

Published monthly
Annual subscription:
190 Swiss francs
Each monthly issue:
24 Swiss francs

Geneva
4th Year – No. 1
January 1998

(Industrial Property
37th Year – No. 1)

(Copyright
34rd Year – No. 1)

Industrial Property and Copyright

Monthly Review of the
World Intellectual Property Organization

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The Director General and Chair of the General Assembly address the Staff of WIPO and UPOV



(Photo, Mercedes Martínez Dozal)

Policy Speech of the Director General, Dr. Kamil Idris

On Thursday November 20, 1997, the Director General of WIPO, Dr. Kamil Idris, gave his first policy speech to the staff of WIPO and UPOV.

The text of the speech is reproduced below.

"Thank you for coming to this gathering of the WIPO and UPOV family in such a great number.

We are all standing at the threshold of a new era for our Organization, where we will be facing many exciting challenges.

This is the occasion for me, dear colleagues, to share with you my vision of the role which you can play and the contribution that you can make, individually and collectively, in meeting those challenges.

Let me begin by recalling three major initiatives which I told the Governing Bodies that I would carry out as Director General of WIPO. They will be the pillars on which the Organization will rest.

Accountability and transparency will be two of the pillars. First, in respect of accountability, sound and responsible management of the Organization's valuable financial and human resources will be put in place. This will involve introducing new management, oversight and productivity functions and reforming existing administrative tasks.

Second, in respect of transparency, communications between the Organization, its Member States and market sector interests as well as among the staff within the Secretariat, will be broadened and intensified, so that all sides are involved and in-

formed at the various stages of planning and implementation of the Organization's policies and activities.

The third pillar is information technology. There will be a concerted, systematic and total commitment to the use of modern information technology in all aspects of WIPO's work. It will be our goal to master that technology in our drive to become a truly universal center of excellence in the intellectual property community, so that our work will become a benchmark for efficiency and effectiveness around the world.

In overseeing the accomplishment of these goals, I must count, on the one hand, on the active support of the Member States and, on the other hand, on your support as staff members of the Organization.

In my acceptance speech to the General Assembly, I said that my appointment as Director General is itself a tribute to the staff and a vote of confidence in them by the Member States. Furthermore, I said that I was proud to have been able to work with so many fine colleagues and proud to have the opportunity to lead such a talented, efficient and dedicated team in the service of the international community.

So, dear colleagues, I ask all of you to join me in a new partnership. Let us all work together as a family in facing the challenges before us and seizing the occasion to transform the Organization into a beacon of light in the new century.

Arab Countries

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property (Yemen). From October 7 to 9, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Sana'a, in cooperation with the Ministry of Supply and Trade. The Seminar was attended by some 150 participants from the government and private sectors. Presentations were made by three WIPO experts from Egypt, Jordan and Yemen as well as by one official from WIPO. The Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO National Workshop on Trademarks (United Arab Emirates) (UAE). From October 14 to 16, 1997, WIPO organized that Workshop in Abu Dhabi, in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and Trade, and with the financial assistance of UNDP. The Workshop was attended by some 80 participants from the government and private sectors. Presentations were made by four WIPO experts from France, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom as well by one WIPO official. The Workshop dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO National Seminars on Industrial Property Rights under the TRIPS Agreement (Tunisia). From October 21 to 23, 1997, WIPO organized two seminars in cooperation with the National Institute of Standardization and Industrial Property. The seminars were held in Tunis and in Sfax and were attended respectively by 90 and 80 participants. Presentations were made by two WIPO experts from France and Tunisia. Two WIPO officials also attended the Seminars.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Algeria. In October 1997, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

Jordan. In October 1997, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible WIPO assistance in the field of intellectual property.

Morocco. In October 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

Palestinian National Authority (PNA). In October 1997, WIPO organized a study visit to Geneva for three government officials from the Ministry of Economy and Trade, to discuss possible areas of cooperation and assistance in legislation, training and institution-building.

Tunisia. In October 1997, two WIPO officials held discussions with government leaders and other officials in Tunis in matters of cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

United Arab Emirates (UAE). In October 1997, a WIPO official discussed with government officials in Abu Dhabi a possible UNDP-funded national project for the modernization of the national intellectual property system to be executed by WIPO.

Also in October 1997, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft Copyright Law and its compatibility with the TRIPS Agreement.

Yemen. In October 1997, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Sana'a on WIPO assistance in the fields of computerization and training, advice on intellectual property legislation (including its compatibility with the TRIPS Agreement), and in the execution of the WIPO country project in the field of copyright.

Asia and the Pacific

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Selected Issues for the Implementation of the TRIPS Agreement (Philippines). On October 27 and 28, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Manila in cooperation with the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer of the Government of the Philippines and with the assistance of the Intellectual Property Association of the Philippines. The Seminar was attended by 22 participants from Bangladesh, Brunei Darus-

Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam, representing industrial property offices, ministries of commerce, industry or law of the Asia and Pacific region. More than 40 local participants from government circles, industry and the legal profession also attended. Presentations were made by two WIPO experts from the United States of America and Japan and three WIPO officials.

WIPO Asian Regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen (Philippines). From October 29 to 31, 1997, WIPO organized that

ernment of the Philippines. The Workshop was attended by the same group of participants as the Seminar above. Presentations were made by a WIPO expert from Trinidad and Tobago and by two WIPO officials. The Workshop dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO Asian Sub Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement (India). From October 15 to 17, 1997, WIPO organized that Symposium in New Delhi in cooperation with the Department of Industrial Development of the Government of India, the Institute of Intellectual Property Development and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. The Symposium was attended by 10 participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, two WIPO officials and over 70 local participants from industry, commerce, the judiciary, scientific institutions, academia and Non-Governmental Organizations. Presentations were made by six WIPO experts from Canada, China, India, Malaysia, Singapore and the World Trade Organization as well as by seven local experts.

WIPO National Training Seminar on PCT (Indonesia). On October 20 and 21, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Jakarta in cooperation with the Directorate General of Copyrights Patents and Trademarks of the Government of Indonesia. The Seminar was attended by more than 80 participants from industry, legal profession and government circles. Four WIPO officials also participated.

WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property (Myanmar). On October 22 and 23, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Yangon, in cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Technology. The Seminar was attended by more than 90 participants from the public and private sectors and by representatives of other UN agencies in Yangon. Presentations were made by two WIPO experts from Australia and Sweden, two WIPO officials and two local experts. The Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO National Seminar on Digital Technology and the New WIPO Treaties (Republic of Korea). On October 27 and 28, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Seoul in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Sports and the Government of the Republic of Korea. The Seminar was attended by about 100 participants. Presentations were made by a local government official, four WIPO experts from Canada, Japan and the United States of America and by a WIPO official.

Singapore/WIPO Joint Training Course for Asia and the Pacific Region on the Use of the Industrial Property System by Research and Development Institutions. From October 7 to 16, 1997, WIPO orga-

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Singapore Productivity and Standards Board. Fourteen participants, mainly senior researchers or managers from R&D institutions from Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand as well as eight local participants attended the Course. Papers were presented by four WIPO experts from Australia, Germany, Malaysia and the United States of America, a WIPO official and seven local experts. The Course was funded by the Singapore Cooperation Program and WIPO.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Brunei Darussalam. In October 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation, in particular the proposed joint UNDP-Government financed project in intellectual property.

China. In October 1997, a WIPO expert from Japan undertook a two week mission to the Chinese Patent Office and the Chinese Trademark Office in Beijing to advise on computerization, particularly on patent management system and electronic filing as well as on trademark information and documentation.

Also in October 1997, Mr. Gao Lulin, Commissioner, Chinese Patent Office, and another government official, discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters related to the PCT.

China: Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region). In October 1997, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Intellectual Property Department in Hong Kong SAR, to discuss general cooperation, including training activities.

India. In October 1997, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to New Delhi and discussed with government leaders and other officials matters of cooperation with respect to the modernization of the Patent Office in India.

Also in October 1997, a government official commenced a six month fellowship program in Japan on industrial property. The fellowship is financed under the Funds-in-trust arrangement between WIPO and Japan in the field of industrial property.

Indonesia. In October 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

Malaysia. In October 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva intellectu-

Myanmar. In October 1997, three WIPO officials held discussions with government leaders and other officials in Yangon on future cooperation between the Government of Myanmar and WIPO in the development of the country's intellectual property system.

Philippines. In October 1997, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation matters in the field of industrial property, particularly questions related to the draft implementing regulations under the national Intellectual

Property Code and the PCT. The discussions dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

Republic of Korea. In October 1997, a WIPO official presented a lecture on the two new WIPO treaties in the field of copyright and neighboring rights at the Law Faculty of Yongsei University in Seoul.

Singapore. In October 1997, two WIPO officials discussed with government officials in Singapore matters of cooperation, in particular future training activities and the further development of the country's intellectual property system.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Regional Seminar on the Role of the Industrial Property Agent in Latin America and the Caribbean (Chile). On October 25, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Santiago in cooperation with the Government of Chile and the Inter-American Association of Industrial Property. The Seminar was attended by around 120 participants from all countries of the Latin America and Caribbean region. Presentations were made by six WIPO experts from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, one local speaker and two WIPO officials. The aim of the event was to discuss the role of the industrial property agents from their own point of view and from the perspective of the industrial property offices as well as the importance of mediation and arbitration in the settlement of disputes on industrial property rights.

WIPO National Roving Seminar on the Promotion of Innovation and Patent Information (Colombia). From October 14 to 24, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in four cities of Colombia in cooperation with the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce. The Seminar was held in Santafé de Bogotá on October 14 and 15, in Manizales on October 17, in Medellín on October 20 and 21 and in Barranquilla on October 23 and 24, 1997. The Seminar was attended by more than 350 persons representing industrial, commercial and academic sectors of the above-mentioned cities. Presentations were given by two WIPO experts from Brazil and the EPO, three local speakers and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for Members of the Judiciary (Paraguay). On October 20 and 21, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Ciudad del Este in cooperation with the Supreme Court of Justice and the Ministry of Industry and

formation on the international and national framework for the legal protection of intellectual property. The Seminar was attended by around 55 participants from the judiciary and public administration sector. Presentations were made by four WIPO experts from Argentina, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay, two local speakers and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

XVII WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries (Brazil). From October 13 to 24, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Rio de Janeiro in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI). The Seminar was attended by 14 participants from Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. A WIPO official also attended the first day of the Seminar. The Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO Seminar on the Legal Protection of Integrated Circuits for MERCOSUR Countries (Brazil). On October 22, WIPO organized that Seminar in Sao Paulo, in cooperation with INPI. The Seminar provided an occasion for the exchange of information on the protection of integrated circuits. The seminar was attended by 40 participants from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. Presentations were made by three WIPO experts from Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, one local speaker, and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO Meeting of Governmental Experts on Integrated Circuits of the MERCOSUR Countries (Brazil). On October 23 and 24, WIPO organized that Meeting in Sao Paulo, in cooperation with INPI. The meeting was attended by around 40 participants from the public sector. WIPO financed the participation of two officials from Argentina. Brazil. Para-

officials participated. The Meeting dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

WIPO Workshop on the Legal Protection for Industrial Designs and Integrated Circuits for Officials of the Industrial Property Offices of the Andean Countries (Colombia). On October 29 and 30, 1997, WIPO organized that Workshop in Cartagena de Indias, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and Industry of Colombia. The workshop was attended by participants from the industrial property offices of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Presentations were made by local experts and by a WIPO official. The Workshop dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

XIII Congress of the Inter-American Industrial Property Association (ASIPI) (Chile). From October 26 to 30, 1997, two WIPO officials participated in that Congress which took place in Santiago de Chile. The Congress was attended by around 450 participants, mainly industrial property agents coming from more than 20 countries of the region. Among the main topics of the event were existing trademark and patent protection systems.

XVII Brazilian Seminar on Intellectual Property (Brazil). On October 29 and 30, 1997, a WIPO official attended that Seminar in Porto Alegre organized by the Brazilian Association on Intellectual Property and made a presentation on the WIPO Mediation and Arbitration Center.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Argentina. In October 1997, Mrs. Norma Susana Félix, President, National Institute of Industrial Property, together with another government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation on certain WIPO-administered treaties.

Also in October 1997, a WIPO official attended the *XI Industrial Property Days* organized in Buenos Aires by the Argentinean Association of Industrial Property, and made a presentation on the PCT.

Also in October 1997, a WIPO expert from the EPO undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Office in Buenos Aires to provide training in the classification of patent applications in the field of organic chemistry.

Still in October 1997, two government officials made a study visit to the American Type Culture Collection in Rockville and the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington. The visit was aimed at collecting information on the system of deposit of microorganisms under the

Barbados. In October 1997, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the 1997 Draft Integrated Circuit Topography Bill. The comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Brazil. In October 1997, a WIPO expert from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to INPI in Rio de Janeiro, to gather material for the preparation of a study on INPI's administrative and management structure.

Also in October 1997, a WIPO official discussed with government officials in Rio de Janeiro industrial property cooperation matters.

Still in October 1997, Mr. Américo Puppín, President, National Institute of Industrial Property, met with the Director General Elect, Dr. Kamil Idris, and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation in intellectual property training.

Chile. In October 1997, a WIPO expert from the EPO undertook a mission to the Department of Industrial Property in Santiago, to provide assistance in the examination of patent applications in the field of mechanics.

Colombia. In October 1997, a WIPO expert from the EPO undertook a mission to the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce in Santafé de Bogotá to provide assistance in the examination of patent applications in the field of mechanics.

Ecuador. In October 1997, a WIPO expert from Chile undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Office in Quito to assess local computerization needs.

Guatemala. In October 1997, a WIPO expert from Chile undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Registry in Guatemala city to make recommendations on the office's computer equipment needs.

Haiti. In October 1997, a WIPO expert from the *Institut National de la propriété industrielle* of France undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Service in Port au Prince to provide assistance in the use of the international classifications of trademarks.

Mexico. In October 1997, two WIPO experts from the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office undertook two missions to the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property in Mexico City to give advice in the use of the Nice Classification and technological information services based on patent information and documentation.

Also in October 1997, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the EPO, a study visit for two IMPI officials to, *inter alia*, the Danish Patent Office, in

Nicaragua. Between September and October 1997, a WIPO expert from Costa Rica undertook a mission to Managua to discuss with government authorities the new draft national law of copyright and neighboring rights. The mission dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

Uruguay. In October 1997, a WIPO expert from Venezuela undertook a mission to Montevideo to discuss with government officials the organization

of future training activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Venezuela. In October 1997, two officials from the National Directorate of Copyright attended a one week training in computerization at the Copyright Office of Colombia in Santafé de Bogotá.

Also in October 1997, a WIPO expert from the EPO undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Office in Caracas to provide assistance in the examination of patent applications in the field of petrochemistry.

Human Resources Development

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights. From October 8 to 10, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Geneva. The Seminar was attended by 65 participants from Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, the Caribbean Community and the Southern African Development Community. In addition, 50 officials from 34 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva also attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by a WTO official and ten WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

The Seminar was followed by seven practical training courses, mainly in the field of collective management of copyright given by copyright organizations and national copyright authorities of each of the following seven countries: Algeria, Belgium, Finland, France, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom. The said practical training courses are described hereafter.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Algeria). From October 12 to 23, 1997, WIPO organized that Course in Algiers in cooperation with the National Copyright Office (ONDA). Two participants from Egypt and Sudan attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials of ONDA and a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Spain). From October 13 to 22, 1997, WIPO organized that Course in Madrid in cooperation with the General Authors and Publishers' Society of Spain (SGAE). Sixteen participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials of SGAE and by two WIPO officials.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Belgium). From October 13 to 24, 1997, WIPO organized that Course in Brussels in cooperation with the Government of Belgium, the Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers (SABAM) and several copyright organizations in Belgium. Nine participants from Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Haiti, Mali, Rwanda and Senegal attended the Course. The subsistence costs were funded by the Belgium authorities. Presentations were made by officials of SABAM, by officials from several copyright societies and by a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Finland). From October 13 to 24, 1997, WIPO organized that Course in Helsinki in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and several copyright organizations in Finland. Five participants from Malawi, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Zambia attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials of the Ministry of Education, by officials from several copyright societies and by a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (France). From October 13 to 24, 1997, WIPO organized that Course in Paris in cooperation with the Copyright and Neighboring Rights Society of

Rights of Music Performers and Dancers (SPEDIDAM), the Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI), the Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (SACD) and the Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM). Ten participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from SPEDIDAM, ADAMI, SACD and SACEM and by a WIPO official.

WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Portugal). From October 13 to 24, 1997, WIPO organized that Training Course in Lisbon in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and the Portuguese Authors' Society (SPA). Five participants from Angola,

Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and the SADC. Presentations were made by officials of SPA and by two WIPO officials.

WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (United Kingdom). From October 13 to 24, 1997, WIPO organized that Course in London in cooperation with the Government of the United Kingdom, the British Copyright Council (BCC) and several copyright societies in the United Kingdom. Eighteen participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, Ghana, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and from the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials of BCC and officials from several copyright societies and by three WIPO officials.

Certain Countries in Europe and Asia

Regional Activities

Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO). On October 1, 1997, an Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Eurasian Patent Organization was signed in Geneva by the then Director General of WIPO, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, and Mr. Viktor Blinnikov, President, EAPO, and entered in force on the same date.

Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information in Research and Development and Transfer of Research Results from Scientific Institutions and Universities to Industry (Ukraine). On October 6 and 7, 1997, that Seminar was jointly organized in Kyiv by the International Association of the Academies of Sciences, the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the State Patent Office of Ukraine, in cooperation with WIPO and the EPO. The Seminar was attended by over 100 participants from 15 countries, namely: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia. The participants were mostly academicians and representatives of institutes and patent offices. Presentations were made by nine WIPO experts from Belarus, Germany, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, the United States of America and the EPO, and by a WIPO official. Three other WIPO officials also participated.

WIPO Central Asian Regional Seminar on Teaching and Research in Industrial Property (Uz-

guzistan). On October 13 and 14, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Tashkent in cooperation with the State Committee on Science and Technology and the State Patent Office of Uzbekistan. The Seminar was attended by some 110 participants from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, mainly industrial property law professors and researchers and patent offices staff members. Presentations were made by a government official from Uzbekistan, three WIPO experts from Belgium, Germany and the United States of America, and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement. Two other WIPO officials also participated.

National Activities

WIPO Fact-finding Mission to Central Asia. From October 16 to 25, 1997, WIPO organized that mission to Almaty and Tashkent, during which a WIPO expert from Switzerland and two WIPO officials met with government officials of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and had discussions on the creation and improvement of organizational structures for the administration and management of copyright and neighboring rights. The Mission dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

Russian Federation. In October 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation matters, in particular the possible holding of an industrial property seminar in

Slovakia. In October 1997, two WIPO officials participated in a Seminar on Trademarks and International Treaties, organized in Banská Bystrica by the Industrial Property Office of the Slovak Republic in cooperation with WIPO. The Seminar was attended by some 25 staff members of the Office. The WIPO officials gave presentations on certain WIPO administered-treaties and on the TRIPS Agreement.

Slovenia. In October 1997, Mr. Bojan Pretnar, Director, Slovenian Intellectual Property Office, had discussions with the Director General Elect, Dr. Kamil Idris, and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation matters.

Ukraine. In October 1997, two WIPO officials visited the Center for Patent Examination and the Institute of Examination in Kyiv and were briefed on their respective activities, including the use of computerization systems for search and examination of patent and trademark applications.

Uzbekistan. In October 1997, two WIPO officials visited the State Patent Office of Uzbekistan in Tashkent and had discussions with local officials on recent developments of industrial property protection in the country, possible accession of Uzbekistan to certain WIPO treaties and further cooperation with WIPO, *inter alia*, in bringing national legislation in line with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

Progressive Development of International Intellectual Property Law

WIPO Symposium on the Protection of Geographical Indications in the Worldwide Context

(Eger, Hungary, October 24 and 25, 1997)

The Symposium was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Hungarian Patent Office. Opening addresses were given by Mr. Miklós Bendzsel, President of the Office, and Dr. Arpad Bogsch, the then Director General of WIPO.

The Symposium dealt with the present state of the protection of geographical indications at the national, regional and global levels, and the future measures which could be considered to improve that protection. Presentations were made by eight speakers from Australia, Belgium, France, Hungary, Mexico, the United States of America, the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and by a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also participated.

