by about 45 trademark agents and staff of the industrial property departments of Finnish companies.

Kazakhstan. In November 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on certain questions relating to the processing of trademark registrations under the Madrid Agreement.

Republic of Moldova. In November 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on certain questions relating to the processing of trademark registrations under the Madrid Agreement.

Russian Federation. In November 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on certain provisions of the draft Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol and on various questions relating to the administrative procedures under the Agreement.

Computerization Activities

United Kingdom. In November 1995, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on practical aspects of the implementation of the Madrid Protocol, and especially the format of electronic communications between the United Kingdom Patent Office and WIPO.

Hague Union

Training and Promotion Meetings With Users of the Hague System

Cuba. In November 1995, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit on the

operation of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne, the Benelux Designs Office (BBDM) in The Hague and WIPO in Geneva.

WIPO Arbitration Center

WIPO Arbitration Council. Second Meeting (Geneva, November 15, 1995). The meeting was held at WIPO headquarters and was attended by five members of the Council. The Council reviewed the activities of the WIPO Arbitration Center that had taken place since its last meeting in September 1994. It also studied a draft proposal to introduce an emergency interim arbitral procedure, designed to make interim relief such as preliminary injunctions available, in an emergency, to parties wishing to avail themselves of such a facility. Under the proposed procedure, a standby panel of arbitrators would be constituted, and would be available by appointment at 24 hours' notice, to hear applications for emergency interim relief. The Council made several observations on the draft proposal, which will be revised accordingly and then be made available for comments from interested parties.

Switzerland. In November 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration Center at a Conference on Commercial Mediation, organized in Zurich by the Centre du droit de l'entreprise de l'Université de Lausanne (CEDIDAC) and the Swiss Confederation of Industry (*Vorort*) in cooper-

ation with the Swiss Arbitration Association (ASA) and the Zurich Chamber of Commerce.

American Bar Association (ABA). In November 1995, a WIPO official attended the Fall Meeting of the International Law and Practice Section of ABA on Globalization of the Information Economy, held in San Francisco, and participated in a session on transnational intellectual property litigation, which consisted in a mock arbitration under the WIPO Arbitration Rules.

Association française des spécialistes en propriété industrielle de l'industrie (ASPI). In November 1995, a WIPO official spoke on the WIPO Arbitration Center at an annual meeting on French case law in the field of patents over the past 12 months, organized in Paris by ASPI.

International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions (IFCAI). In November 1995, a WIPO official participated in the VIIth General Assembly of IFCAI and in a Conference on "Globalization and Harmonization of the Basic Notions in International Arbitration," organized by IFCAI in Hong Kong.

Activities of WIPO Specially Designed for Developing Countries

Africa

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency (South Africa). From November 6 to 9, 1995, WIPO organized the above Workshop in Pretoria in cooperation with the Government of South Africa and the South African Institute of Intellectual Property Law. One legal practitioner from each of the following 17 English-speaking African countries participated: Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Some 15 participants from South Africa also attended. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom and the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), two South African government officials, five patent agents from South Africa and three WIPO officials.

WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property (Zimbabwe). From November 20 to 24, 1995, WIPO organized the above meeting in Kariba in cooperation with ARIPO. The meeting was attended by 18 government officials from Botswana, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and by ARIPO officials. Presentations were made and discussions conducted by two WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Congo). On November 2 and 3, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Brazzaville in cooperation with the Government of Congo. The Seminar was attended by 70 participants from the judiciary, police and customs authorities, as well as from authors', composers' and artists' circles. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso and Switzerland, two government officials from Congo and a WIPO official. The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) was among the subjects covered during the Seminar.

WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property (Benin). From November 13 to 15, WIPO organized

the above Seminar in Cotonou in cooperation with the Government of Benin. The Seminar was attended by some 50 participants from government and academic circles, the Chamber of Commerce, technical institutions and the private sector from various regions of the country. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from France, a government official from Benin, an official of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and a WIPO official. The subjects covered during the Seminar included the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property (Madagascar). From November 15 to 17, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Toamasina in cooperation with the Government of Madagascar. The Seminar was attended by 25 participants from the judiciary, the customs authorities and business, industrial and handicraft circles. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from France, four government officials from Madagascar and a WIPO official. The TRIPS Agreement was among the subjects covered during the Seminar.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

General. In November 1995, the International Bureau transmitted to the Industrial Property and Copyright Offices of 16 African countries a *Draft Study on the Compatibility, With Obligations Under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) of the National Intellectual Property Laws of the 16 African Countries Which Were Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as of March 29, 1995*. The study had been prepared by the International Bureau at the request of the Group of African Countries in Geneva. The 16 countries were Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Equatorial Guinea. In November 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a revised draft industrial property law, in Spanish, with a commentary on its main provisions. The commentary took

into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Ethiopia. In November 1995, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the continuing work on the modernization of the country's trademark system.

Ghana. In November 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Accra to advise government officials on issues related to the current industrial property legislation of the country and obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.

Malawi. In November 1995, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso undertook a mission to Lilongwe as a follow-up to another WIPO mission in July 1995. The purpose of the mission was to give training to government officials from the Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA) on practical aspects of the collective administration of copyright.

Mauritius. In November 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Port Louis to discuss the modernization of the country's industrial property legislation with government officials. The discussions focused on a draft industrial property act, a draft act on the protection of geographical indications and a draft act on layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits, each with a commentary, submitted to the government authorities by the International Bureau. The discussions and the draft legislation took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Zaire. In November 1995, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Zaire had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible resumption of the UNDP-financed country project on industrial property, which was being implemented by WIPO when operations stopped in 1992 because of the situation in the country.

Zambia. In November 1995, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Netherlands undertook a mission to Lusaka to assess the needs of the Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks, Companies and Business Names in the field of trademark registration. They also had discussions with government and UNDP officials on a possible UNDP-funded country project in the field of industrial property.

African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In November 1995, two WIPO officials attended the 19th session of the ARIPO Administrative Council, held in Kariba (Zimbabwe). In the course of the Council session Mr. Mzondi H. Chirambo, Registrar General of Malawi, was elected Director General of ARIPO, with effect from January 1, 1997.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In November 1995, an official from the ECA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation.

Arab Countries

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Egypt. In November 1995, Dr. Ezz El Din Al Toukhy, President, Agency for the Development of Innovations and Inventions, Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, visited WIPO to discuss the training needs of the Agency and the possibility of WIPO assistance in the enhancement of the Agency's services to Egyptian inventors.

Also in November 1995, Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim, Chairman, Administration of Commercial Registration, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO assistance in the revision of Egypt's trademark legislation, as well as the possible provision of on-the-job training in examining applications for the registration of trademarks and industrial designs, electronic data processing systems and other modern office equipment, and in the

organization of a national seminar on trademarks in Cairo in 1996.

Morocco. In November 1995, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Casablanca and Rabat to attend the final Government/WIPO/UNDP tripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system, which had been successfully concluded. On that occasion they also had discussions with government officials on legislative developments in the field of industrial property in Morocco as well as the prospects for further cooperation between Morocco and WIPO.

Also in November 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Moroccan Industrial Property Office in Casablanca to provide advice on its current and future computerization plans.

Asia and the Pacific

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary (Thailand). From November 21 to 23, 1995, WIPO organized the above Colloquium in Bangkok in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and with the assistance of the Commission of the European Communities (EC) under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. It was attended by 18 judges and government officials from Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Viet Nam, and 37 local participants from the judiciary and government circles. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Germany, Malaysia, Sweden and the United Kingdom and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also participated. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies (Republic of Korea). From November 21 to 24, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Daeduk in cooperation with the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO), and with the assistance of the UNDP. The Seminar was attended by 27 government officials from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. There were in addition 20 local participants. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, two participant speakers from China and India, two experts from the Republic of Korea and two WIPO officials.