The Symposium was attended by some 120 participants from 49 countries (Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain,

public of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yugoslavia), three inter-governmental organizations (Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), International Vine and Wine Office (OIV), WTO) and six non-governmental organizations (International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International League for Competition Law (LIDC), International Trademark Association (INTA), International Wine Law Association (AIDV), Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group (PTMG)).

In respect of international protection of geographical indications, recent developments were considered. In particular, the relationship between the different treaties administered by WIPO (the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, and the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) was discussed. The proceedings of the Symposium will be published

Global Information Network and Intellectual Property Information Services

Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

Subgroup C of the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI)

(Washington, D.C., October 6 to 10, 1997)

Subgroup C was created by the PCIPI/SI at its June 1997 session to deal with Project C 384 relating to the electrical field (see below). The Working Group had agreed that Subgroup C should have the mandate to expediently advance the said Project to the stage where it could be finalized by the Working Group.

The following 10 members of the PCIPI/SI were represented at the session of Subgroup C: Canada, France, Germany, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, European Patent Office (EPO). Two WIPO officials participated in the session, which was held at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C.

Subgroup C dealt with the elaboration of an International Patent Classification (IPC) area relating to micro-structural devices and nano-structures (Project C 384, mentioned above). It completed its task and agreed on a number of amendments to the IPC, including the creation of two new classes covering micro-structural technology and nano-technology.

PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI)

Nineteenth Session
(Geneva, October 13 to 16, 1997)

The following 25 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) was represented by observers.

The PCIPI/GI completed the revision of WIPO Standards ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patents and SPCs), ST.10/C (Presentation of Bibliographic Data Components), ST.14 (Recommendation for the Inclusion of References Cited in Patent Documents), ST. 18 (Recommendation Concerning Patent Ga-

ST.80 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Industrial Designs) and ST.81 (Recommendation Concerning the Content and Layout of Industrial Design Gazettes). The revision of those Standards was carried out in order to meet any problems arising from the designation of the year 2000 in industrial property documents.

Furthermore, the PCIPI/GI considered the elaboration of provisions with respect to the announcing of corrections and the reissuing of corrected patent documents, and the reflection of those provisions in WIPO Standard ST.50. It also considered actions to be taken for the development of a new WIPO standard for the presentation of nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings in patent applications to replace the present WIPO Standards ST.23 and ST.24.

Finally, the PCIPI/GI agreed on a procedure for the recording of deletions from and amendments to the INID code lists of WIPO Standards ST.9 and ST.80, and the listing of letter codes in WIPO Standard ST.16.

Ad Hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI)

Sixth Session
(Geneva, October 27 to 31, 1997)

The following 17 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America. Andorra, the BBM and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM) were represented by observers.

Presentations were given by the Delegations of Andorra, Bulgaria, Canada, the United States of America and OHIM, and by the International Bureau. A common theme of those presentations was the current and future use of electronic media as a means of filing, publishing and exchanging data on trademark applications and registrations.

The PCIPI/TI approved the text of amendments to WIPO Standards ST.60 and ST.63 to reflect the advent of the year 2000, and also a set of guidelines relating to data entry and validation of trademark data.

Finally, the PCIPI/TI discussed items to be taken into consideration when elaborating a new WIPO Standard for the electronic exchange of information

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

Meetings

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Council. Fourth Meeting (Geneva, October 23, 1997). The meeting was held at WIPO's headquarters and was attended by the seven members of the Council, who were welcomed by the Director General Elect, Dr. Kamil Idris. The Council reviewed the activities of the Arbitration and Mediation Center since its last meeting in November 1996, and discussed the activities planned for the next 12 months.

The Council also discussed the role of the Center in the administration of the on-line domain names dispute-resolution procedures and, in particular, the development of a new web site providing for this on-line facility, the adaptation of the WIPO Mediation Rules and the WIPO Expedited Arbitration Rules to the on-line version, the organization of workshops simulating on-line cases in which the participants would play variously the roles of a party and a neutral, as well as the possibility to make available in Geneva a permanent facility for giving a tutorial to persons who wish to familiarize themselves with the on-line system.

International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions (IFCAI). On October 24, 1997, the Biennial Conference of IFCAI on "The Institutional Response to Changing Needs of Users" was hosted by WIPO with the collaboration of the Swiss Arbitration Association (ASA). The Conference was opened by the Director General Elect. It was attended by over 100 participants from 27 countries. Thirteen speakers including lawyers, professors and representatives of arbitration institutions, as well as two WIPO officials made pre-

sentations on the following topics: the revision of arbitration rules, the perspective of users, the relationship between the courts and the arbitral process as well as the growth and use of mediation throughout the world.

Other Activities

Egypt. On October 24, 1997, a Cooperation Agreement was signed between the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center and the Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration. The purpose of that Agreement is to exchange copies of documents and publications on alternative dispute resolution, to provide assistance at the request of the other institution in locating suitable mediators or arbitrators as well as in locating suitable physical facilities for the conduct of an arbitration under the auspices of the other institution, and to organize joint conferences and training programs.

India. In October 1997, a WIPO official made a presentation on alternative dispute resolution of licensing disputes at the World Business Law Conference, organized in New Delhi by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICC) in collaboration with the Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA), the International Council for Commercial Arbitration (ICCA), and the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA).

American Arbitration Association (AAA). In October 1997, Mr. William K. Slate, II, President, and another representative of the above Association had discussions with the Director General Elect in Geneva on arbitration matters of common interest.

Global Protection Systems and Services

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Legal Issues Relating to Electronic Filing

(Washington, D.C., October 14 and 15, 1997)

That Ad Hoc Advisory Group met at the USPTO in Washington, D.C. The meeting was attended by 60 officials from the industrial property offices of Australia, Austria, Canada, China, France, Germany, Ja-

Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and from the EPO. Five WIPO officials also attended the meeting. Presentations were made on the following topics: digital signatures, digital certificates, public key infrastructure, information security, electronic records management, PCT EASY (*E*lectronic *A*pplication *S*ystem) software, electronic filing legal issue identification, United States (federal and state) efforts to draft laws

ic filing systems in the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) and the USPTO, the MIPEX (*Message-based Industrial Property Information EXchange*) project and electronic exchange of priority documents in the context of the PCT.

Training and Promotion Meetings for PCT Users

China. In October 1997, a WIPO official had consultations on the Eurasian-PCT procedures with officials of the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) in Beijing, and gave a presentation on those procedures to Chinese patent attorneys and the staff of the CPO.

Germany. In October 1997, a WIPO official visited the German Patent Office in Munich and had discussions on the PCT with various officials of that Office.

Indonesia. In October 1997, three WIPO officials gave presentations on the PCT at a WIPO National Training Seminar on the PCT organized in Jakarta by WIPO in cooperation with the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks (DGCPT), following Indonesia's recent accession (on September 5, 1997) to the PCT. There were about 100 participants coming mainly from law firms and industry and from various government and university circles. Another WIPO official participated as a moderator.

Also in October 1997, one of the WIPO officials gave training in receiving Office procedures under the PCT to officials of the DGCPT.

Japan. In October 1997, a WIPO official gave presentations on the PCT and the Eurasian patent procedures at two Eurasian-PCT seminars, held in Tokyo and Osaka and attended by 60 and 40 participants, respectively. He also had consultations on the same subject with officials of the JPO in Tokyo and of the Patent Information Center in Osaka.

United Kingdom. In October 1997, two WIPO officials conducted a basic PCT seminar organized in London by a private conference organizer. There were 27 participants from industry and the legal profession.

Also in October 1997, one of the above officials gave presentations on the PCT at two seminars on the PCT organized by the Chartered Institute of Patent

Agents (CIPA), in London and Manchester, respectively. Each of the seminars was attended by over 30 participants from industry and law firms.

United States of America. In October 1997, a WIPO official and a WIPO expert from the United States of America conducted an advanced PCT seminar for patent administrators, organized by the John Marshall Law School in Chicago. There were 38 participants.

Also in October 1997, a WIPO official had discussions on PCT-related matters with officials of the USPTO in Washington, D.C.

American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In October 1997, five WIPO officials participated in the 100th annual meeting of AIPLA, held in Washington, D.C., and made presentations on the recent changes to the PCT Regulations and the PCT EASY software. Another WIPO official gave demonstrations of that software. Four of the above officials also participated in a joint meeting of the PCT Issues Committee and the Harmonization Committee, and in a meeting of the PCT Issues Committee, all of which were held in the framework of the above annual meeting.

Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI). In October 1997, a WIPO official gave presentations on the PCT at two CEIPI industrial property courses (one "accelerated" and one "long" course) organized in Strasbourg (France). Each of the courses was attended by some 50 participants who were either junior patent specialists in industry and law firms or recent graduates from engineering or law schools.

Computerization Activities

Japan. In October 1997, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on PCT matters, in particular concerning the Trilateral Meeting to be held in Tokyo in November 1997, and the electronic exchange of priority documents.

American Bar Association (ABA). In October 1997, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of the Information Security Committee of ABA, held in Washington, D.C. One of them gave a presentation on WIPO's electronic filing project.

International Registration of Marks

(Madrid System)

Training and Promotion Meetings for Users of the Madrid System

Lithuania. In October 1997, two government of-

dures under the Madrid Protocol at WIPO's headquarters, as a follow-up to the recent deposit by Lithuania of its instrument of accession to that Protocol (which enters into force with respect to that

Turkey. In October 1997, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva various administrative matters in the light of the country's expected accession to the Madrid Protocol, and also visited the International Trademark Registry.

United Kingdom. In October 1997, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Madrid Protocol at a conference entitled "Trade Mark 1997," organized in London by a private conference organizer. There were about 50 participants, who were mostly solicitors and trademark agents.

Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA). In October 1997, a WIPO official spoke on the Madrid Protocol and the latest developments on its link with the European Community trademark at the autumn Conference of ITMA, organized in Edinburgh (United Kingdom).

International Trademark Association (INTA). In October 1997, two representatives of INTA dis-

cussed with WIPO officials in Geneva questions relating to the Madrid system for the international registration of marks, and visited the International Trademark Registry.

Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group (PTMG). In October 1997, a WIPO official presented a paper on the Madrid system and the proposed link with the European Community trademark system at the annual conference of that Group, organized in Lisbon and attended by about 350 participants.

Computerization Activities

Finland. In October 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the future exchange of electronic data between the National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland and WIPO under the MECA (*Madrid Electronic Communications*) system.

Contacts with Other Countries and International Organizations

National Contacts

Japan. In October 1997, a government official held discussions with the Director General Elect, Dr. Kamil Idris, and other WIPO officials in Geneva on industrial property matters of mutual interest.

Also in October 1997, 10 government officials, currently studying at the Euro-Japanese Exchange Foundation in the United Kingdom, visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on the activities of the Organization, particularly in respect of industrial property law.

Malta. In October 1997, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Valletta to discuss with government officials certain draft legislation in the field of intellectual property as well as future cooperation. The Mission dealt, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement.

Netherlands. In October 1997, a WIPO official spoke on the topic of trademarks and Internet domain names at the Second Annual Forum on Legal and Tax Aspects of Business on the Internet, organized in Amsterdam by a large Dutch law firm.

Norway. In October 1997, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters related to WIPO patent and trademark computerization as well as future cooperation in in-

Sweden. In October 1997, a WIPO official spoke on the proposed Patent Law Treaty at the annual "Patent Updating Day" organized in Stockholm by the Swedish Patent and Registration Office and attended by over 50 participants, mostly attorneys and patent examiners from the Nordic countries.

Switzerland. In October 1997, Mr. Roland Grosenbacher, Director, Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property, held discussions with the Director General Elect and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the activities of the Institute, and particularly the opening of its Infocenter which will be inaugurated in Berne in November 1997.

United States of America. In October 1997, a government official discussed cooperation matters in Geneva with the Director General Elect, Dr. Kamil Idris, and other WIPO officials.

United Nations

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). In October 1997, the Director General, Dr. Kamil Idris, and another WIPO official attended the 2nd Regular Session of the ACC, held in New York.

United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). In October 1997, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Open-Ended Ad Hoc Working

under the auspices of UNEP, and made a statement on the system of deposit of microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty.

Intergovernmental Organizations

Commission of the European Communities (CEC). In October 1997, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a conference on the "Creation and Protection of Copyright in the Digital Future," organized in Rome by CEC and the Government of Italy in the framework of the IX International Film and Television Festival (Eurovision).

Also in October 1997, two WIPO officials participated in discussions at the "Conference on Rights, Limitations and Exceptions: Striking the Proper Balance," organized by the European Commissions' Esprit Projet and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, in Amsterdam.

Council of Europe (CE). In October 1997, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the "Group of Specialists on the Protection of Rightholders in the Media Sector" of the European Communities, held in Strasbourg.

European Center of Space Law (ECSL). In October 1997, two WIPO officials participated in an Information Meeting on Space Law, organized by ECSL at WIPO's headquarters. One of them spoke on WIPO's activities with respect to inventions made or used in outer space.

European Patent Office (EPO). In October 1997, the then Director General, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, gave a speech at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the EPO, organized in Munich. Another WIPO official also attended that event. Also in October 1997, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the EPO's Administrative Council, held in Munich, while another WIPO official participated in a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich. Still in October 1997, three WIPO officials participated in the EPO's annual EPIDOS User Meeting, held in Lille (France), where they gave demonstrations of several WIPO CD-ROM products.

Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI). In October 1997, two WIPO officials attended a symposium marking the 20th anniversary of the above Institute, organized in Strasbourg (France).

Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM). In October 1997, the then Director General, Dr. Arpad Bogsch, spoke at the ceremony of the handing over of the first registration certificates of Community trademarks at OHIM in Alicante (Spain).

World Trade Organization (WTO). In October 1997, 25 government officials from 24 developing countries and one official from an intergovernmental organization enrolled in the Sixth WTO's Trade Policy Course, visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general.

Other Organizations

Agency for the Protection of Programs (APP). In October 1997, a WIPO official attended the 15th Forum of APP organized in cooperation with the University of Nantes and the "Institut de l'homme et de la technologie" in Nantes (France).

American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA)/International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)/International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). In October 1997, a WIPO official attended the second International Symposium on Reduction of Patent Costs in Paris, sponsored jointly by AIPLA, FICPI and ICC.

Association of European Performers' Organizations (AEPO), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Federation of Actors (FIA). In October 1997, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a Seminar on Performers' Rights in the International Context," organized by AEPO, FIM and FIA in Paris.

Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (CIPA). In October 1997, a WIPO official attended a general meeting of the above Institute, held in Manchester (United Kingdom).

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In October 1997, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of the ICC's Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property in Paris, and spoke on current and future activities in WIPO-administered industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights treaties.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). In October 1997, two WIPO officials participated in the "Conference on Rights, Limitations and Exceptions: Striking the Proper Balance," organized in Amsterdam by the European Commission and IFLA.

International Trademark Association (INTA). In October 1997, two representatives of INTA discussed with the Director General Elect, Dr. Kamil Idris, and other WIPO officials in Geneva matters of mutual interest.

World Federation of Advertisers (WFA). In October 1997, a WIPO official made a presentation on "Copyright and the Global Digital Networks" at the 44th Congress of WFA, held in Geneva.

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO

Berne Convention (For the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works)

MONGOLIA

Accession to the Paris Act (1971)

The Government of Mongolia deposited, on December 12, 1997, its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, and amended on September 28, 1979.

The said instrument contains the following declarations:

- the declaration provided for in Article 33(2) of the Paris Act (1971) to the effect that Mongolia does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the said Article 33;
- the declaration that Mongolia avails itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the Appendix to the said Convention.

The Paris Act (1971), as amended on September 28, 1979, of the said Convention, will enter into force, with respect of Mongolia, on March 12, 1998.

Berne Notification No. 190, of December 12, 1997.

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Amendments to the Regulations

Pursuant to Article 68(4) of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, done at Washington on June 19, 1970, amended on September 28, 1979, and modified on February 3, 1984, two certified copies have been transmitted of the amendments to the Regulations under the said Treaty, adopted by the Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) on October 1, 1997, at its twenty-fourth session (11th ordinary), held in Geneva from September 16 to October 1, 1997.

A list of the amended or new Rules of the Regulations is reproduced below.

Table of Amendments*

Rule 3.3 (amended)
Rule 4.10 (amended)
Rule 5.2 (amended)
Rule 11.14 (amended)
Rule 12.1 (amended)
Rule 12.2 (amended)
Rule 12.3 (new)
Rule 13bis.1 (amended)
Rule 13bis.2 (amended)
Rule 13bis.3 (amended)
Rule 13bis.4 (amended)
Rule 13bis.5 (amended)
Rule 13bis.6 (amended)
Rule 13bis.7 (amended)
Rule 13ter.1 (amended)
Rule 13ter.2 (amended)
Rule 14.1 (amended)
Rule 15.1 (amended)
Rule 15.2 (amended)
Rule 15.3 (deleted)
Rule 15.4 (amended)
Rule 15.5 (amended)
Rule 15.6 (amended)
Rule 16.1 (amended)
Rule 16.2 (amended)
Rule 16bis.1 (amended)
Rule 16bis.2 (amended)
Rule 17.1 (amended)
Rule 17.2 (amended)
Rule 19.4 (amended)
Rule 20.4 (amended)
Rule 22.1 (amended)
Rule 23.1 (amended)
Rule 26.3 (amended)
Rule 26.3bis (amended)
Rule 26.3ter (amended)
Rule 26.4 (amended)
Rule 26.5 (amended)
Rule 26bis (new)
Rule 29.1 (amended)
Rule 34.1 (amended)
Rule 37.2 (amended)
Rule 38.2 (amended)
Rule 43.4 (amended)
Rule 43.9 (amended)
Rule 44.2 (amended)
Rule 46.5 (amended)
Rule 47.3 (amended)
Rule 48.2 (amended)
Rule 48.3 (amended)

Rule 49.5 (amended)
 Rule 54.2 (amended)
 Rule 54.4 (amended)
 Rule 55.2 (amended)
 Rule 57.1 (amended)
 Rule 57.2 (amended)
 Rule 57.3 (amended)
 Rule 57.4 (deleted)
 Rule 57.6 (amended)
 Rule 58.1 (amended)
 Rule 58.2 (deleted)
 Rule 58*bis* (new)
 Rule 59.3 (new)
 Rule 60.1 (amended)
 Rule 60.2 (amended)
 Rule 61.1 (amended)
 Rule 61.4 (amended)
 Rule 62.1 (amended)
 Rule 62.2 (amended)
 Rule 66.8 (amended)
 Rule 66.9 (amended)
 Rule 69.2 (amended)
 Rule 70.7 (amended)
 Rule 70.16 (amended)

Rule 70.17 (amended)
 Rule 76.4 (amended)
 Rule 80.6 (amended)
 Rule 82*ter*.1 (amended)
 Rule 86.1 (amended)
 Rule 86.2 (amended)
 Rule 89*bis* (new)**
 Rule 89*ter* (new)**
 Rule 91.1 (amended)
 Rule 92.2 (amended)
 Rule 92.4 (amended)
 Rule 93.4 (amended)
 Rule 94.1 (amended)
 Rule 94.2 (new)
 Rule 94.3 (new)
 Schedule of Fees (as in force from January 1 to
 June 30, 1998)
 Schedule of Fees (as in force from July 1, 1998)

** Rules 89*bis* and 89*ter*, to be inserted in Part F (Rules Concerning Several Chapters of the Treaty) before Rules 90, will enter into force at the same time as the modifications of the Administrative Instructions implementing those Rules, the effective date to be included in the promulgation of those modifications by the Director General.

Notifications Concerning the UPOV Convention

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Accession

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago deposited, on December 30, 1997, its instrument of accession to the international Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as revised at Geneva on November 10, 1972, and on October 23, 1978.

Trinidad and Tobago has not heretofore been a member of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, founded by the said International Convention.

The International Convention will enter into force, with respect to Trinidad and Tobago on January 30, 1998.

For the purpose of determining its share in the total amount of the annual contributions to the budget of UPOV, one-fifth (0.2) of one contribution unit is applicable to Trinidad and Tobago.

UPOV Notification No. 61, of December 30, 1997.

Recent WIPO Publications

The following new publication¹ was issued by WIPO in November 1997:

The Madrid Agreement concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement: Objectives, Main Features, Advantages. (French/Spanish), No. 418(E), (F), (S).