WIPO Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Japan). From November 13 to 24, 1995, WIPO organized the above Course in Tokyo in cooperation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs of the Government of Japan. Four officials from the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam attended the Course.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In November 1995, two WIPO officials participated, in Bangkok, in the Regional Program Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting of the EC-

ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. The meeting reviewed the status of implementation of the activities which had been planned in 1995, and considered and approved the proposed workplan for 1996. The meeting was also attended by officials from the seven ASEAN member countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam), and by officials from the EC, the European Patent Office (EPO) and WIPO.

Also in November 1995, a WIPO official made a presentation at the ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Border Control of Intellectual Property Rights, organized in Bangkok by the EPO under the EC-ASEAN Patent and Trademarks Program. The Colloquium was attended by some 70 government officials from the seven ASEAN countries. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Also in November 1995, a WIPO official held discussions in Jakarta with officials of the ASEAN Secretariat on matters of mutual cooperation.

Bhutan. In November 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights, with a commentary. The draft law and commentary took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

China. In November 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property law teaching in China.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In November and December 1995, three government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit on the organization and administration of patent documentation and information services at the German Patent Office in Munich, the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna, the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne and WIPO in Geneva. The visit was organized under the UNDP-funded country project for the modernization of the industrial property system.

Also in November 1995, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to the country project, as well as on cooperation in the patent field. They were provided, at their request, with a draft model law on copyright and neighboring rights prepared by WIPO, and a copy each of the copyright laws of China, India, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The draft law took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

India. In November 1995, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on developments under the two UNDP-financed country projects, in the fields of patent information and trademarks, respectively, that were being implemented by WIPO, and also on matters of national legislation in the field of industrial property.

Indonesia. In November 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Jakarta to participate in a Government/WIPO/UNDP tripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of the intellectual property system.

Laos. In November 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights. The draft law took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Malaysia. In November and December 1995, 12 government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit on trademark administration to the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm.

Also in November 1995, two WIPO consultants from the Japanese Patent Office undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur to advise the Intellectual Property Division on issues related to industrial designs and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Also in November 1995, Mrs. Hafisah Mustaffa, Director, Intellectual Property Division, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the UNDP-financed country project being implemented by WIPO.

Republic of Korea. In November 1995, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Seoul on matters of mutual cooperation.

Sri Lanka. In November 1995, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation, including a possible project for the modernization of the country's intellectual property system.

Thailand. In November 1995, two WIPO officials participated, in Bangkok, in the meeting of the National Program Advisory Committee (PAC) under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. The meeting was also attended by representatives from the Government of Thailand and the EPO. WIPO and the EPO presented the activities undertaken by each of them during the last 12 months and proposed workplans for the following 12 months up to September 1996, which were approved.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Inter-country Project for Asia and the Pacific. In November 1995, two WIPO officials attended in Bangkok the meeting of the Program Advisory Group (PAG), organized by UNDP and attended by government officials and private sector representatives from countries in the Asia and Pacific Region. The meeting reviewed, *inter alia*, 1996 WIPO plans under the UNDP-financed program for the Asia and Pacific Region, and discussed future developments under the program. The WIPO officials also participated in inter-agency consultations organized by UNDP on that occasion to review United Nations system cooperation in the region.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO International Seminar on Copyright in a Free Market Economy (Peru). From November 15 to 17, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Lima, in cooperation with the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property (INDECOPI). The Seminar was attended by 150 participants. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain and Switzerland, a speaker from Germany, a Peruvian expert and a WIPO official. The relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement were among the subjects covered.

WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America (Ecu-

dor). From November 20 to 28, 1995, WIPO organized the above Course in Quito, in cooperation with the Government of Ecuador and with the sponsorship of the Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement and the assistance of the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). Twenty-eight government officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela attended the Course. In addition, there were 25 observers from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru and Spain. Presentations were made by 12 WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as by an expert from the EC and two WIPO officials. The Course

was closed by the Director General of WIPO. Among the subjects covered in the Course were the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. The participants in the Course also attended the WIPO Xth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights of the Author, the Artist and the Producer, held in November in Quito.

WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America (Venezuela). From November 23 to 25, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Merida, in cooperation with the Universidad de Los Andes and the Ministry of Development of Venezuela. The Seminar was attended by 12 university professors from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, and 150 local participants from universities, the private sector (industrial property agents, lawyers and entrepreneurs) and the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Argentina, Colombia, Mexico, Switzerland and the United States of America, 11 experts from Venezuela and a WIPO official.