¹ WIPO publications may be obtained from the Information Products Section, WIPO, 34, chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland (telex: 412 912 OMP; 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, F for French, S for Spanish), the number of copies; (b) the full address for mailing; (c) the mail mode (surface or air). Prices cover surface mail.

Bank transfers should be made to WIPO account No. 487080-81, at Bank for Social Progress, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1998

February 2 to 6 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts of the Locarno Union (Special Union for the International Classification for Industrial Designs) (Seventh Session)

The Committee of Experts will consider proposals for amendments and additions to the sixth edition of the International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification) in view of the entry into force of its seventh edition on January 1, 1999.
Invitations: The States members of the Locarno Union and, as observers, the States members of the Paris Union but not members of the Locarno Union, the African Intellectual Property Organisation and the Benelux Designs Office.

March 16 to 20 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts of the IPC Union

The Committee will discuss the revision of the current (sixth) edition of the International Patent Classification (IPC).
Invitations: As members, the States members of the IPC Union; as observers, certain organizations.

March 23 and 24 (Geneva)

Budget and Premises Committees

The two Committees will consider, in a joint session, the draft program and budget of WIPO for the 1998-99 biennium, including matters concerning WIPO's needs for new premises.
Invitations: Governments of States members of the Budget and Premises Committees; as observers, Governments of other States members of WIPO.

March 25 to 27 (Geneva)

Extraordinary Session of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO (Thirty-second series of meetings)

The assemblies of the Member States of WIPO will meet in extraordinary session to decide the program and budget of WIPO for the 1998-99 biennium and to consider other matters concerning WIPO.
Invitations: The Governments of the States members of the concerned assemblies; as observers, other States and certain organizations.

June 8 to 12 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on Possible Protocol Concerning Audiovisual Performances (Protocol to the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty)

The Committee meeting (the second session) will discuss proposals to be submitted by States members of WIPO and the European Community concerning a Protocol to the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) on Audiovisual Performances.
Invitations: As members, the Governments of the States members of WIPO and the European Community; as observers, certain organizations.

September 7 to 11* (Geneva)

Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO (Thirty-third series of meetings)

Some of the assemblies will meet in extraordinary session, others in ordinary session.
Invitations: As members or observers (depending on the assembly), States members of WIPO; as observers, other States and certain organizations.

* The said meeting will be held in the CIGG (Centre international de conférences de Genève) in Geneva from September 7 to 11.

UPOV Meetings

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

1998

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| March 30 to April 1 (Geneva) | Technical Committee (Thirty-Fourth Session)

<i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. |
| April 2 (Geneva) | Administrative and Legal Committee (Thirty-Eighth Session)

<i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. |
| April 3 (Geneva) | Consultative Committee and Council (Fifty-Fifth Session)

<i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV. |
| October 26 (Geneva) | Administrative and Legal Committee (Thirty-Ninth Session)

<i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. |
| October 27 (Geneva) | Consultative Committee (Fifty-Sixth Session)

<i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV. |
| October 28 (Geneva) | Council (Thirty-Second Ordinary Session)

<i>Invitations:</i> Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. |

Annual Updates of Treaty Memberships and Other Information

I. Depository Institutions Having Acquired the Status of International Depository Authority, (Status on January 1, 1998);

II. Contracting Parties of Treaties Administered by WIPO, (Status on January, 31 1998);

III. Contribution Classes of States Members of WIPO and/or the Paris and/or Berne Unions, (Status

IV. Signatories of Treaties Administered by WIPO not yet in Force, (Status on January, 31 1998);

V. Members of the WIPO Governing Bodies and Committees, (Status on January, 31 1998); and

VI. States Party to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. (Status

I. Depository Institutions Having Acquired the Status of International Depository Authority (Status on January 1, 1998)

Pursuant to Rule 13.2(a) of the Regulations under the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, the following is a list of international depository authorities as on January 1, 1998, indicating the kinds of microorganisms that may be deposited with, and the amount of fees charged by, the said authorities.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES								
<p>ADVANCED BIOTECHNOLOGY CENTER (ABC) Interlab Cell Line Collection Largo Rossana Benzi, 10 16132 Genoa Italy (See <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1996, p. 80.)</p>	<p>Human and animal cell lines, hybridomas, provided that they can be stored in liquid nitrogen vapors, without any significant loss of viability. The genetically modified cell lines are also accepted if they belong to group 1 of genetically modified microorganisms. No deposits are accepted of cell lines and hybridomas beyond Category of Containment 2. The ABC reserves the right to refuse any material whose manipulation represents an unacceptable risk or is technically difficult.</p>	<p><i>Cells lines and hybridomas</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) Storage</td> <td>ITL 2.000.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Issue of viability statement</td> <td>100.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Furnishing of samples</td> <td>250.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Requesting authorizations from competent authorities</td> <td>200.000</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Storage	ITL 2.000.000	(b) Issue of viability statement	100.000	(c) Furnishing of samples	250.000	(d) Requesting authorizations from competent authorities	200.000
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<p>AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE CULTURE COLLECTION (NRRL) 1815 North University Street Peoria, Illinois 61604 United States of America (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 22, 23 and 121; 1983, p. 248; 1987, p. 247.)</p>	<p>1. All strains of agriculturally and industrially important bacteria, yeasts, molds and <i>Actinomycetales</i>, EXCEPT:</p> <p>a. <i>Actinobacillus</i> (all species); <i>Actinomyces</i> (anaerobic/microaerophilic, all species); <i>Afrizona</i> (all species); <i>Bacillus anthracis</i>; <i>Bartonella</i> (all species); <i>Bordetella</i> (all species); <i>Borrelia</i> (all species); <i>Brucella</i> (all species); <i>Clostridium botulinum</i>; <i>Clostridium chauvoei</i>; <i>Clostridium haemolyticum</i>; <i>Clostridium histolyticum</i>; <i>Clostridium novyi</i>; <i>Clostridium septicum</i>; <i>Clostridium tetani</i>; <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>; <i>Corynebacterium equi</i>; <i>Corynebacterium haemolyticum</i>; <i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>; <i>Corynebacterium pyogenes</i>; <i>Corynebacterium renale</i>; <i>Diplococcus</i> (all species); <i>Erysipelothrix</i> (all species); <i>Escherichia coli</i> (all enteropathogenic types); <i>Francisella</i> (all species); <i>Haemophilus</i> (all species); <i>Herellea</i> (all species); <i>Klebsiella</i> (all species); <i>Leptospira</i> (all species); <i>Listeria</i> (all species); <i>Mima</i> (all species); <i>Moraxella</i> (all species); <i>Mycobacterium avium</i>; <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>; <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>; <i>Mycoplasma</i> (all species); <i>Neisseria</i> (all species); <i>Pasteurella</i> (all species); <i>Pseudomonas pseudomallei</i>; <i>Salmonella</i> (all species); <i>Shigella</i> (all species); <i>Sphaerophorus</i> (all species); <i>Streptobacillus</i> (all species);</p>	<p>Applicable to patent cultures deposited after October 30, 1983. No fee charged for cultures on deposit or received before that date.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) Deposit of each strain</td> <td>USD 500 (payable at the time of deposit)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Distribution of all released cultures</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </table> <p>Checks, in US dollars, should be made payable to the Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.</p> <p>United States Department of Agriculture laboratories and designated cooperators are exempt from payment of fees.</p>	(a) Deposit of each strain	USD 500 (payable at the time of deposit)	(b) Distribution of all released cultures	20				
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INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION (ATCC) 12301 Parklawn Drive Rockville, Maryland 20852 United States of America</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 20 and 121; 1982, pp. 147 and 220; 1985, p. 163; 1986, pp. 295 and 372; 1989, p. 119; 1991, p. 107; 1992, p. 54; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 204; 1996, p. 147, 1997, p. 171.)</p>	<p>Algae, embryos, animal viruses, bacteria, fungi, human, animal and plant cell cultures, hybridomas, molds, oncogenes, phages, plant viruses, plasmids, plant tissue cultures, protozoa, seeds, yeasts.</p> <p>For deposits consisting of or containing recombinant DNA molecules, the highest acceptable containment level is P3 as described in the 1980 National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules</i> (US Department of Health and Human Services, Bethesda, Maryland). The ATCC must be informed, in advance of accepting such deposits, of the containment level required.</p> <p>Certain animal viruses may require viability testing in an animal host, which the ATCC may be unable to provide. In such case, the deposit cannot be accepted. Plant viruses which cannot be mechanically inoculated also cannot be accepted.</p>	<p>(a) Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30 years USD 600 - 30 years of notification of requesting parties 360 <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Microorganisms, cells hybridomas and seeds 100 - Fungi and yeasts 100 - Plant tissue cultures 100¹ - Plasmid and phage DNA 150¹ - Animal embryos and algae 200 - Protozoa (standard) 200 - (cultivation in animals) Quoted price² - Animal viruses (depositor supplies test cells) 300 - (ATCC supplies test cells) 400 - (animals or special equipment needed) Quoted price² - Plant viruses (depositor supplies antibodies) Quoted price² - (ATCC supplies antibodies) Quoted price² <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample under Rules 11.2 and 11.3 (per sample)</p> <p><i>All ATCC Cultures (Per Item)</i> USD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - U.S. Non-Profit Institutions 65 to 158 - Foreign Non-Profit Institutions 65³ to 158⁴ - Other U.S. and Foreign Institutions 110 to 236
<p>Because of the diversity of ATCC holdings, and the requirements for complicated and varied culture media and growth conditions, the fees for ATCC cultures vary. Therefore, the current fees are listed as a range representing all currently available ATCC cultures.</p>		
<p>¹ In some cases the cost to perform a viability test may be higher than the stated price due to the need for special equipment or other additional expenses. In such cases, the depositor will be requested to authorize the performance of the viability test at a quoted price.</p> <p>² Due to the unpredictability of the costs involved to conduct viability tests in these cases, no standard price can be established. The depositor will be quoted a price and requested to authorize the performance of the viability test.</p> <p>³ Additional handling and processing = USD 53 per item.</p> <p>⁴ Additional handling and processing = USD 70 per item.</p>		

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES (AGAL) The New South Wales Regional Laboratory 1, Suakin Street Pymble, NSW 2073 Australia (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1988, p. 329; 1990, p. 99.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes), yeasts and fungi other than known human and animal pathogens, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by the methods of preservation in use (freezing and freeze-drying).</p> <p>Nucleic acid preparations and phages may be accepted if the depositor certifies that they pose no hazard when handled by normal laboratory procedures and the depositor supplies suitable material for preservation.</p> <p>At present, AGAL does not accept for deposit animal, plant, algal and protozoal cultures, cultures of viral, rickettsial and chlamydial agents, microorganisms which may require, in the view of the curator, special attention to handling and preparation for storage.</p>	<p>(a) Storage AUD 750</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement 90</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of samples 60</p>
<p>BELGIAN COORDINATED COLLECTIONS OF MICROORGANISMS (BCCM) Prime Minister's Services Federal Office for Scientific, Technical and Cultural Affairs (OSTC) Rue de la Science 8 B-1000 Brussels Belgium</p> <p><i>Collections</i> Institut scientifique de la Santé publique Louis Pasteur (BCCM/IHEM) Section Mycologie Rue J. Wytzman 14 B-1050 Brussels Belgium</p> <p>Laboratorium voor Moleculaire Biologie-Plasmidencollectie (BCCM/LMBP) Universiteit Gent K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35 B-9000 Ghent Belgium</p> <p>Laboratorium voor Microbiologie-Bacteriënverzameling (BCCM/LMG) Universiteit Gent K.L. Ledeganckstraat 35 B-9000 Ghent Belgium</p> <p>Mycothèque de l'Université Catholique de Louvain (BCCM/MUCL) Place Croix du Sud 3 B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, p. 49; 1993, p. 214.)</p>	<p>BCCM/IHEM: filamentous fungi and yeasts, including pathogenic fungi and yeasts that cause mycosis in man and animals, and actinomycetes;</p> <p>BCCM/LMBP: plasmids as an isolated DNA preparation or plasmids in an <i>Escherichia coli</i> (host)/plasmid combination; genetic material, whether recombinant or not – as plasmids, oncogenes and RNA, for example – in the form of an isolated material preparation or in a host; animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas, which can be stored without particular deterioration nor loss of their properties, by controlled freezing, followed by long-term storage in liquid nitrogen; cell cultures contaminated by microplasmids can only be accepted for deposit in exceptional cases;</p> <p>BCCM/LMG: all bacterial strains, including actinomycetes, but excepting pathogens belonging to a hazard group higher than Group 2 of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens;</p> <p>BCCM/MUCL: filamentous fungi and yeasts, including phytopathogens, but excepting pathogenic fungi causing mycosis in man and animals belonging to a hazard group higher than Group 2 of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens.</p>	<p><i>All kinds of microorganisms except human and animal cells and hybridomas</i></p> <p>(a) Storage (Rule 9.1) BEF 20,000</p> <p>(b) Issue of a viability statement (Rule 10.2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – if the viability test is to be carried out 2,000 – based on the last viability test 800 <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (Rules 11.2 and 11.3) 2,000</p> <p>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 800</p> <p>(e) Issue of an attestation of amendment of the scientific description and/or taxonomic designation of the microorganism in accordance with Rule 8.2 800</p> <p><i>For human and animal cells and hybridomas, the same schedule of fees will apply, except:</i></p> <p>(a) Storage (Rule 9.1) 45,000</p> <p>(b) Issue of a viability statement (Rule 10.2):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – if the viability test is to be carried out on a case-by-case basis 3,000 (minimum) – based on the last viability test 800 <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (Rules 11.2 and 11.3) 4,000</p> <p>These prices do not include the cost of dispatch.</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES												
<p>BELGIAN COORDINATED COLLECTIONS OF MICROORGANISMS (BCCM) (Continued)</p>	<p>As a general rule, the BCCM collections accept only strains that can be placed in a culture under conditions technically feasible for the collection concerned and conserved, other than in continuous vegetative activity, without inducing significant changes in their characteristics.</p> <p>Exceptionally, the various BCCM collections may accept deposits that cannot be conserved other than by active culture, but acceptance of such a deposit will have to be decided, and the relevant fee determined, on a case-by-case basis after prior negotiation with the potential depositor. They may also exceptionally accept a deposit of mixtures of microorganisms, whereby non-defined or non-identifiable mixtures will be automatically excluded.</p> <p>The BCCM collections also reserve their right to refuse a deposit of biological material whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive.</p> <p>In the case of human and animal cell cultures and hybridomas,</p> <p>BCCM/LMBP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - does not normally accept any deposit requiring a containment level beyond category 3 of the United Kingdom Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM); - must be informed of the required containment level together with any other data (e.g., presence of oncogenes) required to assess the inherent hazards of the biological material to be deposited; - maintains its right to refuse acceptance for deposit of any material which, according to the curator, represents an unacceptable hazard or which is not suitable, for technical reasons, for manipulation. <p>All deposits concerning the two categories of biological material referred to should be addressed directly to the BCCM/LMBP Collection.</p>													
<p>CENTRAALBUREAU VOOR SCHIMMELCULTURES (CBS) Oosterstraat 1 Postbus 273 NL-3740 AG Baarn Netherlands (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 219 and 221; 1984, p. 148; 1985, p. 235; 1991, p. 423.)</p>	<p>Fungi; yeasts; bacteria; plasmids in pure form or in a host of the kinds accepted by CBS and phages that can be maintained without significant modification during appropriate storage at low temperature, in liquid nitrogen or during storage in the lyophilized state. Strains requiring special cultural conditions can be accepted under special conditions and are subject to additional fees (on request).</p> <p>The following bacteria of pathogenic group I (PG I: World Health Organization (WHO)) are accepted only when they can be maintained by the Rijks Instituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieuhygiene (RIVM), Centraal Diergeneeskundig Instituut (CDI) or the Royal Institute for Tropical Research:</p> <p><i>Bordetella</i> (all species), <i>Brucella</i> (all species), <i>Erysipelothrix</i> (all species), <i>Leptospira</i> (all species), <i>Listeria</i> (all species), <i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i>, <i>Pasteurella</i> (all species), <i>Treponema</i></p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>(a) Storage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">NLG 2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- if the depositor waives the right under Rule 11.4(g) to be notified of the furnishing of samples</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(b) Issuance of a viability statement</td> <td style="text-align: right;">150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(c) Furnishing of a sample</td> <td style="text-align: right;">175</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(e) Delivering of attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40</td> </tr> </table>	(a) Storage	NLG 2,000	- if the depositor waives the right under Rule 11.4(g) to be notified of the furnishing of samples	1,500	(b) Issuance of a viability statement	150	(c) Furnishing of a sample	175	(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6	40	(e) Delivering of attestation pursuant to Rule 8.2	40
(a) Storage	NLG 2,000													
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INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>CENTRAALBUREAU VOOR SCHIMMELCULTURES (CBS) (Continued)</p>	<p>The following bacteria of pathogenic group II (PG II (WHO)) are accepted only when they can be maintained by RIVM or CDI:</p> <p><i>Bartonella</i> (all species), <i>Francisella</i> (all species), <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>, <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>, <i>Pseudomonas mallei</i>, <i>Pseudomonas pseudo-mallei</i>.</p> <p>The following bacteria are not accepted: <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> and <i>Yersinia pestis</i>.</p>	
<p>CHINA CENTER FOR TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION (CCTCC) Wuhan University Wuhan, 430072 China (See <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 235 <i>et seq.</i>)</p>	<p>Algae, animal viruses, bacteria, cell lines, fungi, hybridomas, plant cell cultures, plant viruses, plasmids, phages, plant seeds and yeasts. If the microorganism is a dangerous pathogen, the depositor should consult CCTCC in advance, which will decide whether or not the CCTCC can accept the strain for deposit.</p> <p>For the time being, the CCTCC does not accept the following microorganisms for deposit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deposit of biological material which is restricted from import according to Chinese law; - deposit of biological material whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive; - applications which ask the CCTCC to supply biological material that is restricted from export according to Chinese law. <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CCTCC reserves the right to reject or accept for deposit any material which, in the opinion of the Director, represents a risk that is either unacceptable or is too difficult to handle.</p>	<p>(a) Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - algae, bacteria, fungi, yeasts USD 500 - cell lines, hybridomas, plant cell cultures, animal and plant viruses, plasmids, phages, seeds 700 <p>(b) Issuance of viability statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bacteria (without plasmids), fungi, yeasts, algae 50 - animal cell lines (including hybridomas), animal and plant viruses, bacteria with plasmids fees are decided on a case-by-case basis <p>(c) Furnishing of samples (per sample of microorganism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - algae, bacteria, fungi, yeasts 40 - animal viruses, cell lines, hybridomas, plant cell cultures, plant viruses, plasmids, phages, seeds 70 <p>(d) Communication of information (Rule 7.6) 40</p>
<p>CHINA GENERAL MICROBIOLOGICAL CULTURE COLLECTION CENTER (CGMCC) China Committee for Culture Collection of Microorganisms P.O. Box 2714 Beijing, 100080 China (See <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 233 <i>et seq.</i>)</p>	<p>With the exception of pathogenic microorganisms of Risk Group I (Chinese classification):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bacteria - Actinomycetes - Yeasts - Filamentous fungi - Anaerobic microorganisms - Single cell algae - Mycoplasma - Viruses - Bacteriophages - Plasmids <p>At present, the CGMCC does not accept temporarily the following biological material for deposit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protozoa - Animal cell lines - Plant cell lines - Plant seed. <p>As a general rule, the CGMCC will accept only strains that can be placed in a culture under conditions technically feasible for the collection concerned and conserved, other than in continuous vegetative activity, without inducing significant changes in the characteristics. Exceptionally, the CGMCC may accept</p>	<p>(a) Storage (Rule 9.1) USD 500</p> <p>(b) Issue of a viability statement (Rule 10.2) 50</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (Rules 11.2 and 11.3) 50</p> <p>(d) Communication of information (Rule 7.6) 20</p> <p>Other currencies will be converted into US dollars according to the exchange rate of the Bank of China.</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>CHINA GENERAL MICROBIOLOGICAL CULTURE COLLECTION CENTER (CGMCC) (Continued)</p>	<p>than by active culture, but acceptance of such a deposit will have to be decided, and the relevant fee determined, on a case-by-case basis, after prior negotiation with the potential depositor.</p> <p>The CGMCC reserves the right to refuse a deposit of biological material under Article 5 of the Budapest Treaty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - which is restricted from import according to Chinese law; - whose conservation involves hazards deemed to be excessive. <p>The CGMCC also reserves the right to refuse an application which asks the CGMCC to supply biological material that is restricted from export according to Chinese law.</p>	
<p>COLECCIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE CULTIVOS TIPO (CECT) University of Valencia Edificio de Investigación Campus de Burjasot 46100 Burjasot (Valencia) Spain (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, p. 163, 1997, p. 240.)</p>	<p>Bacteria, including actinomycetes, which may be preserved, without any significant alteration of their properties, by freezing or freeze-drying, and which belong to a Risk Group lower than 2 according to the definition of the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP) 1984, <i>Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment</i> (HMSO, London, ISBN 0-11-883761-3).</p> <p>Filamentous fungi, including yeasts, with the exception of strains known to be human, plant and animal pathogens, which may be preserved by freezing or freeze-drying without any significant alteration of their properties.</p> <p>For the time being, the CECT does not accept the following biological material for deposit: anaerobic microorganisms (except <i>Clostridium</i>); algae and cyanobacteria; plasmids; embryos; protozoa; animal cell lines; plant cell lines; mycoplasma; plant seed; viruses; bacteriophages.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, the CECT reserves the right to reject or accept for deposit any material which, in the opinion of the Director, represents a risk that is either unacceptable or too difficult to handle.</p>	<p>(a) Storage of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - original deposits ESP 70,000 - new deposits 10,000 <p>(b) Issue of viability statement 10,000</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of samples 6,000</p> <p>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 6,000</p>
<p>COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL YEASTS (DBVPG) Department of Plant Biology Borgo 20 Giugno, 74 06122 Perugia Italy (See <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1997, p. 43)</p>	<p>Yeasts and yeast-like fungi, with the exception of those having properties that may be dangerous to human health.</p>	<p>(a) Storage ITL 1,000,000</p> <p>(b) Issue of viability statement 100,000</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of samples 200,000</p> <p>(d) Requesting authorization from competent authorities 40,000</p>
<p>COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CULTURES DE MICRO-ORGANISMES (CNCM) Institut Pasteur 28, rue du Dr Roux 75724 Paris Cedex 15 France (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1984, p. 240; 1989, p. 25; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1996, p. 43)</p>	<p>Animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas; bacteria (including actinomycetes), bacteria containing plasmids; filamentous fungi and yeasts, and viruses, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plant cells; - microorganisms whose manipulation 	<p>(a) Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bacteria, fungi and yeasts, lyophilized or lyophilizable FRF 4,000 - all other acceptable cultures case-by-case fee <p>(b) Furnishing of samples (except in specific cases) (plus ...)</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>COLLECTION NATIONALE DE CULTURES DE MICRO-ORGANISMES (CNCM) (Continued)</p>	<p>mation provided by the National Institutes of Health <i>Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant DNA Molecules and Laboratory Safety Monograph</i>;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - microorganisms liable to require viability testing that the CNCM is technically not able to carry out; - mixtures of undefined and/or unidentifiable microorganisms. <p>The CNCM reserves the possibility of refusing any cell culture which, according to the curator, involves an unacceptable risk or is not suitable, for technical reasons, for handling and any microorganism for security reasons: specific risks to human beings, animals, plants and the environment.</p> <p>In the eventuality of the deposit of cultures that are not or cannot be lyophilized, the CNCM must be consulted, prior to the transmittal of the microorganism, regarding the possibilities and conditions for acceptance of the samples; however, it is advisable to make this prior consultation in all cases.</p>	<p>(c) Issuance of a viability statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - requiring a viability test (except in specific cases) 700 - in other cases 120 <p>(d) Communication of information or issue of an attestation 250</p> <p>Fees are subject to Value Added Tax according to French provisions currently in force.</p>
<p>CULTURE COLLECTION OF ALGAE AND PROTOZOA (CCAP) INSTITUTE OF FRESHWATER ECOLOGY Windermere Laboratory Far Sawrey Ambleside, Cumbria LA22 0LP United Kingdom and DUNSTAFFNAGE MARINE LABORATORY P.O. Box 3 Oban, Argyll PA34 4AD United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, p. 239; 1986, p. 431; 1987, p. 175; 1990, p. 251.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Freshwater and terrestrial algae and freeliving protozoa (Institute of Freshwater Ecology); and (ii) marine algae, other than large seaweeds (Dunstaffnage Marine Laboratory). 	<p>(a) Storage in accordance with the Treaty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cryopreserved strains GBP 600 - other methods of maintenance fee to be decided on an individual basis <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged 50</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus actual cost of carriage) 40</p> <p>(d) Delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 20</p> <p>The fees are subject to Value Added Tax where applicable. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>
<p>CULTURE COLLECTION OF YEASTS (CCY) Institute of Chemistry Slovak Academy of Sciences Dúbravská cesta 9 842 38 Bratislava Slovakia (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, p. 211; 1993, p. 214.)</p>	<p>Yeasts which can be stored in liquid nitrogen or as active cultures without any substantial change in their properties.</p> <p>Yeasts whose storage can be accomplished by standard laboratory techniques without appreciable adapting during storage in liquid nitrogen or during storage on agar slant.</p>	<p>(a) Storage SKK 20,000</p> <p>(b) Viability statement 1,000</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of samples 1,200</p>
<p>CZECH COLLECTION OF MICROORGANISMS (CCM) Masaryk University ul. Tvrđéhoč. 14 602 00 Brno Czech Republic (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1992, pp. 211; 1993, p. 214; 1994, pp. 167 and 393.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes), filamentous fungi, yeast-like microorganisms, yeasts, accepted are those capable of long-term preservation without any substantial change of their initial properties, plasmids in a host.</p> <p>The CCM accepts for deposit only those bacteria, filamentous fungi, yeast-like microorganisms and yeasts which, pursuant to <i>Laboratory Biosafety Manual</i> (World Health Organization, Geneva, 1983), belong to hazard group I or II.</p>	<p>(a) Storage CZE 14,000</p> <p>(b) Viability statement 400</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of samples 1,000</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>CZECH COLLECTION OF MICROORGANISMS (CCM) (Continued)</p>	<p>Microorganisms having special requirements for cultivation which the CCM is not technically capable of carrying out, shall not be accepted.</p> <p>Cultures without scientific description as well as cultures which cannot be identified shall not be accepted.</p> <p>When depositing strains containing a plasmid, the CCM shall require information on the plasmid and its host strain in respect of their properties and classification. The CCM shall accept only plasmids belonging to group PI.</p>	
<p>DSMZ - DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH (DSMZ) Mascheroder Weg 1b D-38124 Braunschweig Germany (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 220 and 222; 1988, p. 139; 1990, pp. 71 and 249; 1991, p. 108; 1994, p. 68; 1996, p. 161.)</p>	<p>Bacteria, including bacteria containing plasmids, fungi, including yeasts, bacteriophages, plasmids, plant viruses, plant cell cultures, human and animal cell cultures, murine embryos.</p> <p>The DSMZ accepts for deposit only those microorganisms which, pursuant to the notices of the <i>Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie</i> (German trade association of the chemical industry) on "<i>Sichere Biotechnologie, Eingruppierung biologischer Agenzien</i>" ("Safe biotechnology, classification of biological agents") (bacteria B006, fungi B007, viruses B004, cell cultures B009) or Directive 93/88 EEC on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work (OJ No. L268/71, dated 29.10.1993), belong to hazard group I or 2. An English translation of the texts is also available. If the relevant group is not known, information can be obtained from the DSMZ.</p> <p>Genetically manipulated organisms and isolated DNA must be processable as Group I organisms in accordance with safety levels 1 or 2 of the "Gesetz zur Regelung von Fragen der Gentechnik" (genetic engineering act) (<i>BGBI</i>, pp. 2067-2083, dated 21.12.1993) or in accordance with Directive 90/219/EEC on the contained use of genetically modified microorganisms (OJ No. L117, dated 8.5.1990).</p> <p>Plant viruses which cannot multiply through mechanical infection of plants cannot be accepted for deposit.</p> <p>Plant cell cultures can only be deposited in the form of callus or suspension cultures with non-differentiated growth. The material for deposit must be free from contamination by foreign organisms.</p> <p>Animal and human cell cultures cannot be accepted for deposit if they are contaminated with viruses of other foreign organisms (particularly mycoplasma). Please note that the DSMZ requires about two weeks for carrying out the necessary check for mycoplasma contamination.</p> <p>Before preservation of the embryos by the depositor and subsequent dispatch to the DSMZ information concerning the method to be used must be obtained from the DSMZ.</p> <p>The DSMZ reserves the right to refuse to accept for deposit material which in its view represents an unacceptable hazard or which it</p>	<p><i>I. Bacteria, fungi, bacteriophages, plasmids, plant viruses</i></p> <p>(a) Storage DEM 1.150 - conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 1.150 - prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 40</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement - where a viability test is also requested 130 - on the basis of the last viability test 60</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample 130</p> <p>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 60</p> <p>(e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 60</p> <p><i>II. Plant cell cultures</i></p> <p>(a) Storage 2.500 - conversion of a deposit made outside the Budapest Treaty into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 2.500 - prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 80</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement - where a viability test is also requested 200 - on the basis of the last validity test 60</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus current freight costs) 200</p> <p>(d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 60</p> <p>(e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 60</p> <p><i>III. Human and animal cell cultures, murine embryos</i></p> <p>(a) Storage 2.400 - conversion of a deposit</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>DSMZ – DEUTSCHE SAMMLUNG VON MIKROORGANISMEN UND ZELLKULTUREN GmbH (DSMZ) (Continued)</p>	<p>In all instances, it must be possible to preserve the deposited material by lyophilization or storage in liquid nitrogen or by some other method of long-term preservation without significant change.</p>	<p>Treating into a deposit according to the Budapest Treaty 2,400</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prolongation of the duration of the storage over the one provided by Rule 9, per year 80 (b) Issuance of a viability statement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where a viability test is also requested 200 - on the basis of the last validity test 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus current freight costs) 200 (d) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 60 (e) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 60 <p>As a general rule, the fees under points (a), (b), (d) and (e) (service provided within Germany) are subject to VAT which is also payable where samples are furnished to requesting parties in Germany. Turnover tax must also be charged on EC orders not quoting a VAT registration number. A processing fee of DEM 40 to cover bank charges is payable on all foreign invoices.</p>
<p>EUROPEAN COLLECTION OF CELL CULTURES (ECACC) Vaccine Research and Production Laboratory Public Health Laboratory Service Centre for Applied Microbiology and Research Porton Down Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 0JG United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1984, p. 271; 1985, pp. 163 and 299; 1987, p. 147; 1990, p. 373; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 425; 1996, p. 147.)</p>	<p>Bacteria, pathogenic yeasts and fungi, pathogenic protozoa, animal cell cultures, including human cell lines, genetically modified cell lines and hybridomas that can be preserved without significant change to or loss of their properties by freezing and long-term storage; viruses capable of assay in tissue culture; plant cell suspension cultures; eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA as naked DNA or cloned in a host organism.</p> <p>Organisms up to and including ACDP* Category 3 and ACGM** Category 3 are accepted for deposit. The type of viruses accepted for deposit includes ACDP Category 4.</p> <p>The ECACC reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which in the opinion of the Curator presents an unacceptable risk or is technically unsuitable to handle. The ECACC will accept organisms which do not significantly change after long-term liquid nitrogen freezing or freeze drying. A statement regarding potential pathogenicity and storage conditions is required when a deposit is made.</p> <p>* Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens: <i>Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment</i>, ISBN 0-11-883761-3. HMSO, London. ** Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation. HSE Note 7. HMSO, London.</p>	<p><i>I. Cell lines, pathogenic yeasts and fungi, pathogenic protozoa, plant cell suspension cultures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Storage GBP 750 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 80 <p><i>II. Viruses</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Storage 850 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 150 (c) Furnishing of a sample 100 <p><i>III. Eukaryotic and viral recombinant DNA either as naked DNA or cloned into a host organism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Storage 400 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 80 <p><i>IV. Bacteria</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Storage 500 (b) Issuance of a viability statement 60 (c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of carriage) 80 <p>The fees, plus Value Added Tax where applicable, are payable to the Public Health Laboratory Service Board. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>INTERNATIONAL MYCOLOGICAL INSTITUTE (IMI) Bakeham Lane Englefield Green Egham, Surrey TW20 9TY United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1983, p. 83; 1989, pp. 51 and 171; 1992, p. 53.)</p>	<p>Fungal isolates (including yeasts) and bacteria (including actinomycetes), other than known human and animal pathogens that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by methods of preservation in use. Organisms up to and including ACDP Category 2* deposits are accepted by the Collection.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, IMI reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which in the opinion of the Curator presents an unacceptable risk or is technically unsuitable to handle. IMI will accept organisms which do not significantly change after long-term nitrogen freezing or freeze-drying. A statement regarding potential pathogenicity and storage conditions is required when a deposit is made.</p> <p>* Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens: <i>Categorisation of Pathogens according to Hazard and Categories of Containment</i>. ISBN 0-11-883761-3, HMSO, London.</p>	<p>(a) Storage of each isolate of microorganism GBP 575</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement in those cases in which, in accordance with Rule 10.2, a fee may be charged 75</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 45</p> <p>(d) Delivering an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 15</p> <p>Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>
<p>KOREAN CELL LINE RESEARCH FOUNDATION (KCLRF) Cancer Research Institute Seoul National University College of Medicine 28 Yungon-dong, Chongno-gu Seoul 110-799 Republic of Korea (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1993, p. 212.)</p>	<p>Cell lines (animal, plant and hybridomas), with the exception of:</p> <p>(a) cell lines having properties which are or may be hazardous to health or the environment;</p> <p>(b) cell lines which need special requirements for experiment.</p>	<p>(a) Storage - original deposit KRW 600,000 - new deposit 50,000</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement - if the depositor requiring a viability statement has also requested a viability test 20,000 - in other cases 10,000</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample 50,000</p> <p>(d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2 10,000</p> <p>(e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 10,000</p>
<p>KOREA RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF BIOSCIENCE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY (KRIBB) 52, Oun-dong Yusong-Ku Taejon 305-333 Republic of Korea (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1990, p. 135; 1991, p. 219; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 298.)</p>	<p>Algae, bacteria (including actinomycetes), bacteria containing plasmids, bacteriophages, cell cultures (including hybridoma lines), fungi (including yeasts), protozoa and animal and plant viruses, EXCEPT:</p> <p>(a) microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to health or the environment;</p> <p>(b) microorganisms which need the special containment required for experiments.</p>	<p>(a) Storage: - original deposit KRW 600,000 - new deposit 50,000</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement - if the depositor requiring a viability statement has also requested a viability test 20,000 - in other cases 10,000</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample 50,000</p> <p>(d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2 10,000</p> <p>(e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 10,000</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>KOREAN CULTURE CENTER OF MICROORGANISMS (KCCM) College of Engineering Yonsei University Sodaemun-gu Seoul 120-749 Republic of Korea (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1990, p. 135.)</p>	<p>Bacteria, actinomycetes, fungi, yeasts, plasmids, bacteria containing plasmids, viruses, bacteriophages. EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hybridomas, plant tissue cultures, rickettsiae; - microorganisms liable to require viability testing that the KCCM is technically not able to carry out; - mixtures of undefined and/or unidentifiable microorganisms. <p>The KCCM reserves the right to refuse any microorganism for security reasons: specific risks to human beings, animals, plants and the environment. In cases where a microorganism cannot be lyophilized, the KCCM must be consulted in advance about the conditions for acceptance.</p>	<p>(a) Storage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - original deposit KRW 600,000 - new deposit 50,000 <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the depositor requiring a viability statement has also requested a viability test 20,000 - in other cases 10,000 <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample (plus cost of transport) 50,000</p> <p>(d) Issuance of an attestation under Rule 8.2 10,000</p> <p>(e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 10,000</p>
<p>MICROBIAL STRAIN COLLECTION OF LATVIA (MSCL) University of Latvia, Faculty of Biology blvd. Kronvalda 4 RIGA LV-1586 LATVIA (See <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1997, p. 190.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes), microscopic fungi (including yeasts) and plasmids in a host that can be preserved without significant changes to their properties by freeze-drying or during storage on slant agar slope.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Latvian Lats (Ls)</p> <p>(a) Storage 300</p> <p>(b) Issuance of viability statement 30</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of samples 30</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(plus cost of transport)</p>
<p>NATIONAL BANK FOR INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS AND CELL CULTURES (NBIMCC) 125, Tsarigradskochaussee Blvd. Block 2 1113 Sofia Bulgaria (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 363; 1993, p. 167; 1995, p. 43)</p>	<p>Bacteria, actinomycetes, microscopic fungi, yeasts, animal cell lines, animal and plant viruses, microorganisms containing plasmids.</p>	<p>The deposit of a microorganism in connection with the filing of an application for an authorship certificate is free of charge.</p> <p>The deposit of a microorganism in connection with the filing of a patent application is subject to the following fees:</p> <p>(a) For the initial deposit and 30 years' storage BGL 1,000</p> <p>(b) Upon prolongation of the deposit for each additional five-year period 150</p> <p>(c) For the furnishing of a sample of a deposited strain of microorganism 100</p>
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS (NCAIM) Department of Microbiology and Biotechnology University of Horticulture and the Food Industry Somlói út 14-16 H-1118 Budapest Hungary (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1986, pp. 203 and 432; 1993, p. 83.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including <i>Streptomyces</i>) except obligate human pathogenic species (e.g., <i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>, <i>Mycobacterium leprae</i>, <i>Yersinia pestis</i>, etc.).</p> <p>Fungi, including yeasts and molds, except some pathogens (<i>Blastomyces</i>, <i>Coccidioides</i>, <i>Histoplasma</i>, etc.), as well as certain basidiomycetous and plant pathogenic fungi which cannot be preserved reliably.</p> <p>Apart from the above-mentioned, the following may not, at present, be accepted for deposit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - viruses, phages, rickettsiae, - algae, protozoa, - cell lines, hybridomas. 	<p>(a) Storage of the microorganisms in accordance with Rule 9.1 HUF 24,000</p> <p>(b) Issuance of an attestation in accordance with Rule 8.2 1,000</p> <p>(c) Issuance of a viability statement, except in the cases provided for under Rule 10.2(e) 3,000</p> <p>(d) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus cost of transport) 4,000</p>
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FOOD BACTERIA (NCFB)* AFRC Institute of Food Research Reading Laboratory Earley Gate Whiteknights Road Reading, Berkshire RG6 2EF United Kingdom (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1990, p. 55; 1994, p. 203; 1997, p. 212.)</p>		

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTION OF FOOD BACTERIA (NCFB)* (Continued)</p> <p>* The status of international depository authority of the National Collection of Food Bacteria (NCFB) terminated on June 5, 1997 (see <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1997, p. 212.)</p>		
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTION OF TYPE CULTURES (NCTC)</p> <p>Central Public Health Laboratory 61 Colindale Avenue London NW9 5HT United Kingdom</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 219 and 220; 1996, p. 117.)</p>	<p>Bacteria that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying and which are pathogenic to man and/or animals.</p>	<p>(a) Storage of microorganisms (per strain) GBP 450</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement (per statement) 60</p> <p>(c) Furnishing a sample under Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (per ampoule) (plus carriage) 45</p> <p>(d) 30-year Declaration for already deposited collection strains (per declaration) 50</p> <p>Item (a) refers to Hazard Group 2 (fees for Hazard Group 3 increase by 50%). For items (c) and (d) the fees are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate where appropriate. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTION OF YEAST CULTURES (NCYC)</p> <p>AFRC Institute of Food Research Norwich Laboratory Colney Lane Norwich NR4 7UA United Kingdom</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 24 and 26; 1988, p. 265; 1990, p. 25.)</p>	<p>Yeasts other than known pathogens that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by freeze-drying or, exceptionally, in active culture.</p>	<p>(a) Storage GBP 350</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 50</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus cost for postage and packing for destinations outside the United Kingdom) 30</p> <p>Fees paid within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL AND MARINE BACTERIA LIMITED (NCIMB)</p> <p>23 St. Machar Drive Aberdeen AB2 1RY Scotland United Kingdom</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1982, pp. 121, 122 and 275; 1985, p. 25; 1986, p. 371; 1988, pp. 39 and 293; 1989, p. 24; 1990, p. 25; 1991, p. 108; <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i>, 1995, p. 204.)</p>	<p>(a) Bacteria, including actinomycetes, that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by freeze-drying (lyophilization), and which are allocated to a hazard group no higher than Group 2 as defined by the UK Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens (ACDP).</p> <p>(b) Plasmids, including recombinants, either</p> <p>(i) cloned into a bacterial or actinomycete host, or</p> <p>(ii) as naked DNA preparations.</p> <p>As regards (i), above, the hazard category of the host with or without its plasmid must be no higher than ACDP Group 2.</p> <p>As regards (ii), above, the phenotypic markers of the plasmid must be capable of expression in a bacterial or actinomycete host and must be readily detectable. In all cases,</p>	<p>(a) Storage GBP 450</p> <p>(b) Issuance of a viability statement, where a fee may be charged 60</p> <p>(c) Furnishing of a sample in accordance with Rule 11.2 or 11.3 (plus actual cost of carriage) 45</p> <p>Where statutory provisions require NCIMB to obtain a license or certificate prior to accepting a deposit of seeds, the actual cost of obtaining any such license or certificate will be charged to the depositor.</p> <p>The fees are payable to the National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited. Charges paid by individuals or organizations within the United Kingdom are subject to Value Added Tax at the current rate for carriage charges only. For details concerning the Value Added Tax liability, see <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 203.</p>