WIPO Xth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights of the Author, the Artist and the Producer (Ecuador). From November 29 to December 2, 1995, WIPO organized the above Congress in Quito, in cooperation with the Government of Ecuador and the Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement. The Congress was attended by more than 800 participants, mainly from Latin American countries but also from other parts of the world, and was opened by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the President of the Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement and the Director General of WIPO. Presentations were made by 27 WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and the EC, and two WIPO officials. The TRIPS Agreement was among the subjects covered.

WIPO Seminar on the Legal Protection of Trademarks for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus (Guatemala). From November 22 to 24, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Guatemala City, in cooperation with the Government of Guatemala. It was attended by 24 government officials and lawyers from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, and some 55 government officials, lawyers and businessmen from Guatemala. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Cuba, El Salvador, Spain and Venezuela, two speakers from Guatemala and a WIPO official. The relevant provisions of the

TRIPS Agreement were among the subjects covered.

WIPO/General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE) National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright (Ecuador). On November 22, 1995, WIPO organized the above Workshop in Quito, in cooperation with SGAE. The Workshop was attended by 40 staff members of the Ecuadorian Society of Authors and Composers (SAYCE). Presentations were made by six WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay.

WIPO National Workshop on the New International Framework of Intellectual Property for the Diplomatic Academy of Ecuador (Ecuador). On November 29, 1995, WIPO organized the above Workshop for members of the Ecuadorian Foreign Service. The Workshop was attended by 50 participants. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Argentina and a WIPO official. The TRIPS Agreement was among the subjects covered.

WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property in Chile: a Tool for Innovation and Competition in the Market (Chile). On November 30, 1995, WIPO organized the above Seminar in Santiago in cooperation with the Government of Chile. The Seminar took place in the presence of members of the National Congress and was attended by some 90 participants from universities, research centers, enterprises and the legal profession. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Chile and Spain, seven experts from Chile and a WIPO official. The TRIPS Agreement was among the subjects covered.

Assistance With Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Andean Countries. In November 1995, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, held discussions in Quito on matters of mutual cooperation with judges of the Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement.

Cuba. In November 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Havana and discussed with government officials copyright matters and possible cooperation activities between Cuba and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, as well as the possible accession of Cuba to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The WIPO official also gave a lecture on The New International Framework of Intellectual Property at the Institute of Foreign Trade. That lecture dealt among other subjects with the TRIPS Agreement.

Ecuador. In November 1995, the Director General and two other WIPO officials had discussions in Quito with government officials and members of the Ecuadorian Association of Intellectual Property on the possible accession of Ecuador to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the modernization of the national industrial property system.

Also in November 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a study paper on the compatibility of the industrial property legislation of Ecuador with the TRIPS Agreement.

Honduras. In November 1995, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa to advise the Directorate General of Intellectual Property, under the UNDP-financed country project, on the computerization of trademark operations.

Mexico. In November 1995, a WIPO consultant from the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) undertook a mission to the Mexican Institute for Industrial Property (IMPI) in Mexico City to provide training in the elaboration of criteria for the formulation of administrative and legal-technical decisions in the field of trademarks. The mission was organized under the country project for the modernization of IMPI.

Paraguay. In late November and early December 1995, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Asunción to hold detailed discussions, under the country project for the modernization and strengthening of the intellectual property system, with government officials and experts on the drafting of a law on marks for Paraguay. The draft would take into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Also in November 1995, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Asunción, under the UNDP-financed regional project, to give training to the staff of the Directorate of Industrial Property on the classification of figurative marks according to the Vienna Classification.

Trinidad and Tobago. In November 1995, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Port of Spain, under the country project, to give on-the-job training to the staff of the Intellectual Property Registry in the examination of trademarks and opposition hearings.