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>NATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF INDUSTRIAL AND MARINE BACTERIA LIMITED (NCIMB) (Continued)</p>	<p>UK Advisory Committee on Genetic Manipulation (ACGM) and the properties of the deposited material must not be changed significantly by liquid nitrogen freezing or freeze-drying.</p> <p>(c) Bacteriophages that have a hazard rating and containment requirements no greater than those cited in (a) or (b), above, and which can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by lyophilization.</p> <p>(d) Yeasts (including those containing plasmids) that can be preserved without significant change to their properties by liquid nitrogen freezing or by freeze-drying, that are allocated to a hazard group no higher than ACDP Group 2, and which require physical containment no higher than level II ACGM.</p> <p>(e) Seeds that can be dried to a low moisture content and/or stored at low temperatures without excessive impairment of germination potential. The right is reserved to refuse the deposit of seeds where dormancy is exceptionally difficult to break.</p> <p>The acceptance of seeds by NCIMB and the furnishing of samples thereof are subject at all times to the provisions of the Plant Health (Great Britain) Order 1987, including any future amendments or revisions of that Order.</p> <p>NCIMB must be notified in advance of all intended deposits of seeds so that it may ensure that all relevant regulations are complied with. Any seeds received without prior notification may be destroyed immediately.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the foregoing, NCIMB reserves the right to refuse to accept any material for deposit which, in the opinion of the Curator, presents an unacceptable hazard or is technically too difficult to handle.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances, NCIMB may accept deposits which can only be maintained in active culture, but acceptance of such deposits, and relevant fees, must be decided on an individual basis by prior negotiation with the prospective depositor.</p>	
<p>NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BIOSCIENCE AND HUMAN-TECHNOLOGY (NIBH)</p> <p>Agency of Industrial Science and Technology Ministry of International Trade and Industry 1-3, Higashi 1-chome Tsukuba-shi Ibaraki-ken 305 Japan</p> <p>(See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1981, pp. 120 and 122; 1984, p. 114; 1987, p. 331; 1988, p. 139; 1989, pp. 51 and 172; 1993, pp. 27 and 83; 1994, p. 67; 1997, p. 89.)</p>	<p>Fungi, yeasts, bacteria, actinomycetes, animal cell cultures and plant cell cultures, EXCEPT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - microorganisms having properties which are or may be dangerous to human health or the environment; - microorganisms which require the physical containment level P3 or P4 for experiments, as described in the <i>Prime Minister's Guidelines for Recombinant DNA Experiments of 1986</i>. 	<p>(a) Storage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - original deposit JPY 230,000 - new deposit 17,000 <p>(b) Attestation referred to in Rule 8.2 2,300</p> <p>(c) Issuance of a viability statement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the depositor, when requesting the issuance of a viability statement, also requests a viability test 11,000 - other cases 2,300 <p>(d) Furnishing of a sample 12,000¹</p> <p>(e) Communication of information under Rule 7.6 2,300</p> <p>Fees are expressed net of Value Added Tax according to Japanese provisions currently in force.</p> <p>¹ When furnishing a sample to a foreign institution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an additional 40,000 yen per package corresponding to the cost of a special container are payable for animal cell cultures; - an additional 300 yen per package corresponding to the cost of a special container are payable for other microorganisms.

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITORY AUTHORITY	KINDS OF MICROORGANISMS THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED	FEES
<p>RUSSIAN COLLECTION OF MICROORGANISMS (VKM) Prospekt Naouki No. 5 142292 Puchino (Moscow Region) Russian Federation (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 249; 1992, p. 276; 1994, p. 317.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and microscopic fungi (including yeasts), also if they are carriers of recombinant DNA, are accepted for deposit, to the exclusion of microorganisms that cause disease in man and animals and microorganisms that have a toxicogenic effect on plants or require them to be quarantined.</p>	<p>(a) Storage USD 300 (b) Issuance of viability statements 50 (c) Furnishing of samples 50 The above amounts do not include mailing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost.</p>
<p>RUSSIAN NATIONAL COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL MICROORGANISMS (VKPM) GNII GENETIKA Dorozhny proezd. 1 Moscow 113545 Russian Federation (See <i>Industrial Property</i>, 1987, p. 248; 1992, p. 276; 1994, p. 276.)</p>	<p>Bacteria (including actinomycetes) and microscopic fungi (including yeasts) for essentially industrial and non-medical purposes are accepted for deposit, to the exclusion of microorganisms that cause disease in man and animals and microorganisms that have a toxicogenic effect on plants or require them to be quarantined.</p>	<p>(a) Storage USD 300 (b) Issuance of viability statements 50 (c) Furnishing of samples 50 The above amounts do not include mailing charges, which are invoiced separately at cost.</p>

II. CONTRACTING PARTIES OF TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

1. Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

WIPO Convention (1967), amended in 1979

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Albania.....	June 30, 1992.....	P	B
Algeria.....	April 16, 1975.....	P	B
Andorra.....	October 28, 1994.....	-	-
Angola.....	April 15, 1985.....	-	-
Argentina.....	October 8, 1980.....	P	B
Armenia.....	April 22, 1993.....	P	-
Australia.....	August 10, 1972.....	P	B
Austria.....	August 11, 1973.....	P	B
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995.....	P	-
Bahamas.....	January 4, 1977.....	P	B
Bahrain.....	June 22, 1995.....	P	B
Bangladesh.....	May 11, 1985.....	P	-
Barbados.....	October 5, 1979.....	P	B
Belarus.....	April 26, 1970.....	P	B
Belgium.....	January 31, 1975.....	P	B
Benin.....	March 9, 1975.....	P	B
Bhutan.....	March 16, 1994.....	-	-
Bolivia.....	July 6, 1993.....	P	B
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 1, 1992.....	P	B
Botswana.....	April 15, 1998.....	P	B
Brazil.....	March 20, 1975.....	P	B
Brunei Darussalam.....	April 21, 1994.....	-	-
Bulgaria.....	May 19, 1970.....	P	B
Burkina Faso.....	August 23, 1975.....	P	B
Burundi.....	March 30, 1977.....	P	-
Cambodia.....	July 25, 1995.....	-	-
Cameroon.....	November 3, 1973.....	P	B
Canada.....	June 26, 1970.....	P	B
Cape Verde.....	July 7, 1997.....	-	B
Central African Republic.....	August 23, 1978.....	P	B
Chad.....	September 26, 1970.....	P	B
Chile.....	June 25, 1975.....	P	B
China.....	June 3, 1980.....	P	B
Colombia.....	May 4, 1980.....	P	B
Congo.....	December 2, 1975.....	P	B
Costa Rica.....	June 10, 1981.....	P	B
Côte d'Ivoire.....	May 1, 1974.....	P	B
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991.....	P	B
Cuba.....	March 27, 1975.....	P	B
Cyprus.....	October 26, 1984.....	P	B
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993.....	P	B
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	August 17, 1974.....	P	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	January 28, 1975.....	P	B
Denmark.....	April 26, 1970.....	P	B
Ecuador.....	May 22, 1988.....	-	B
Egypt.....	April 21, 1975.....	P	B
El Salvador.....	September 18, 1979.....	P	B
Equatorial Guinea.....	June 26, 1997.....	P	B
Eritrea.....	February 20, 1997.....	-	-
Estonia.....	February 5, 1994.....	P	B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹
Ethiopia	February 19, 1998	- -
Fiji	March 11, 1972	- B
Finland	September 8, 1970	P B
France	October 18, 1974	P B
Gabon	June 6, 1975	P B
Gambia	December 10, 1980	P B
Georgia	December 25, 1991	P B
Germany	September 19, 1970	P B
Ghana	June 12, 1976	P B
Greece	March 4, 1976	P B
Guatemala	April 30, 1983	- B
Guinea	November 13, 1980	P B
Guinea-Bissau	June 28, 1988	P B
Guyana	October 25, 1994	P B
Haiti	November 2, 1983	P B
Holy See	April 20, 1975	P B
Honduras	November 15, 1983	P B
Hungary	April 26, 1970	P B
Iceland	September 13, 1986	P B
India	May 1, 1975	- B
Indonesia	December 18, 1979	P B
Iraq	January 21, 1976	P -
Ireland	April 26, 1970	P B
Israel	April 26, 1970	P B
Italy	April 20, 1977	P B
Jamaica	December 25, 1978	- B
Japan	April 20, 1975	P B
Jordan	July 12, 1972	P -
Kazakhstan	December 25, 1991	P -
Kenya	October 5, 1971	P B
Kyrgyzstan	December 25, 1991	P -
Laos	January 17, 1995	- -
Latvia	January 21, 1993	P B
Lebanon	December 30, 1986	P B
Lesotho	November 18, 1986	P B
Liberia	March 8, 1989	P B
Libya	September 28, 1976	P B
Liechtenstein	May 21, 1972	P B
Lithuania	April 30, 1992	P B
Luxembourg	March 19, 1975	P B
Madagascar	December 22, 1989	P B
Malawi	June 11, 1970	P B
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	P B
Mali	August 14, 1982	P B
Malta	December 7, 1977	P B
Mauritania	September 17, 1976	P B
Mauritius	September 21, 1976	P B
Mexico	June 14, 1975	P B
Monaco	March 3, 1975	P B
Mongolia	February 28, 1979	P B
Morocco	July 27, 1971	P B
Mozambique	December 23, 1996	- -
Namibia	December 23, 1991	- B
Nepal	February 4, 1997	- -
Netherlands	January 9, 1975	P B
New Zealand	June 20, 1984	P B
Nicaragua	May 5, 1985	P -
Niger	May 18, 1975	P B
Nigeria	April 9, 1995	P B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Oman	February 19, 1997	-	-
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	-	B
Panama	September 17, 1983	P	B
Papua New Guinea	July 10, 1997	-	-
Paraguay	June 20, 1987	P	B
Peru	September 4, 1980	P	B
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	B
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B
Qatar	September 3, 1976	-	-
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P	B
Republic of Moldova	December 25, 1991	P	B
Romania	April 26, 1970	P	B
Russian Federation	April 26, 1970 ²	P	B
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P	B
Saint Kitts and Nevis	November 16, 1995	P	B
Saint Lucia	August 21, 1993	P	B
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	August 29, 1995	P	B
Samoa	October 11, 1997	-	-
San Marino	June 26, 1991	P	-
Saudi Arabia	May 22, 1982	-	-
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sierra Leone	May 18, 1986	P	-
Singapore	December 10, 1990	P	-
Slovakia	January 1, 1993	P	B
Slovenia	June 25, 1991	P	B
Somalia	November 18, 1982	-	-
South Africa	March 23, 1975	P	B
Spain	April 26, 1970	P	B
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	P	B
Sudan	February 15, 1974	P	-
Suriname	November 25, 1975	P	B
Swaziland	August 18, 1988	P	-
Sweden	April 26, 1970	P	B
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Tajikistan	December 25, 1991	P	-
Thailand	December 25, 1989	-	B
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	P	B
Togo	April 28, 1975	P	B
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	P	B
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	P	B
Turkey	May 12, 1976	P	B
Turkmenistan	December 25, 1991	P	-
Uganda	October 18, 1973	P	-
Ukraine	April 26, 1970	P	B
United Arab Emirates	September 24, 1974	P	-
United Kingdom	April 26, 1970	P	B
United Republic of Tanzania	December 30, 1983	P	B
United States of America	August 25, 1970	P	B
Uruguay	December 21, 1979	P	B
Uzbekistan	December 25, 1991	P	-
Venezuela	November 23, 1984	P	B
Viet Nam	July 2, 1976	P	-
Yemen	March 29, 1979	-	-
Yugoslavia	October 11, 1973	P	B
Zambia	May 14, 1977	P	B
Zimbabwe	December 29, 1981	P	B

(Total: 167 States)

¹ "P" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), founded by the Paris Convention

2. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

Paris Convention (1883), revised at Brussels (1900), Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934), Lisbon (1958) and Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979

(Paris Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Albania.....	October 4, 1995	Stockholm: October 4, 1995
Algeria.....	March 1, 1966	Stockholm: April 20, 1975 ²
Argentina.....	February 10, 1967	Lisbon: February 10, 1967
Armenia.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: October 8, 1980
Australia.....	October 10, 1925	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Austria.....	January 1, 1909	Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: September 27, 1975
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995	Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: August 25, 1972
Bahamas.....	July 10, 1973	Stockholm: August 18, 1973
Bahrain.....	October 29, 1997	Stockholm: December 25, 1995
Bangladesh.....	March 3, 1991	Lisbon: July 10, 1973
Barbados.....	March 12, 1985	Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: March 10, 1977
Belarus.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: October 29, 1997
Belgium.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: March 3, 1991 ²
Benin.....	January 10, 1967	Stockholm: March 12, 1985
Bolivia.....	November 4, 1993	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 1, 1992	Stockholm: February 12, 1975
Botswana.....	April 15, 1998	Stockholm: March 12, 1975
Brazil.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: November 4, 1993
Bulgaria.....	June 13, 1921	Stockholm: March 1, 1992
Burkina Faso.....	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: April 15, 1998
Burundi.....	September 3, 1977	Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: November 24, 1992
Cameroon.....	May 10, 1964	Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: March 24, 1975 ²
Canada.....	June 12, 1925	Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: May 19 or 27, 1970 ³
Central African Republic.....	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: May 27, 1970
Chad.....	November 19, 1963	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Chile.....	June 14, 1991	Stockholm: September 3, 1977
China ⁴	March 19, 1985	Stockholm: April 20, 1975
Colombia.....	September 3, 1996	Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: May 26, 1996
Congo.....	September 2, 1963	Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: July 7, 1970
Costa Rica.....	October 31, 1995	Stockholm: September 5, 1978
Côte d'Ivoire.....	October 23, 1963	Stockholm: September 26, 1970
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	Stockholm: June 14, 1991
Cuba.....	November 17, 1904	Stockholm: March 19, 1985 ²
Cyprus.....	January 17, 1966	Stockholm: September 3, 1996
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: December 5, 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	June 10, 1980	Stockholm: October 31, 1995
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	January 31, 1975	Stockholm: May 4, 1974
Denmark ⁵	October 1, 1894	Stockholm: October 8, 1991
Dominican Republic.....	July 11, 1890	Stockholm: April 8, 1975 ²
Egypt.....	July 1, 1951	Stockholm: April 3, 1984
El Salvador.....	February 19, 1994	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Equatorial Guinea.....	June 26, 1997	Stockholm: June 10, 1980
Estonia.....	August 24, 1994 ⁶	Stockholm: January 31, 1975
Finland.....	September 20, 1921	Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³
France ⁷	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Gabon.....	February 29, 1964	The Hague: April 6, 1951
Gambia.....	January 21, 1992	Stockholm: March 6, 1975 ²
Georgia.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: February 19, 1994
Germany.....	May 1, 1903	Stockholm: June 26, 1997
Ghana.....	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: August 24, 1994
Greece.....	October 2, 1924	Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: October 21, 1975
Guinea.....	February 5, 1982	Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: September 15, 1970
		Stockholm: August 12, 1975
		Stockholm: June 10, 1975
		Stockholm: January 21, 1992
		Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
		Stockholm: September 19, 1970
		Stockholm: September 28, 1976
		Stockholm: July 15, 1976
		Stockholm: February 5, 1982

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Honduras.....	February 4, 1994	Stockholm: February 4, 1994
Hungary.....	January 1, 1909	Stockholm, Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
Iceland.....	May 5, 1962	Stockholm, Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: April 9, 1995 Articles 13 to 30: December 28, 1984
Indonesia.....	December 24, 1950	Stockholm, Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: September 5, 1997 Articles 13 to 30: December 20, 1979 ²
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	December 16, 1959	Lisbon: January 4, 1962
Iraq.....	January 24, 1976	Stockholm: January 24, 1976 ²
Ireland.....	December 4, 1925	Stockholm, Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Israel.....	March 24, 1950	Stockholm, Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Italy.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Japan.....	July 15, 1899	Stockholm, Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: October 1, 1975 Articles 13 to 30: April 24, 1975
Jordan.....	July 17, 1972	Stockholm: July 17, 1972
Kazakhstan.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Kenya.....	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 26, 1971
Kyrgyzstan.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Latvia.....	September 7, 1993 ⁸	Stockholm: September 7, 1993
Lebanon.....	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947 Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1986 ² September 28, 1989 ²
Lesotho.....	September 28, 1989	Stockholm: August 27, 1994
Liberia.....	August 27, 1994	Stockholm: August 27, 1994
Libya.....	September 28, 1976	Stockholm: September 28, 1976 ²
Liechtenstein.....	July 14, 1933	Stockholm: May 25, 1972
Lithuania.....	May 22, 1994	Stockholm: May 22, 1994
Luxembourg.....	June 30, 1922	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Madagascar.....	December 21, 1963	Stockholm: April 10, 1972
Malawi.....	July 6, 1964	Stockholm: June 25, 1970
Malaysia.....	January 1, 1989	Stockholm: January 1, 1989
Mali.....	March 1, 1983	Stockholm: March 1, 1983
Malta.....	October 20, 1967	Lisbon: October 20, 1967 Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: December 12, 1977 ² September 21, 1976
Mauritania.....	April 11, 1965	Stockholm: September 24, 1976
Mauritius.....	September 24, 1976	Stockholm: September 24, 1976
Mexico.....	September 7, 1903	Stockholm: July 26, 1976
Monaco.....	April 29, 1956	Stockholm: October 4, 1975
Mongolia.....	April 21, 1985	Stockholm: April 21, 1985 ²
Morocco.....	July 30, 1917	Stockholm: August 6, 1971
Netherlands ⁹	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: January 10, 1975
New Zealand ¹⁰	July 29, 1931	London: July 14, 1946 Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: June 20, 1984 July 3, 1996 ²
Nicaragua.....	July 3, 1996	Stockholm: July 3, 1996 ²
Niger.....	July 5, 1964	Stockholm: March 6, 1975
Nigeria.....	September 2, 1963	Lisbon: September 2, 1963
Norway.....	July 1, 1885	Stockholm: June 13, 1974
Panama.....	October 19, 1996	Stockholm: October 19, 1996
Paraguay.....	May 28, 1994	Stockholm: May 28, 1994
Peru.....	April 11, 1995	Stockholm: April 11, 1995
Philippines.....	September 27, 1965	Lisbon: September 27, 1965 Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 13 to 30: July 16, 1980 March 24, 1975
Poland.....	November 10, 1919	Stockholm: March 24, 1975
Portugal.....	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Republic of Korea.....	May 4, 1980	Stockholm: May 4, 1980
Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Romania.....	October 6, 1920	Stockholm, Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ²
Russian Federation.....	July 1, 1965 ¹¹	Stockholm, Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ^{3,11} Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970 ^{2,11}
Rwanda.....	March 1, 1984	Stockholm: March 1, 1984
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	April 9, 1995	Stockholm: April 9, 1995
Saint Lucia.....	June 9, 1995	Stockholm: June 9, 1995 ²
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	August 29, 1995	Stockholm: August 29, 1995
San Marino.....	March 4, 1960	Stockholm: June 26, 1991
Senegal.....	December 21, 1963	Stockholm, Stockholm, Stockholm: Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³ Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Spain	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 14, 1972
Sri Lanka	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 23, 1978
Sudan	April 16, 1984	Stockholm: April 16, 1984
Suriname	November 25, 1975	Stockholm: November 25, 1975
Swaziland	May 12, 1991	Stockholm: May 12, 1991
Sweden	July 1, 1885	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: October 9, 1970
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Switzerland	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
Syria	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947
Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	September 8, 1991	Stockholm: September 8, 1991
Togo	September 10, 1967	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	August 1, 1964	Stockholm: August 16, 1988
Tunisia	July 7, 1884	Stockholm: April 12, 1976 ²
Turkey	October 10, 1925	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: February 1, 1995
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 16, 1976
Turkmenistan.....	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Uganda	June 14, 1965	Stockholm: October 20, 1973
Ukraine	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
United Arab Emirates.....	September 19, 1996	Stockholm: September 19, 1996
United Kingdom ¹²	July 7, 1884	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: April 26 or May 19, 1970 ³
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: April 26, 1970
United Republic of Tanzania	June 16, 1963	Lisbon: June 16, 1963
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: December 30, 1983
United States of America ¹³	May 30, 1887	Stockholm, Articles 1 to 12: August 25, 1973
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: September 5, 1970
Uruguay	March 18, 1967	Stockholm: December 28, 1979
Uzbekistan	December 25, 1991	Stockholm: December 25, 1991 ²
Venezuela	September 12, 1995	Stockholm: September 12, 1995
Viet Nam	March 8, 1949	Stockholm: July 2, 1976 ²
Yugoslavia	February 26, 1921	Stockholm: October 16, 1973
Zambia	April 6, 1965	Lisbon: April 6, 1965
		Stockholm, Articles 13 to 30: May 14, 1977
Zimbabwe	April 18, 1980	Stockholm: December 30, 1981

(Total: 144 States)

¹ "Stockholm" means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Lisbon" means the Paris Convention as revised at Lisbon on October 31, 1958 (Lisbon Act); "London" means the Paris Convention as revised at London on June 2, 1934 (London Act); "The Hague" means the Paris Convention as revised at The Hague on November 6, 1925 (Hague Act).