Also in November 1995, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) in Hull for practical training in the procedures under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Venezuela. In November 1995, a WIPO official had discussions in Caracas with government officials on a tentative cooperation program between Venezuela and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Development Cooperation (in General)

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Users Meeting of the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries (WPIS) (Geneva). On November 27 and 28, 1995, WIPO organized the above meeting in Geneva. The purpose of the meeting was to review the operation of the WPIS and strengthen cooperation between donor offices and users.

The following countries and organization were represented: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Finland, France, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, ARIPO. Papers were presented by WIPO officials and government officials from donor countries (Sweden and Switzerland) and user countries (Cuba

and Viet Nam). A representative of each country gave a country report highlighting the experience of its industrial property office in providing patent information services for the public and in contributing to or making use of WIPO information services.

WIPO/EPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in Patent and Trademark Procedures. From November 13 to 24, 1995, WIPO and the EPO organized the above Seminar in The Hague and Geneva, in conjunction with the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office. The Seminar was attended by 22 government officials from Belarus, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Ukraine, Viet Nam and Macau. Presentations were made by officials of the four organizations.

WIPO Medals

In November 1995, the Director General presented two WIPO medals during the WIPO Xth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights of the Author, the Artist and the Producer, held in Quito, to two eminent copyright specialists, Dr. Estebán de la Puente García, from Spain, and Mr. Francisco R. Martínez Hinojosa, from Cuba, for their special contributions to copyright and cooperation with WIPO.

Also in November 1995, two WIPO medals were awarded at the International Exhibition "Brussels Eureka 1995" held in Brussels, one to an inventor from Germany (for an invention considered the most

appropriate for the needs of developing countries) and the other to a woman inventor from Spain.

Also in November 1995, three WIPO medals were awarded, one for the best invention, one to the best inventor and one to the best young inventor, on the occasion of the Philippine National Inventors Week '95, held in Manila.

Also in November 1995, 13 WIPO Gold Medals were awarded to Chinese inventors for their inventions at a national Patent Conference held in Beijing on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Chinese Patent Law.

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

Regional Activities

Regional WIPO/European Patent Office (EPO) Seminar on Patent Information (Uzbekistan). On November 6 and 7, 1995, the above Seminar was organized in Tashkent by the State Committee on Science and Technology and the State Patent Office of Uzbekistan, in cooperation with WIPO and the EPO. The Seminar was attended by about 100 participants from 11 countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) (namely, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan), who were from patent offices, patent attorney circles and industry. Presentations were made by officials from the EPO, the Austrian Patent Office, the State Patent Office of Uzbekistan, a representative of a private German enterprise and a WIPO official, who also gave practical demonstrations of WIPO CD-ROM

products. Another WIPO official also participated in the Seminar.

Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO). In late November and early December 1995, in Moscow, two WIPO officials participated, in an advisory capacity, in the second session of the Administrative Council of EAPO and in a meeting of its Working Group which preceded the session. Eleven CIS countries were represented at the meetings, namely, Belarus, Kazakstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan as Contracting States of the Eurasian Patent Convention, and Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine as observers. The EPO was represented as an observer at the session of the Council. The Council adopted several normative documents, which had been prepared by the Working Group, in particular, the Patent Regulations under Article 14 of the Eurasian Patent Convention,

the Fee Statute and the Statute on Eurasian Patent Attorneys, as well as certain practical measures for putting the Convention into operation.

National Activities

Bulgaria. In November 1995, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for Dr. Kristo Iliev, President of the Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, and another government official to the Turkish Patent Institute in Ankara to observe the operations of that Institute.

Czech Republic. In November 1995, a WIPO official gave a demonstration of certain WIPO CD-ROM products and training in their use to about 20 staff members of the Industrial Property Office in Prague.

Hungary. In November 1995, Mr. Károly Attila Soós, Secretary of State, and three other government officials, together with Mr. Lázló Balla, President of the Association of Hungarian Plant Breeders, and Mr. András Vedres, Secretary General of the Association of Hungarian Inventors, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest, and in particular on WIPO's possible cooperation in the celebration, in Budapest in 1996, of the centenary of the Hungarian patent system.

Romania. In November 1995, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the strengthening of mutual cooperation between Romania and WIPO.