² With the declaration provided for in Article 28(2) of the Stockholm Act relating to the International Court of Justice.

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁴ The Stockholm Act applies also to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from July 1, 1997.

⁵ Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from August 6, 1971.

⁶ Estonia acceded to the Paris Convention (Washington Act, 1911) with effect from February 12, 1924. It lost its independence on August 6, 1940, and regained it on August 20, 1991.

⁷ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁸ Latvia acceded to the Paris Convention (Washington Act, 1911) with effect from August 20, 1925. It lost its independence on July 21, 1940, and regained it on August 21, 1991.

⁹ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

¹⁰ The accession of New Zealand to the Stockholm Act, with the exception of Articles 1 to 12, extends to the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau.

¹¹ Date of adherence of the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

¹² The United Kingdom extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Isle of Man with effect from October 20, 1983.

3. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

Berne Convention (1886), completed at Paris (1896), revised at Berlin (1908),
completed at Berne (1914), revised at Rome (1928), at Brussels (1948),
at Stockholm (1967) and at Paris (1971), and amended in 1979

(Berne Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Albania.....	March 6, 1994	Paris: March 6, 1994
Algeria.....	April 19, 1998	Paris: April 19, 1998 ²
Argentina.....	June 10, 1967	Brussels: June 10, 1967
Australia.....	April 14, 1928	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: October 8, 1980
Austria.....	October 1, 1920	Paris: March 1, 1978
Bahamas.....	July 10, 1973	Paris: August 21, 1982
Bahrain.....	March 2, 1997	Brussels: July 10, 1973
Barbados.....	July 30, 1983	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 8, 1977 ³
Belarus.....	December 12, 1997	Paris: March 2, 1997
Belgium.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: July 30, 1983
Benin.....	January 3, 1961 ⁴	Paris: December 12, 1997
Bolivia.....	November 4, 1993	Brussels: August 1, 1951
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 1, 1992	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: February 12, 1975
Botswana.....	April 15, 1998	Paris: March 12, 1975
Brazil.....	February 9, 1922	Paris: November 4, 1993
Bulgaria.....	December 5, 1921	Paris: March 1, 1992 ⁵
Burkina Faso.....	August 19, 1963 ⁶	Paris: April 15, 1998
Cameroon.....	September 21, 1964 ⁴	Paris: April 20, 1975
Canada.....	April 10, 1928	Paris: December 4, 1974
Cape Verde.....	July 7, 1997	Paris: January 24, 1976
Central African Republic.....	September 3, 1977	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
Chad.....	November 25, 1971	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: November 10, 1973
Chile.....	June 5, 1970	Rome: August 1, 1931
China ⁷	October 15, 1992	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: July 7, 1970
Colombia.....	March 7, 1988	Paris: July 7, 1997
Congo.....	May 8, 1962 ⁴	Paris: September 3, 1977
Costa Rica.....	June 10, 1978	Brussels: November 25, 1971 ⁸
Côte d'Ivoire.....	January 1, 1962	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: November 25, 1971
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	Paris: July 10, 1975
Cuba.....	February 20, 1997	Paris: October 15, 1992
Cyprus.....	February 24, 1964 ⁴	Paris: March 7, 1988
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Paris: December 5, 1975
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	October 8, 1963 ⁴	Paris: June 10, 1978
Denmark.....	July 1, 1903	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
Dominican Republic.....	December 24, 1997	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: May 4, 1974
Ecuador.....	October 9, 1991	Paris: October 8, 1991 ⁵
Egypt.....	June 7, 1977	Paris: February 20, 1997 ³
El Salvador.....	February 19, 1994	Paris: July 27, 1983 ³
Equatorial Guinea.....	June 26, 1997	Paris: January 1, 1993
Estonia.....	October 26, 1994 ¹⁰	Paris: January 31, 1975
Fiji.....	December 1, 1971 ⁴	Paris: June 30, 1979
Finland.....	April 1, 1928	Paris: December 24, 1997
France.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: December 24, 1997
Gabon.....	March 26, 1962	Paris: October 9, 1991
Gambia.....	March 7, 1993	Paris: June 7, 1977 ³
Georgia.....	May 16, 1995	Paris: February 19, 1994
Germany.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: June 26, 1997
Ghana.....	October 11, 1991	Paris: October 26, 1994
Greece.....	November 9, 1920	Brussels: December 1, 1971
Guatemala.....	July 28, 1997	Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: March 15, 1972
		Paris: November 1, 1986
		Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974
		Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
		Paris: June 10, 1975
		Paris: March 7, 1993
		Paris: May 16, 1995
		Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 ¹¹
		Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 22, 1974
		Paris: October 11, 1991
		Paris: March 8, 1976
		Paris: July 28, 1997 ³

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Holy See.....	September 12, 1935	Paris: April 24, 1975
Honduras.....	January 25, 1990	Paris: January 25, 1990
Hungary.....	February 14, 1922	Paris, Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
Iceland.....	September 7, 1947	Rome: September 7, 1947 ⁵ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 28, 1984
India.....	April 1, 1928	Paris, Paris, Articles 1 to 21: May 6, 1984 ^{12,13} Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ³
Indonesia.....	September 5, 1997	Paris: September 5, 1997 ³
Ireland.....	October 5, 1927	Brussels: July 5, 1959 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: December 21, 1970
Israel.....	March 24, 1950	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ¹⁴
Italy.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: November 14, 1979
Jamaica.....	January 1, 1994	Paris: January 1, 1994
Japan.....	July 15, 1899	Paris: April 24, 1975
Kenya.....	June 11, 1993	Paris: June 11, 1993
Latvia.....	August 11, 1995 ¹⁵	Paris: August 11, 1995
Lebanon.....	September 30, 1947	Rome: September 30, 1947
Lesotho.....	September 28, 1989	Paris: September 28, 1989 ³
Liberia.....	March 8, 1989	Paris: March 8, 1989 ³
Libya.....	September 28, 1976	Paris: September 28, 1976 ³
Liechtenstein.....	July 30, 1931	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: May 25, 1972
Lithuania.....	December 14, 1994	Paris: December 14, 1994 ³
Luxembourg.....	June 20, 1888	Paris: April 20, 1975
Madagascar.....	January 1, 1966	Brussels: January 1, 1966
Malawi.....	October 12, 1991	Paris: October 12, 1991
Malaysia.....	October 1, 1990	Paris: October 1, 1990
Mali.....	March 19, 1962 ⁴	Paris: December 5, 1977
Malta.....	September 21, 1964	Rome: September 21, 1964 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 12, 1977 ³
Mauritania.....	February 6, 1973	Paris: September 21, 1976
Mauritius.....	May 10, 1989	Paris: May 10, 1989 ³
Mexico.....	June 11, 1967	Paris: December 17, 1974
Monaco.....	May 30, 1889	Paris: November 23, 1974
Mongolia.....	March 12, 1998	Paris: March 12, 1998 ^{3,16}
Morocco.....	June 16, 1917	Paris: May 17, 1987
Namibia.....	March 21, 1990	Paris: December 24, 1993
Netherlands.....	November 1, 1912	Paris, Paris, Articles 1 to 21: January 30, 1986 ¹⁷ Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ¹⁸
New Zealand.....	April 24, 1928	Rome: December 4, 1947
Niger.....	May 2, 1962 ⁴	Paris: May 21, 1975
Nigeria.....	September 14, 1993	Paris: September 14, 1993
Norway.....	April 13, 1896	Paris, Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 11, 1995 ¹¹ Articles 22 to 38: June 13, 1974
Pakistan.....	July 5, 1948	Rome: July 5, 1948 ⁷ Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ¹⁴
Panama.....	June 8, 1996	Paris: June 8, 1996
Paraguay.....	January 2, 1992	Paris: January 2, 1992
Peru.....	August 20, 1988	Paris: August 20, 1988
Philippines.....	August 1, 1951	Paris, Paris, Articles 1 to 21: June 18, 1997 Articles 22 to 38: July 16, 1980
Poland.....	January 28, 1920	Paris, Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 22, 1994 Articles 22 to 38: August 4, 1990
Portugal.....	March 29, 1911	Paris: January 12, 1979 ¹⁹
Republic of Korea.....	August 21, 1996	Paris: August 21, 1996
Republic of Moldova.....	November 2, 1995	Paris: November 2, 1995
Romania.....	January 1, 1927	Rome: August 6, 1936 ⁷ Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970 ^{3,14}
Russian Federation.....	March 13, 1995	Paris: March 13, 1995
Rwanda.....	March 1, 1984	Paris: March 1, 1984
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	April 9, 1995	Paris: April 9, 1995
Saint Lucia.....	August 24, 1993	Paris: August 24, 1993 ³
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	August 29, 1995	Paris: August 29, 1995
Senegal.....	August 25, 1962	Paris: August 12, 1975
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Paris: January 1, 1993
Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991	Paris: June 25, 1991 ⁵
South Africa.....	October 3, 1928	Brussels: August 1, 1951 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: March 24, 1975 ³

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Switzerland.....	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 22 to 38: September 20, 1973
Thailand.....	July 17, 1931	Paris: September 25, 1993
		Paris, Articles 1 to 21: September 2, 1995 ²⁰
		Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 29, 1980 ³
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	September 8, 1991	Paris: September 8, 1991
Togo.....	April 30, 1975	Paris: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago.....	August 16, 1988	Paris: August 16, 1988
Tunisia.....	December 5, 1887	Paris: August 16, 1975 ³
Turkey.....	January 1, 1952	Paris: January 1, 1996
Ukraine.....	October 25, 1995	Paris: October 25, 1995
United Kingdom ²¹	December 5, 1887	Paris: January 2, 1990 ¹¹
United Republic of Tanzania...	July 25, 1994	Paris: July 25, 1994 ³
United States of America.....	March 1, 1989	Paris: March 1, 1989
Uruguay.....	July 10, 1967	Paris: December 28, 1979
Venezuela.....	December 30, 1982	Paris: December 30, 1982 ³
Yugoslavia.....	June 17, 1930	Paris: September 2, 1975 ³
Zambia.....	January 2, 1992	Paris: January 2, 1992
Zimbabwe.....	April 18, 1980	Rome: April 18, 1980
		Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 30, 1981

(Total: 130 States)

¹ "Paris" means the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971 (Paris Act); "Stockholm" means the said Convention as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Brussels" means the said Convention as revised at Brussels on June 26, 1948 (Brussels Act); "Rome" means the said Convention as revised at Rome on June 2, 1928 (Rome Act); "Berlin" means the said Convention as revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908 (Berlin Act).

² With the declaration provided for in Article 33(2) relating to the International Court of Justice.

³ With the declaration provided for in Article 33(2) relating to the International Court of Justice.

⁴ Date on which the declaration of continued adherence was sent, after the accession of the State to independence.

⁵ Subject to the reservation concerning the right of translation.

⁶ Burkina Faso, which had acceded to the Berne Convention (Brussels Act) as from August 19, 1963, denounced the said Convention as from September 20, 1970. Later on, Burkina Faso acceded again to the Berne Convention (Paris Act); this accession took effect on January 24, 1976.

⁷ This State deposited its instrument of ratification of (or of accession to) the Stockholm Act in its entirety; however, Articles 1 to 21 (substantive clauses) of the said Act have not entered into force.

⁸ In accordance with the provision of Article 29 of the Stockholm Act applicable to the States outside the Union which accede to the said Act, this State is bound by Articles 1 to 20 of the Brussels Act.

⁹ The Paris Act applies also to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from July 1, 1997.

¹⁰ Estonia acceded to the Berne Convention (Berlin Act, 1908) with effect from June 9, 1927. It lost its independence on August 6, 1940, and regained it on August 20, 1991.

¹¹ This State has declared that it admits the application of the Appendix of the Paris Act to works of which it is the State of origin by States which have made a declaration under Article VI(1)(i) of the Appendix or a notification under Article I of the Appendix. The declarations took effect on October 18, 1973, for Germany, on March 8, 1974, for Norway and on September 27, 1971, for the United Kingdom.

¹² This State declared that its ratification shall not apply to the provisions of Article 14bis(2)(b) of the Paris Act (presumption of legitimation for some authors who have brought contributions to the making of the cinematographic work).

¹³ This State notified the designation of the competent authority provided by Article 15(4) of the Paris Act.

¹⁴ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

¹⁵ Latvia acceded to the Berne Convention (Rome Act, 1928) with effect from May 15, 1937. It lost its independence on July 21, 1940, and regained it on August 21, 1991.

¹⁶ Pursuant to Article I of the Appendix of the Paris Act, this State availed itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the said Appendix. The relevant declaration is effective until October 10, 2004.

¹⁷ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹⁸ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe. Articles 22 to 38 of the Paris Act apply also to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

¹⁹ Pursuant to the provisions of Article 14bis(2)(c) of the Paris Act, this State has made a declaration to the effect that the undertaking by authors to bring contributions to the making of a cinematographic work must be in a written agreement. This declaration was received on November 5, 1986.

²⁰ Pursuant to Article I of the Appendix of the Paris Act, this State availed itself of the faculty provided for in Article II of the said Appendix. The relevant declaration is effective until October 10, 2004.

²¹ The United Kingdom extended the application of the Paris Act to the Isle of Man with effect from March 18, 1996.

4. Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods

Madrid Agreement (Indications of Source) (1891), revised at Washington (1911), The Hague (1925), London (1934) and Lisbon (1958), and supplemented by the Additional Act of Stockholm (1967)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act (see, however, for some States, the Additional Act of Stockholm)	Date on which State became party to the Additional Act of Stockholm
Algeria.....	July 5, 1972	Lisbon: July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972
Brazil.....	October 3, 1896	The Hague: October 26, 1929	-
Bulgaria.....	August 12, 1975	Lisbon: August 12, 1975	August 12, 1975
Cuba.....	January 1, 1905	Lisbon: October 11, 1964	October 7, 1980
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Lisbon: January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Dominican Republic.....	April 6, 1951	The Hague: April 6, 1951	-
Egypt.....	July 1, 1952	Lisbon: March 6, 1975	March 6, 1975
France ¹	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	August 12, 1975
Germany.....	June 12, 1925	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	September 19, 1970
Hungary.....	June 5, 1934	Lisbon: March 23, 1967	April 26, 1970
Ireland.....	December 4, 1925	Lisbon: June 9, 1967	April 26, 1970
Israel.....	March 24, 1950	Lisbon: July 2, 1967	April 26, 1970
Italy.....	March 5, 1951	Lisbon: December 29, 1968	April 24, 1977
Japan.....	July 8, 1953	Lisbon: August 21, 1965	April 24, 1975
Lebanon.....	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	-
Liechtenstein.....	July 14, 1933	Lisbon: April 10, 1972	May 25, 1972
Monaco.....	April 29, 1956	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	October 4, 1975
Morocco.....	July 30, 1917	Lisbon: May 15, 1967	-
New Zealand.....	July 29, 1931	London: May 17, 1947	-
Poland.....	December 10, 1928	The Hague: December 10, 1928	-
Portugal.....	October 31, 1893	London: November 7, 1949	-
San Marino.....	September 25, 1960	Lisbon: June 26, 1991	June 26, 1991
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Lisbon: January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993
Spain.....	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: August 14, 1973	August 14, 1973
Sri Lanka.....	December 29, 1952	London: December 29, 1952	-
Sweden.....	January 1, 1934	Lisbon: October 3, 1969	April 26, 1970
Switzerland.....	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970
Syria.....	September 1, 1924	London: September 30, 1947	-
Tunisia.....	July 15, 1892	London: October 4, 1942	-
Turkey.....	August 21, 1930	London: June 27, 1957	-
United Kingdom.....	July 15, 1892	Lisbon: June 1, 1963	April 26, 1970

(Total: 31 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

5. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

Madrid Agreement (Marks) (1891), revised at Brussels (1900), Washington (1911),
The Hague (1925), London (1934), Nice (1957) and Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979

and

Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks

Madrid Protocol (1989)

(Madrid Union)¹

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the Stockholm Act (1967) ²	Date on which State became party to the Madrid Protocol (1989)
Albania.....	October 4, 1995	October 4, 1995	—
Algeria.....	July 5, 1972	July 5, 1972	—
Armenia.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Austria.....	January 1, 1909	August 18, 1973	—
Azerbaijan.....	December 25, 1995	December 25, 1995	—
Belarus.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Belgium.....	July 15, 1892	February 12, 1975 ³	April 1, 1998 ^{3,6}
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 1, 1992	March 1, 1992	—
Bulgaria.....	August 1, 1985	August 1, 1985	—
China.....	October 4, 1989	October 4, 1989 ⁴	December 1, 1995 ^{5,6}
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	October 8, 1991	—
Cuba.....	December 6, 1989	December 6, 1989	December 26, 1995
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993	September 25, 1996
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	June 10, 1980	June 10, 1980	October 3, 1996
Denmark.....	—	—	February 13, 1996 ^{5,6,7}
Egypt.....	July 1, 1952	March 6, 1975	—
Finland.....	—	—	April 1, 1996 ^{5,6}
France.....	July 15, 1892	August 12, 1975 ⁸	November 7, 1997 ⁸
Germany.....	December 1, 1922	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹	March 20, 1996
Hungary.....	January 1, 1909	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹	October 3, 1997 ¹⁰
Iceland.....	—	—	April 15, 1997 ^{6,11}
Italy.....	October 15, 1894	April 24, 1977	—
Kazakhstan.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Kyrgyzstan.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	—
Latvia.....	January 1, 1995	January 1, 1995	—
Liberia.....	December 25, 1995	December 25, 1995	—
Liechtenstein.....	July 14, 1933	May 25, 1972	March 17, 1998
Lithuania.....	—	—	November 15, 1997 ⁵
Luxembourg.....	September 1, 1924	March 24, 1975 ³	April 1, 1998 ^{3,6}
Monaco.....	April 29, 1956	October 4, 1975	September 27, 1996
Mongolia.....	April 21, 1985	April 21, 1985	—
Morocco.....	July 30, 1917	January 24, 1976	—
Netherlands.....	March 1, 1893	March 6, 1975 ^{3,12}	April 1, 1998 ^{3,6,12}
Norway.....	—	—	March 29, 1996 ^{5,6}
Poland.....	March 18, 1991	March 18, 1991	March 4, 1997 ¹¹
Portugal.....	October 31, 1893	November 22, 1988	March 20, 1997
Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	December 1, 1997
Romania.....	October 6, 1920	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹	—
Russian Federation.....	July 1, 1976 ¹³	July 1, 1976 ¹³	June 10, 1997
San Marino.....	September 25, 1960	June 26, 1991	—
Sierra Leone.....	June 17, 1997	June 17, 1997	—
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	January 1, 1993	September 13, 1997 ¹¹
Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991	June 25, 1991	March 12, 1998
Spain.....	July 15, 1892	June 8, 1979	December 1, 1995

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the Stockholm Act (1967) ²	Date on which State became party to the Madrid Protocol (1989)
Sweden.....	–	–	December 1, 1995 ^{5,6}
Switzerland.....	July 15, 1892	September 19, or December 22, 1970 ⁹	May 1, 1997 ^{6, 11}
Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	–
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	September 8, 1991	September 8, 1991	–
Ukraine.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	–
United Kingdom.....	–	–	December 1, 1995 ^{5,6,14}
Uzbekistan.....	December 25, 1991	December 25, 1991	–
Viet Nam.....	March 8, 1949	July 2, 1976	–
Yugoslavia.....	February 26, 1921	October 16, 1973	February 17, 1998
(Total: 54 States)		(47)	(28)

¹ The Madrid Union is composed of the States party to the Madrid Agreement and the Contracting Parties to the Madrid Protocol.

² All the States party to the Madrid Agreement have declared, under Article 3*bis* of the Nice or Stockholm Act, that the protection arising from international registration shall not extend to them unless the proprietor of the mark so requests.

³ The territories of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are to be deemed a single country, for the application of the Madrid Agreement as from January 1, 1971, and for the application of the Protocol as from April 1, 1998.

⁴ In accordance with Article 14(2) of the Madrid Agreement, this State declared that the application of the Stockholm Act was limited to marks registered from the date on which accession entered into force, namely, October 4, 1989.

⁵ In accordance with Article 5(2)(b) and (c) of the Protocol, this Contracting Party has declared that the time limit to notify a refusal of protection shall be 18 months and that, where a refusal of protection results from an opposition to the granting of protection, such refusal may be notified after the expiry of the 18-month time limit.

⁶ In accordance with Article 8(7)(a) of the Protocol, this Contracting Party has declared that, in connection with each request for territorial extension to it of the protection of an international registration and the 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.

⁷ Not applicable to the Faroe Islands and to Greenland.

⁸ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁹ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

¹⁰ In accordance with Article 14(5) of the Protocol, this Contracting Party has declared that the protection resulting from any international registration effected under this Protocol before the date of entry into force of this Protocol with respect to it cannot be extended to it.

¹¹ In accordance with Article 5(2)(b) of the Protocol, this Contracting Party has declared that the time limit to notify a refusal of protection shall be 18 months.

¹² The instrument of ratification of the Stockholm Act and the instrument of acceptance of the Protocol were deposited for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹³ Date of accession by the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

¹⁴ Ratification in respect of the United Kingdom and Isle of Man.

6. Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs

Hague Agreement (1925), revised at London (1934) and The Hague (1960),¹ supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco (1961),² the Complementary Act of Stockholm (1967) and the Protocol of Geneva (1975),³ and amended in 1979

(Hague Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Date on which State became party to the London Act	Date on which State became party to the Hague Act ¹	Date on which State became party to the Complementary Act of Stockholm
Belgium ^{4,5}	April 1, 1979	—	August 1, 1984	May 28, 1979
Benin	November 2, 1986	November 2, 1986	November 2, 1986	January 2, 1987
Bulgaria	December 11, 1996	—	December 11, 1996	December 11, 1996
Côte d'Ivoire	May 30, 1993	May 30, 1993	May 30, 1993	May 30, 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	May 27, 1992	—	May 27, 1992	May 27, 1992
Egypt	July 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	—	—
France ⁶	October 20, 1930	June 25, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Germany	June 1, 1928	June 13, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Greece	April 18, 1997	—	April 18, 1997	April 18, 1997
Holy See	September 29, 1960	September 29, 1960	—	—
Hungary ⁷	April 7, 1984	April 7, 1984	August 1, 1984	April 7, 1984
Indonesia	December 24, 1950	December 24, 1950	—	—
Italy	June 13, 1987	—	June 13, 1987	August 13, 1987
Liechtenstein	July 14, 1933	January 28, 1951	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Luxembourg ⁶	April 1, 1979	—	August 1, 1984	May 28, 1979
Monaco	April 29, 1956	April 29, 1956	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
Mongolia	April 12, 1997	—	April 12, 1997	April 12, 1997
Morocco	October 20, 1930	January 21, 1941	—	—
Netherlands ^{4,5}	April 1, 1979	—	August 1, 1984 ⁸	May 28, 1979 ⁸
Republic of Moldova	March 14, 1994	—	March 14, 1994	March 14, 1994
Romania	July 18, 1992	—	July 18, 1992	July 18, 1992
Senegal	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1984	August 1, 1984	June 30, 1984
Slovenia	January 13, 1995	—	January 13, 1995	January 13, 1995
Spain	June 1, 1928	March 2, 1956	—	—
Suriname	November 25, 1975	November 25, 1975	August 1, 1984	February 23, 1977
Switzerland	June 1, 1928	November 24, 1939	August 1, 1984	September 27, 1975
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	March 18, 1997	—	March 18, 1997	March 18, 1997
Tunisia	October 20, 1930	October 4, 1942	—	—
Yugoslavia	December 30, 1993	—	December 30, 1993	December 30, 1993

(Total: 29 States)

¹ The Protocol to the Hague Act (1960) is not yet in force. It has been ratified by or acceded to by the following States: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland.

² The Additional Act of Monaco (1961) is in force in respect of the following States as from the dates indicated: France (December 1, 1962), Germany (December 1, 1962), Liechtenstein (July 9, 1966), Monaco (September 14, 1963), Netherlands (as far as the Netherlands Antilles is concerned) (September 14, 1963), Spain (August 31, 1969), Suriname (November 25, 1975) and Switzerland (December 21, 1962). See also footnote 4.

³ The Protocol of Geneva (1975), in accordance with Article 11(2)(a) thereof, ceased to have effect as of August 1, 1984; however, as provided by Article 11(2)(b), States bound by the Protocol (Belgium (as from April 1, 1979), France (as from February 18, 1980), Germany (as from December 26, 1981), Hungary (as from April 7, 1984), Liechtenstein (as from April 1, 1979), Luxembourg (as from April 1, 1979), Monaco (as from March 5, 1981), Netherlands (as from April 1, 1979), Senegal (as from June 30, 1984), Suriname (as from April 1, 1979) and Switzerland (as from April 1, 1979)) are not relieved of their obligations thereunder in respect of industrial designs whose date of international deposit is prior to August 1, 1984.

⁴ Belgium had withdrawn from the Hague Union with effect from January 1, 1975. The Netherlands had denounced, in respect of the Kingdom in Europe and with effect from January 1, 1975, the Hague Agreement (1925) and the subsequent Acts to which the Netherlands had adhered, specifying that the said Agreement and Acts – London Act (1934) and Additional Act of Monaco (1961) – would remain in force in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname. As a result of their ratification of the Protocol of Geneva (1975) and its entry into force on April 1, 1979, Belgium and the Netherlands became, again, as from that date, members of the Hague Union.

⁵ The territories in Europe of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are, for the application of the Hague Agreement, to be deemed a single country.

⁶ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁷ With the understanding that Hungary does not consider itself bound by the Protocol annexed to the Hague Act (1960).

**7. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services
for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks**

Nice Agreement (1957), revised at Stockholm (1967) and at Geneva (1977), and amended in 1979

(Nice Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to that Act
Algeria.....	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: July 5, 1972
Australia.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Austria.....	November 30, 1969	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Barbados.....	March 12, 1985	Geneva: March 12, 1985
Belgium.....	June 6, 1962	Geneva: November 20, 1984
Benin.....	February 6, 1979	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 1, 1992	Geneva: March 23, 1994
China.....	August 9, 1994	Geneva: August 9, 1994
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	Geneva: October 29, 1992
Cuba.....	December 26, 1995	Geneva: December 26, 1995
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Geneva: January 1, 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	June 6, 1997	Geneva: June 6, 1997
Denmark ¹	November 30, 1961	Geneva: June 3, 1981
Estonia.....	May 27, 1996	Geneva: May 27, 1996
Finland.....	August 18, 1973	Geneva: February 6, 1979
France ²	April 8, 1961	Geneva: April 22, 1980
Germany.....	January 29, 1962	Geneva: January 12, 1982
Guinea.....	November 5, 1996	Geneva: November 5, 1996
Hungary.....	March 23, 1967	Geneva: August 21, 1982
Iceland.....	April 9, 1995	Geneva: April 9, 1995
Ireland.....	December 12, 1966	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Israel.....	April 8, 1961	Stockholm: November 12, 1969, or March 18, 1970 ³
Italy.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: February 19, 1983
Japan.....	February 20, 1990	Geneva: February 20, 1990
Latvia.....	January 1, 1995	Geneva: January 1, 1995
Lebanon.....	April 8, 1961	Nice: April 8, 1961
Liechtenstein.....	May 29, 1967	Geneva: February 14, 1987
Lithuania.....	February 22, 1997	Geneva: February 22, 1997
Luxembourg.....	March 24, 1975	Geneva: December 21, 1983
Malawi.....	October 24, 1995	Geneva: October 24, 1995
Monaco.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1981
Morocco.....	October 1, 1966	Stockholm: January 24, 1976
Netherlands ⁴	August 20, 1962	Geneva: August 15, 1979
Norway.....	July 28, 1961	Geneva: July 7, 1981
Poland.....	March 4, 1997	Geneva: March 4, 1997
Portugal.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: July 30, 1982
Republic of Moldova.....	December 1, 1997	Geneva: December 1, 1997
Russian Federation.....	July 26, 1971 ⁵	Geneva: December 30, 1987 ⁵
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Geneva: January 1, 1993
Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991	Geneva: September 30, 1992
Spain.....	April 8, 1961	Geneva: May 9, 1979
Suriname.....	December 16, 1981	Geneva: December 16, 1981
Sweden.....	July 28, 1961	Geneva: February 6, 1979
Switzerland.....	August 20, 1962	Geneva: April 22, 1986
Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991	Geneva: December 25, 1991
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	September 8, 1991	Geneva: October 26, 1993
Trinidad and Tobago.....	March 20, 1996	Geneva: March 20, 1996
Tunisia.....	May 29, 1967	Nice: May 29, 1967
Turkey.....	January 1, 1996	Geneva: January 1, 1996
United Kingdom.....	April 15, 1963	Geneva: July 3, 1979
United States of America.....	May 25, 1972	Geneva: February 29, 1984
Yugoslavia.....	August 30, 1966	Stockholm: October 16, 1973

(Total: 52 States)

¹ Denmark extended the application of the Stockholm Act to the Faroe Islands with effect from October 28, 1972.

² Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

**8. Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and
their International Registration**

Lisbon Agreement (1958), revised at Stockholm (1967), and amended in 1979

(Lisbon Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which it became party to Act
Algeria.....	July 5, 1972	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Bulgaria.....	August 12, 1975	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Burkina Faso.....	September 2, 1975	Stockholm: September 2, 1975
Congo.....	November 16, 1977	Stockholm: November 16, 1977
Costa Rica.....	July 30, 1997	Stockholm: July 30, 1997
Cuba.....	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: April 8, 1975
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
France ¹	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: August 12, 1975
Gabon.....	June 10, 1975	Stockholm: June 10, 1975
Haiti.....	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Hungary.....	March 23, 1967	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Israel.....	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: October 31, 1973
Italy.....	December 29, 1968	Stockholm: April 24, 1977
Mexico.....	September 25, 1966	Lisbon: September 25, 1966
Portugal.....	September 25, 1966	Stockholm: April 17, 1991
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	Stockholm: January 1, 1993
Togo.....	April 30, 1975	Stockholm: April 30, 1975
Tunisia.....	October 31, 1973	Stockholm: October 31, 1973

(Total: 18 States)

¹ Including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

**9. International Convention for the Protection of Performers,
Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations***

Rome Convention (1961)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Argentina.....	March 2, 1992	Jamaica.....	January 27, 1994
Australja ¹	September 30, 1992	Japan ¹	October 26, 1989
Austria ¹	June 9, 1973	Lebanon.....	August 12, 1997
Barbados.....	September 18, 1983	Lesotho ¹	January 26, 1990
Bolivia.....	November 24, 1993	Luxembourg ¹	February 25, 1976
Brazil.....	September 29, 1965	Mexico.....	May 18, 1964
Bulgaria.....	August 31, 1995	Monaco ¹	December 6, 1985
Burkina Faso.....	January 14, 1988	Netherlands ^{1,2}	October 7, 1993
Cape Verde.....	July 3, 1997	Niger ¹	May 18, 1964
Chile.....	September 5, 1974	Nigeria ¹	October 29, 1993
Colombia.....	September 17, 1976	Norway ¹	July 10, 1978
Congo ¹	May 18, 1964	Panama.....	September 2, 1983
Costa Rica.....	September 9, 1971	Paraguay.....	February 26, 1990
Czech Republic ¹	January 1, 1993	Peru.....	August 7, 1985
Denmark ¹	September 23, 1965	Philippines.....	September 25, 1984
Dominican Republic.....	January 27, 1987	Poland ¹	June 13, 1997
Ecuador.....	May 18, 1964	Republic of Moldova ¹	December 5, 1995
El Salvador.....	June 29, 1979	Saint Lucia ¹	August 17, 1996
Fiji.....	April 11, 1972	Slovakia ¹	January 1, 1993
Finland ¹	October 21, 1983	Slovenia ¹	October 9, 1996
France ¹	July 3, 1987	Spain ¹	November 14, 1991
Germany ¹	October 21, 1966	Sweden ¹	May 18, 1964
Greece.....	January 6, 1993	Switzerland ¹	September 24, 1993
Guatemala.....	January 14, 1977	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹	March 2, 1998
Honduras.....	February 16, 1990	United Kingdom ¹	May 18, 1964
Hungary.....	February 10, 1995	Uruguay.....	July 4, 1977
Iceland ¹	June 15, 1994	Venezuela.....	January 30, 1996
Ireland ¹	September 19, 1979		
Italy ¹	April 8, 1975		

(Total: 56 States)

* The secretarial tasks relating to this Convention are performed jointly with the International Labour Office and UNESCO.

¹ The instruments of ratification or accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the following States contain declarations made under the articles mentioned hereafter (with reference to publication in *Le Droit d'auteur* (Copyright) for the years 1962 to 1964, in *Copyright* for the years 1965 to 1994 and in *Industrial Property and Copyright* since 1995):

Australia, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1992, p. 301];
Austria, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) and 1(b) [1973, p. 67];
Bulgaria, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1995, p. 262];
Czech Republic, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1964, p. 110];
Congo, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1964, p. 127];
Denmark, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) and 17 [1965, p. 214];
Fiji, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1972, pp. 88 and 178];
Finland, Articles 16(1)(a)(i), (ii) and (iv) and 17 [1983, p. 287 and 1994, p. 152];
France, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1987, p. 184];
Germany, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)) and 16(1)(a)(iv) [1966, p. 237];
Iceland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) [1994, p. 152];
Ireland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii) [1979, p. 218];
Italy, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [1975, p. 44];
Japan, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) [1989, p. 288];
Lesotho, Article 16(1)(a)(ii) and (b) [1990, p. 95];
Luxembourg, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1976, p. 24];
Monaco, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1985, p. 422];
Netherlands, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1993, p. 253];
Niger, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1963, p. 155];
Nigeria, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1993, p. 253];
Norway, Articles 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1978, p. 133; in respect of 16(1)(a)(ii) modified: 1989, p. 288];
Poland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2), 16(1)(a)(i), (iii) and (iv) and 16(1)(b) [1997, p. 170];
Republic of Moldova, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1996, p. 40];
Saint Lucia, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(iii);
Slovakia, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1964, p. 110];
Slovenia, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1996, p. 318];
Spain, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1991, p. 221];
Sweden, Article 16(1)(a)(ii) [1962, p. 211; 1986, p. 382].

10. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs

Locarno Agreement (1968), amended in 1979

(Locarno Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Austria.....	September 26, 1990	Italy	August 12, 1975
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	March 1, 1992	Malawi.....	October 24, 1995
China.....	September 19, 1996	Netherlands ²	March 30, 1977
Croatia.....	October 8, 1991	Norway.....	April 27, 1971
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Republic of Moldova.....	December 1, 1997
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	June 6, 1997	Russian Federation.....	December 15, 1972 ³
Denmark.....	April 27, 1971	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993
Estonia.....	October 31, 1996	Slovenia.....	June 25, 1991
Finland.....	May 16, 1972	Spain.....	November 17, 1973
France ¹	September 13, 1975	Sweden.....	April 27, 1971
Germany.....	October 25, 1990	Switzerland.....	April 27, 1971
Guinea.....	November 5, 1996	Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991
Hungary.....	January 1, 1974	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	September 8, 1991
Iceland.....	April 9, 1995	Trinidad and Tobago.....	March 20, 1996
Ireland.....	April 27, 1971	Yugoslavia.....	October 16, 1973

(Total: 30 States)

¹ including all Overseas Departments and Territories.

² The Netherlands extended the application of the Locarno Agreement to Aruba with effect from November 8, 1986.

³ Date of ratification of the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

11. Patent Cooperation Treaty

PCT (Washington, 1970), amended in 1979 and modified in 1984

(PCT Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Albania	October 4, 1995	Liberia	August 27, 1994
Armenia ¹	December 25, 1991	Liechtenstein	March 19, 1980
Australia	March 31, 1980	Lithuania	July 5, 1994
Austria	April 23, 1979	Luxembourg	April 30, 1978
Azerbaijan	December 25, 1995	Madagascar	January 24, 1978
Barbados	March 12, 1985	Malawi	January 24, 1978
Belarus ¹	December 25, 1991	Mali	October 19, 1984
Belgium	December 14, 1981	Mauritania	April 13, 1983
Benin	February 26, 1987	Mexico	January 1, 1995
Bosnia and Herzegovina	September 7, 1996	Monaco	June 22, 1979
Brazil	April 9, 1978	Mongolia	May 27, 1991
Bulgaria	May 21, 1984	Netherlands ³	July 10, 1979
Burkina Faso	March 21, 1989	New Zealand	December 1, 1992
Cameroon	January 24, 1978	Niger	March 21, 1993
Canada	January 2, 1990	Norway ³	January 1, 1980
Central African Republic	January 24, 1978	Poland ³	December 25, 1990
Chad	January 24, 1978	Portugal	November 24, 1992
China ²	January 1, 1994	Republic of Korea	August 10, 1984
Congo	January 24, 1978	Republic of Moldova ¹	December 25, 1991
Côte d'Ivoire	April 30, 1991	Romania ¹	July 23, 1979
Cuba ¹	July 16, 1996	Russian Federation ¹	March 29, 1978 ⁶
Cyprus	April 1, 1998	Saint Lucia ¹	August 30, 1996
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Senegal	January 24, 1978
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	July 8, 1980	Sierra Leone	June 17, 1997
Denmark	December 1, 1978	Singapore	February 23, 1995
Estonia	August 24, 1994	Slovakia	January 1, 1993
Finland ³	October 1, 1980	Slovenia	March 1, 1994
France ^{1,4}	February 25, 1978	Spain	November 16, 1989
Gabon	January 24, 1978	Sri Lanka	February 26, 1982
Gambia	December 9, 1997	Sudan	April 16, 1984
Georgia ¹	December 25, 1991	Swaziland	September 20, 1994
Germany	January 24, 1978	Sweden ³	May 17, 1978
Ghana	February 26, 1997	Switzerland	January 24, 1978
Greece	October 9, 1990	Tajikistan ¹	December 25, 1991
Guinea	May 27, 1991	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	August 10, 1995
Guinea-Bissau	December 12, 1997	Togo	January 24, 1978
Hungary ¹	June 27, 1980	Trinidad and Tobago	March 10, 1994
Iceland	March 23, 1995	Turkey	January 1, 1996
Indonesia ¹	September 5, 1997	Turkmenistan ¹	December 25, 1991
Ireland	August 1, 1992	Uganda	February 9, 1995
Israel	June 1, 1996	Ukraine ¹	December 25, 1991
Italy	March 28, 1985	United Kingdom ⁷	January 24, 1978
Japan	October 1, 1978	United States of America ^{8,9}	January 24, 1978
Kazakhstan ¹	December 25, 1991	Uzbekistan ¹	December 25, 1991
Kenya	June 8, 1994	Viet Nam	March 10, 1993
Kyrgyzstan ¹	December 25, 1991	Yugoslavia	February 1, 1997
Latvia	September 7, 1993	Zimbabwe	June 11, 1997
Lesotho	October 21, 1995		

(Total: 95 States)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 16 OF THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

The Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, China, Japan, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America, and the European Patent Office.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINING AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 32 OF THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

The Patent Offices of Australia, Austria, China, Japan, the Russian Federation, Sweden, the United States of America, and the European Patent Office.