Tajikistan. In November 1995, Mr. Olim Salim Zoda, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Culture and Education, and another government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO

officials in Geneva on the preparation of the new Copyright Law of Tajikistan, the possible accession of Tajikistan to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works and further cooperation between Tajikistan and WIPO.

Ukraine. In November 1995, the Director General and two other WIPO officials undertook a mission to Kyiv and met with the Chairman and members of the Parliament, government leaders and officials, and the President and members of the Academy of Sciences. They had discussions regarding, in particular, the possible ratification by Ukraine of the Eurasian Patent Convention, further cooperation between Ukraine and WIPO and the current activities of the State Patent Office and the State Copyright Agency of Ukraine. The Director General and the two WIPO officials also participated in a meeting of the Permanent Committee for Science and Education of the Parliament. In a ceremony organized at the Taras Schevchenko University, the Director General was awarded the title of *Doctor of Law, Honoris Causa* in recognition of his contribution to the development of the intellectual property system in Ukraine.

Also in November 1995, Mr. Valery L. Petrov, Chairman, State Patent Office of Ukraine, and four other government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation and on Ukraine's possible ratification of the Eurasian Patent Convention.

Also in November 1995, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on draft amendments to the Ukrainian Law on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.

Uzbekistan. In November 1995, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Tashkent on the country's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

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

National Contacts

Germany. In November 1995, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Bonn on a number of issues concerning current WIPO normative activities.

Japan. In November 1995, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on subjects of mutual interest, including the possible ratification of the Trademark Law Treaty by Japan.

Republic of Korea. In November 1995, a WIPO official participated in a meeting on Copyright in the Face of the Challenges of International Trade and the New Technologies, organized in Seoul by the Ministry of Culture and Sports in cooperation with the Korea Music Copyright Association (KOMCA) and the Korean Publishers Association (KPA). He spoke, among other subjects, on the updating of copyright provisions in the light of the the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement).

United States of America. In November 1995, a WIPO official attended a Joint Hearing of the House Subcommittee and Senate Committee of the United States Congress on the Bills on the National Copyright Infrastructure and Copyright in Washington, D.C.

United Nations

Habitat. In November 1995, a WIPO official attended and spoke at the International Conference on Best Practices in Improving the Living Environment, held in Dubai. This was a preparatory meeting to the Habitat II Conference.

Intergovernmental Organizations

World Trade Organization (WTO). On November 22, 1995, an Informal Meeting of WIPO member States was convened at WIPO headquarters to discuss the draft agreement for cooperation between the two organizations under the TRIPS Agreement which was to be concluded on December 22, 1995.

Also in November 1995, Mr. Stuart Harbinson, Chairman of the Council for TRIPS, and WTO offi-

cial had several meetings in Geneva with Mr. Eladio Loizaga, Chairman of the WIPO Coordination Committee, and WIPO officials in order to discuss the draft.

Also in November 1995, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the General Council of WTO, held in Geneva.

Other Organizations

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

Business Software Alliance (BSA). In November 1995, four representatives of BSA presented to the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva BSA's views concerning the preparatory work on a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Cercle des amitiés internationales. In November 1995, WIPO hosted a meeting of the Circle at its headquarters. The meeting was attended by the Director General and another WIPO official.

Dutch Foundation for Copyright Promotion. In November 1995, a WIPO official presented a paper at the 10th Annual Seminar of the Dutch Foundation for Copyright Promotion on the Trade-Related Aspects of Copyright, held in Amsterdam.

European Broadcasting Union (EBU). In November 1995, the Director General presented a paper on the right of broadcasting, the rights of broadcasters, the new technologies and WIPO at an EBU Copyright Symposium held in Vienna.

Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan (IIP). In November 1995, the Director of IIP and two representatives of Japanese corporations visited WIPO in Geneva to collect information on international database services in general, and on patent information search in particular.

Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI). In November 1995, a WIPO consultant

from Portugal made a presentation on the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and on the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement at a Workshop on Intellectual Property organized by ASIPI in San Salvador.

International Federation of Musicians (FIM). In November 1995, a WIPO official attended the 15th Congress of FIM, held in Tokyo.

Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan (NAB), Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ), Association of Radio Industries and Business (ARIB). In November 1995, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the International Broadcasting Symposium entitled "Broadcasting in

the Multimedia Age," organized by NHK, NAB, EIAJ and ARIB in Tokyo.

Software Information Center (SOFTIC), Japan. In November 1995, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in the 5th SOFTIC International Symposium on the Problems of Intellectual Property Rights in the Context of Information Networks, held in Tokyo.

Spanish Society of Performers (AIE). In November 1995, the President of AIE visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation activities between WIPO and AIE, including the organization, in Madrid in April 1996, of a worldwide congress of performers and performers' societies.

Miscellaneous News

Australia. The Trade Marks Act 1995 (No. 119 of October 17, 1995) entered into force on January 1, 1996.

The Trade Marks Regulations 1995 (Statutory Rules No. 341 of October 30, 1995) entered into force on January 1, 1996.

Finland. Law No. 717 of April 21, 1995, amending Patent Law No. 550 of December 15, 1967, as last amended by Law No. 801 of May 10, 1991, entered into force on September 1, 1995.

Law No. 716 of April 21, 1995, amending Trademark Law No. 7 of January 10, 1964, as last amended in 1983, entered into force on September 1, 1995.

Law No. 718 of April 21, 1995, amending Registered Designs Law No. 221 of March 12, 1971, as last amended in 1991, entered into force on September 1, 1995.

Law No. 719 of April 21, 1995, amending Law No. 32 of January 11, 1991, on the Exclusive Right on Topographies of Integrated Circuits, as last

amended by Law No. 1036 of November 13, 1992, entered into force on September 1, 1995.

Law No. 720 of April 21, 1995, amending Law No. 800 of May 10, 1991, on Utility Models, as last amended in 1992, entered into force on September 1, 1995.

Decree No. 912 of June 30, 1995, amending Decree No. 947 of June 14, 1991, on the Temporary Application of the Law on the Exclusive Right on Topographies of Integrated Circuits for Topographies from Certain Countries, entered into force on July 1, 1995.

Lithuania. Law No. I-1006 of July 4, 1995, on Industrial Designs, entered into force on September 1, 1995.

Malaysia. The Patents (Amendment) Act 1993 (Act A863 of September 8, 1993) entered into force on August 1, 1995.

Selected WIPO Publications

The following new publication¹ was issued by WIPO in November 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 OMP1 CH; fax: (41-22) 733 5428; telephone: (41-22) 730 9111).

Orders should indicate: (a) the number or letter code of the publication desired, the language (E for English), the number of

The First Twenty-Five Years of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) 1970-1995, No. 884(E), 80 Swiss francs.

copies; (b) the full address for mailing; (c) the mail mode (surface or air). The prices quoted include surface mailing.

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

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1996

March 29 (Geneva)

Conference on Mediation

The Conference will examine mediation as a dispute-settlement procedure for intellectual property disputes, and the advantages of such a procedure. The Conference will be divided into three parts. In the first part, the procedure of mediation and its suitability for intellectual property disputes will be discussed; in the second part, the role of the mediator will be examined; in the final part, the role of counsel and client will be explained.

Invitations: Any interested person, against payment of a registration fee.

April 29 to May 3 (Geneva)

PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters

The Committee will consider a proposal for the introduction of an optional supplementary international search for international applications, in addition to the present international search. In this connection, the Committee will examine a proposed modification of the time limit fixed in Chapter 1 of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) for entering the national phase of processing of international applications. The Committee will also consider proposed amendments of the Regulations under the PCT, in particular, to implement the sup-

plementary international search system and to provide for a broader range of admitted languages for filing international applications.

Invitations: Members of the Committee (States party to the PCT and the European Patent Office) and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the PCT Union and certain organizations.

May 13 to 15 (Geneva)

WIPO Budget Committee (Fourteenth Session) and WIPO Premises Committee (Fifth Session)

The two Committees will consider, in a joint session, matters concerning WIPO's needs for new premises.

Invitations: States members of the Committees and, as observers, other States members of WIPO.

May 20 and 21 (Geneva)

Preparatory Committee of the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions

The Committee will deal with the final clauses of the proposed treaty or treaties and with the procedural preparation of the Diplomatic Conference mentioned under December 2 to 20, below.

Invitations: As members: States members of WIPO, the European Communities; as observers: certain organizations.

May 21 and 22 (Geneva)

General Assembly of WIPO and the Assembly of the Berne Union

These two Bodies will, in extraordinary sessions, make decisions concerning the organization of the Diplomatic Conference mentioned under December 2 to 20, below.

Invitations: As delegations: States members of the said General Assembly and States members of the said Assembly, respectively; as observers: other States members of the United Nations, certain organizations.

May 22 to 24 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Seventh Session) and Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Sixth Session)

The Committees will discuss various substantive law questions, particularly questions not so far discussed by them and which may be of relevance for the Diplomatic Conference mentioned under December 2 to 20, below.

Invitations: As members: States members of WIPO, the European Communities; as observers: certain organizations.

June 17 to 21 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty (Second Session)

The Committee of Experts will examine a draft Patent Law Treaty with draft Regulations and draft Model International Forms. These texts deal with the following aspects of patent procedure: application; representation; signature; filing date; unity of invention; request for recordal of change in name or address; request for recordal of change in ownership; request for correction of a mistake; opportunity to make observations, amendments and corrections in case of intended refusal. The aim of the draft Treaty is to achieve a simplification of formalities which may be required in patent procedures.

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

June 24 to 27 (Geneva)

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Seventeenth Session)

The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the Committee's last session (June 1994) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.

Invitations: States members of the Committee and, as observers, other States members of the United Nations and certain organizations.

July 1 to 5 (Geneva)

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

The Committee will continue the preparations for a possible treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. In particular, the Committee will consider the question of the relationship between the dispute-settlement system to be established by the proposed Treaty and other dispute-settlement systems, including the dispute-settlement system established within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The WIPO Governing Bodies, at their 1996 sessions, will decide whether a Diplomatic Conference for the conclusion of a Treaty should be convened and, if so, when.

Invitations: States members of WIPO and States party to treaties administered by WIPO not members of WIPO and, as observers, certain organizations.

- September 23 to October 2 (Geneva)** **Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Ninth Series of Meetings)**
 Some of the Governing Bodies will meet in ordinary session, others in extraordinary session.
Invitations: As members or observers (depending on the body), States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States and certain organizations.
- October 28 to 31 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on Well-Known Marks (Second Session)**
 The Committee will study questions concerning the application of Article 6bis of the Paris Convention (e.g., the criteria for determining whether a mark is well known) as well as the conditions and scope of protection 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 ægis 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, the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.
- November 4 to 8 (Geneva)** **Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement (Sixth Session)**
 The Committee will consider a revised draft new Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs intended to introduce into the Hague system provisions designed to encourage States not yet party to the Agreement to participate in the system and to facilitate greater use of the system by applicants.
Invitations: States members of the Hague Union and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union or of WIPO not members of the Hague Union and certain organizations.
- December 2 to 20 (venue?)** **WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions**
 The Diplomatic Conference will be convened to adopt one or more multilateral treaties on the basis of the work of the two Committees of Experts mentioned under the dates of May 22 to 24, above.
Invitations: As delegations: States members of WIPO, the European Communities; as observers: States not members of WIPO but members of the United Nations, certain organizations.

UPOV Meetings

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

1996

- April 18 (a.m.) (Rome)** **Consultative Committee (Fifty-First Session)**
Invitations: Member States of UPOV.
- April 18 (p.m.) (Rome)** **Council (Thirteenth Extraordinary Session)**
Invitations: Member States of UPOV.
- April 19 (Rome)** **Information Meeting**
Invitations: Member States of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.
- October 16 to 18 (Geneva)** **Technical Committee**
Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.
- October 21 and 22 (Geneva)** **Administrative and Legal Committee**
Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

October 23 (Geneva)

Consultative Committee (Fifty-Second Session)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 24 (Geneva)

Council (Thirtieth Ordinary Session)

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