¹ With the declaration provided for in Article 64(5).² The PCT applies also to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from July 1, 1997.³ Includes Liechtenstein as provided for in Article 61(2)(vi).

12. Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification

Strasbourg Agreement (1971), amended in 1979

(IPC Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Australia ¹	November 12, 1975	Luxembourg ²	April 9, 1977
Austria	October 7, 1975	Malawi	July 24, 1996
Belgium ²	July 4, 1976	Monaco ²	June 13, 1976
Brazil	October 7, 1975	Netherlands ³	October 7, 1975
Canada	January 11, 1996	Norway ¹	October 7, 1975
China ^{1,2}	June 19, 1997	Poland	December 4, 1997
Cuba	November 9, 1996	Portugal	May 1, 1979
Czech Republic	January 1, 1993	Republic of Moldova	September 1, 1998
Denmark	October 7, 1975	Russian Federation	October 3, 1976 ⁴
Egypt	October 17, 1975	Slovakia	January 1, 1993
Estonia	February 27, 1997	Spain ^{1,2}	November 29, 1975
Finland ¹	May 16, 1976	Suriname	November 25, 1975
France ²	October 7, 1975	Sweden	October 7, 1975
Germany	October 7, 1975	Switzerland	October 7, 1975
Greece	October 21, 1997	Tajikistan	December 25, 1991
Guinea ^{1,2}	August 5, 1997	Trinidad and Tobago	December 20, 1996
Ireland ¹	October 7, 1975	Turkey	October 1, 1996
Israel	October 7, 1975	United Kingdom ¹	October 7, 1975
Italy ²	March 30, 1980	United States of America	October 7, 1975
Japan	August 18, 1977		

(Total: 39 States)

¹ With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(i).

² With the reservation provided for in Article 4(4)(ii).

³ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁴ Date of accession by the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

**13. Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms
Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms**

Phonograms Convention (Geneva, 1971)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Argentina.....	June 30, 1973	Italy ²	March 24, 1977
Australia.....	June 22, 1974	Jamaica.....	January 11, 1994
Austria.....	August 21, 1982	Japan.....	October 14, 1978
Barbados.....	July 29, 1983	Kenya.....	April 21, 1976
Brazil.....	November 28, 1975	Latvia.....	August 23, 1997
Bulgaria.....	September 6, 1995	Luxembourg.....	March 8, 1976
Burkina Faso.....	January 30, 1988	Mexico.....	December 21, 1973
Chile.....	March 24, 1977	Monaco.....	December 2, 1974
China ¹	April 30, 1993	Netherlands ³	October 12, 1993
Colombia.....	May 16, 1994	New Zealand.....	August 13, 1976
Costa Rica.....	June 17, 1982	Norway.....	August 1, 1978
Cyprus.....	September 30, 1993	Panama.....	June 29, 1974
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Paraguay.....	February 13, 1979
Democratic Republic of the Congo	November 29, 1977	Peru.....	August 24, 1985
Denmark.....	March 24, 1977	Republic of Korea.....	October 10, 1987
Ecuador.....	September 14, 1974	Russian Federation.....	March 13, 1995
Egypt.....	April 23, 1978	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993
El Salvador.....	February 9, 1979	Slovenia.....	October 15, 1996
Fiji.....	April 18, 1973	Spain.....	August 24, 1974
Finland ²	April 18, 1973	Sweden.....	April 18, 1973
France.....	April 18, 1973	Switzerland.....	September 30, 1993
Germany.....	May 18, 1974	The former Yugoslav	
Greece.....	February 9, 1994	Republic of Macedonia.....	March 2, 1998
Guatemala.....	February 1, 1977	Trinidad and Tobago.....	October 1, 1988
Holy See.....	July 18, 1977	United Kingdom.....	April 18, 1973
Honduras.....	March 6, 1990	United States of America.....	March 10, 1974
Hungary.....	May 28, 1975	Uruguay.....	January 18, 1983
India.....	February 12, 1975	Venezuela.....	November 18, 1982
Israel.....	May 1, 1978		

(Total: 56 States)

¹ The Phonograms Convention applies also to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from July 1, 1997.

² This State has declared, in accordance with Article 7(4) of the Convention, that it will apply the criterion according to which it affords protection to producers of phonograms solely on the basis of first fixation instead of the criterion of the nationality of the producer.

³ Accession for the Kingdom in Europe.

14. Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

Vienna Agreement (1973), amended in 1985

(Vienna Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement	State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Cuba ¹	July 18, 1997	Sweden	August 9, 1985
France ^{1,2}	August 9, 1985	Trinidad and Tobago	March 20, 1996
Guinea	November 5, 1996	Tunisia	August 9, 1985
Luxembourg	August 9, 1985	Turkey	January 1, 1996
Netherlands ³	August 9, 1985		
Poland ⁴	March 4, 1997		
Republic of Moldova	December 1, 1997		

(Total: 11 States)

¹ With the declaration provided for in Article 16(2) relating to the International Court of Justice.

² Including certain Departments and Overseas Territories.

³ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

⁴ With the reservation provided for in Article 4(5).

15. Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite

Satellites Convention (Brussels, 1974)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Armenia	December 13, 1993	Panama	September 25, 1985
Australia	October 26, 1990	Peru	August 7, 1985
Austria	August 6, 1982	Portugal	March 11, 1996
Bosnia and Herzegovina	March 6, 1992	Russian Federation	January 20, 1989 ²
Croatia	October 8, 1991	Slovenia	June 25, 1991
Germany ¹	August 25, 1979	Switzerland	September 24, 1993
Greece	October 22, 1991	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	November 17, 1991
Italy ¹	July 7, 1981	Trinidad and Tobago ³	November 1, 1996
Kenya	August 25, 1979	United States of America	March 7, 1985
Mexico	August 25, 1979	Yugoslavia	August 25, 1979
Morocco	June 30, 1983		
Nicaragua	August 25, 1979		

(Total: 22 States)

¹ With a declaration, pursuant to Article 2(2) of the Convention, that the protection accorded under Article 2(1) is restricted in its territory to a period of 25 years after the expiry of the calendar year in which the transmission by satellite has occurred.

² Date of accession by the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

**16. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms
for the Purposes of Patent Procedure**

Budapest Treaty (1977), modified in 1980

(Budapest Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia.....	July 7, 1987	Netherlands ¹	July 2, 1987
Austria.....	April 26, 1984	Norway.....	January 1, 1986
Belgium.....	December 15, 1983	Philippines.....	October 21, 1981
Bulgaria.....	August 19, 1980	Poland.....	September 22, 1993
Canada.....	September 21, 1996	Portugal.....	October 16, 1997
China.....	July 1, 1995	Republic of Korea.....	March 28, 1988
Cuba.....	February 19, 1994	Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	Russian Federation.....	April 22, 1981 ²
Denmark.....	July 1, 1985	Singapore.....	February 23, 1995
Estonia.....	September 14, 1996	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993
Finland.....	September 1, 1985	Slovenia.....	March 12, 1998
France.....	August 19, 1980	South Africa.....	July 14, 1997
Germany.....	January 20, 1981	Spain.....	March 19, 1981
Greece.....	October 30, 1993	Sweden.....	October 1, 1983
Hungary.....	August 19, 1980	Switzerland.....	August 19, 1981
Iceland.....	March 23, 1995	Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991
Israel.....	April 26, 1996	Trinidad and Tobago.....	March 10, 1994
Italy.....	March 23, 1986	Ukraine.....	July 2, 1997
Japan.....	August 19, 1980	United Kingdom.....	December 29, 1980
Latvia.....	December 29, 1994	United States of America.....	August 19, 1980
Liechtenstein.....	August 19, 1981	Yugoslavia.....	February 25, 1994

(Total: 42 States)

**DECLARATIONS OF ACCEPTANCE FILED UNDER ARTICLE 9(1)(a) OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY
BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATIONS**

Organization	Effective Date
European Patent Organisation (EPO).....	November 26, 1980

INTERNATIONAL DEPOSITARY AUTHORITIES UNDER ARTICLE 7 OF THE BUDAPEST TREATY³

Institution	Country	Date status acquired
Advanced Biotechnology Center (ABC).....	Italy	February 29, 1996
Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection (NRRL).....	United States of America	January 31, 1981
All Russian Scientific Centre of Antibiotics (VNIIA).....	Russian Federation	August 31, 1987
American Type Culture Collection (ATCC).....	United States of America	January 31, 1981
Australian Government Analytical Laboratories (AGAL).....	Australia	September 30, 1988
Belgian Coordinated Collections of Microorganisms (BCCM).....	Belgium	March 1, 1992
Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS).....	Netherlands	October 1, 1981
China Center for Type Culture Collection (CCTCC).....	China	July 1, 1995
China General Microbiological Culture Center (CGMCC).....	China	July 1, 1995
Colección Española de Cultivos Tipo (CECT).....	Spain	May 31, 1992
Collection Nationale de Cultures de Micro-organismes (CNCM).....	France	August 31, 1984
Collection of Industrial Yeasts DBVPG.....	Italy	January 31, 1997
Culture Collection of Algae and Protozoa (CCAP).....	United Kingdom	September 30, 1982
Culture Collection of Yeasts (CCY).....	Slovakia	August 31, 1992
Czech Collection of Microorganisms (CCM).....	Czech Republic	August 31, 1992
DSMZ – Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ).....	Germany	October 1, 1981
European Collection of Cell Cultures (ECACC).....	United Kingdom	September 30, 1984
International Mycological Institute (IMI).....	United Kingdom	March 31, 1983
Korean Cell Line Research Foundation (KCLRF).....	Republic of Korea	August 31, 1993
Korean Culture Center of Microorganisms (KCCM).....	Republic of Korea	June 30, 1990
Korea Research Institute of Bioscience and Biotechnology (KRIBB).....	Republic of Korea	June 30, 1990
Microbial Strain Collection of Latvia (MSCL).....	Latvia	May 31, 1997
National Bank for Industrial Microorganisms and Cell Cultures (NBIMCC).....	Bulgaria	October 31, 1987
National Collection of Agricultural and Industrial Microorganisms (NCAIM).....	Hungary	June 1, 1986
National Collection of Type Cultures (NCTC).....	United Kingdom	August 31, 1982
National Collection of Yeast Cultures (NCYC).....	United Kingdom	January 31, 1982
National Collections of Industrial and Marine Bacteria Limited (NCTMB).....	United Kingdom	March 31, 1982
National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technology (NIBH).....	Japan	May 1, 1981
Russian Collection of Microorganisms (VKM).....	Russian Federation	August 31, 1987
Russian National Collection of Industrial Microorganisms (VKPM), GNIH Genetika.....	Russian Federation	August 31, 1987

17. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol

Nairobi Treaty (1981)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Algeria.....	August 16, 1984	Jamaica.....	March 17, 1984
Argentina.....	January 10, 1986	Kenya.....	September 25, 1982
Barbados.....	February 28, 1986	Mexico.....	May 16, 1985
Belarus.....	December 25, 1991	Morocco.....	November 11, 1993
Bolivia.....	August 11, 1985	Oman.....	March 26, 1986
Brazil.....	August 10, 1984	Poland.....	November 22, 1996
Bulgaria.....	May 6, 1984	Qatar.....	July 23, 1983
Chile.....	December 14, 1983	Republic of Moldova.....	December 25, 1991
Congo.....	March 8, 1983	Russian Federation.....	April 17, 1986 ¹
Cuba.....	October 21, 1984	San Marino.....	March 18, 1986
Cyprus.....	August 11, 1985	Senegal.....	August 6, 1984
Egypt.....	October 1, 1982	Sri Lanka.....	February 19, 1984
El Salvador.....	October 14, 1984	Syria.....	April 13, 1984
Equatorial Guinea.....	September 25, 1982	Tajikistan.....	December 25, 1991
Ethiopia.....	September 25, 1982	Togo.....	December 8, 1983
Greece.....	August 29, 1983	Tunisia.....	May 21, 1983
Guatemala.....	February 21, 1983	Uganda.....	October 21, 1983
India.....	October 19, 1983	Uruguay.....	April 16, 1984
Italy.....	October 25, 1985		

(Total: 37 States)

¹ Date of ratification by the Soviet Union, continued by the Russian Federation as from December 25, 1991.

18. Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works

Film Register Treaty (Geneva, 1989)

(FRT Union)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Argentina.....	July 29, 1992	Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993
Austria.....	February 27, 1991	France.....	February 27, 1991
Brazil.....	June 26, 1993	Mexico.....	February 27, 1991
Burkina Faso.....	February 27, 1991	Peru.....	July 27, 1994
Chile.....	December 29, 1993	Senegal.....	April 3, 1994
Colombia.....	May 9, 1994	Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993

(Total: 12 States)

19. Trademark Law Treaty

(Geneva, 1994)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Australia	January 21, 1998	Monaco.....	September 27, 1996
Burkina Faso	Not yet in force ¹	Netherlands ⁴	Not yet in force ⁵
Cyprus.....	April 17, 1997	Republic of Moldova.....	August 1, 1996
Czech Republic	August 1, 1996	Slovakia.....	July 9, 1997
Denmark.....	January 28, 1998 ²	Sri Lanka ⁶	August 1, 1996
Indonesia.....	September 5, 1997	Switzerland.....	May 1, 1997
Japan ³	April 1, 1997	Trinidad and Tobago	April 16, 1998
Liechtenstein	March 17, 1998	Ukraine.....	August 1, 1996
Lithuania.....	April 27, 1998	United Kingdom ⁷	August 1, 1996
Guinea.....	Not yet in force ¹		

(Total : 16 States)

¹ This State will become bound by the Treaty three months after the deposit of the instrument of accession of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

² Not applicable to the Faroe Islands and to Greenland.

³ With the declarations provided for in Article 21(1), in respect of defensive marks, and in Article 22(6).

⁴ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

⁵ The Netherlands will become bound by the Treaty three months after the deposit of the instruments of ratification of Belgium and Luxembourg.

⁶ With the declarations provided for in Article 22(1)(a) and (c), (2) and (4).

⁷ In respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man.

20. Eurasian Patent Convention

(Moscow, 1994)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Armenia.....	February 27, 1996	Republic of Moldova.....	February 16, 1996
Azerbaijan	December 25, 1995	Russian Federation	September 27, 1995
Belarus	August 12, 1995	Tajikistan.....	August 12, 1995
Kazakstan	November 4, 1995	Turkmenistan.....	August 12, 1995
Kyrgyzstan	January 13, 1996		

(Total: 9 States)

**III. CONTRIBUTION CLASSES OF STATES MEMBERS OF WIPO
AND/OR THE PARIS AND/OR BERNE UNIONS¹**

Status on January 31, 1998

Albania	IX	Ghana	<i>Sbis</i>	Paraguay	<i>Sbis</i>
Algeria	VII	Greece	VI	Peru	S
Andorra	IX	Guatemala	S	Philippines	S
Angola	<i>Ster</i>	Guinea	<i>Ster</i>	Poland	VI
Argentina	<i>Vbis</i>	Guinea-Bissau	<i>Ster</i>	Portugal	<i>IVbis</i>
Armenia	IX	Guyana	<i>Sbis</i>		
Australia	III			Qatar	S
Austria	<i>IVbis</i>	Haiti	<i>Ster</i>		
Azerbaijan	IX	Holy See	VIII	Republic of Korea	VII
		Honduras	<i>Sbis</i>	Republic of Moldova	IX
Bahamas	S	Hungary	VI	Romania	<i>Vbis</i>
Bahrain	S			Russian Federation	IV
Bangladesh	<i>Ster</i>	Iceland	VIII	Rwanda	<i>Ster</i>
Barbados	<i>Sbis</i>	India	<i>Vbis</i>		
Belarus	IX	Indonesia	VII	Saint Kitts and Nevis	<i>Sbis</i>
Belgium	III	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	VII	Saint Lucia	<i>Sbis</i>
Benin	<i>Ster</i>	Iraq	IX	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	<i>Sbis</i>
Bhutan	<i>Ster</i>	Ireland	IV	San Marino	IX
Bolivia	<i>Sbis</i>	Israel	<i>Vbis</i>	Samoa	<i>Ster</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	<i>Sbis</i>	Italy	III	Saudi Arabia	VII
Bostwana	<i>Sbis</i>			Senegal	<i>Sbis</i>
Brazil	<i>Vbis</i>	Jamaica	<i>Sbis</i>	Sierra Leone	<i>Ster</i>
Brunei Darussalam	S	Japan	I	Singapore	IX
Bulgaria	<i>Vbis</i>	Jordan	<i>Sbis</i>	Slovakia	V
Burkina Faso	<i>Ster</i>			Slovenia	VII
Burundi	<i>Ster</i>	Kazakhstan	IX	Somalia	<i>Ster</i>
		Kenya	<i>Sbis</i>	South Africa	<i>IVbis</i>
Cambodia	<i>Ster</i>	Kyrgyzstan	IX	Spain	IV
Cameroon	<i>Sbis</i>			Sri Lanka	<i>Sbis</i>
Canada	IV	Laos	<i>Ster</i>	Sudan	<i>Ster</i>
Cape Verde	<i>Ster</i>	Latvia	IX	Suriname	<i>Sbis</i>
Central African Republic	<i>Ster</i>	Lebanon	<i>Sbis</i>	Swaziland	<i>Sbis</i>
Chad	<i>Ster</i>	Lesotho	<i>Ster</i>	Sweden	<i>Sbis</i>
Chile	S	Liberia	<i>Ster</i>	Switzerland	
China	<i>IVbis</i>	Libya	<i>Vbis</i>	Syria	
Colombia	S	Liechtenstein	VIII		
Congo	<i>Sbis</i>	Lithuania	IX	Tajikistan	
Costa Rica	<i>Sbis</i>	Luxembourg	VII	Thailand	
Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Sbis</i>			The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	VIII
Croatia	VIII	Madagascar	<i>Ster</i>	Togo	<i>Ster</i>
Cuba	S	Malawi	<i>Ster</i>	Trinidad and Tobago	S
Cyprus	S	Malaysia	VIII	Tunisia	S
Czech Republic	V	Mali	<i>Ster</i>	Turkey	<i>Vbis</i>
		Malta	<i>Sbis</i>	Turkmenistan	IX
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	S	Mauritania	<i>Ster</i>		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Ster</i>	Mauritius	<i>Sbis</i>	Uganda	<i>Ster</i>
Denmark	IV	Mexico	<i>IVbis</i>	Ukraine	IX
Dominican Republic	<i>Sbis</i>	Monaco	VII	United Arab Emirates	IX
		Mongolia	<i>Sbis</i>	United Kingdom	I
Ecuador	S	Morocco	S	United Republic of Tanzania	<i>Ster</i>
Egypt	S	Mozambique	<i>Ster</i>	United States of America	I
El Salvador	<i>Sbis</i>	Namibia	<i>Sbis</i>	Uruguay	S
Equatorial Guinea	<i>Ster</i>	Nepal	<i>Ster</i>	Uzbekistan	IX
Eritrea	<i>Ster</i>	Netherlands	III		
Estonia	IX	New Zealand	VI	Venezuela	IX
Ethiopia	<i>Ster</i>	Nicaragua	<i>Sbis</i>	Viet Nam	<i>Sbis</i>
		Niger	<i>Ster</i>		
Fiji	<i>Sbis</i>	Nigeria	VII	Yemen	<i>Ster</i>
Finland	IV	Norway	IV	Yugoslavia	<i>Vbis</i>
France	I				
		Oman	S	Zambia	<i>Ster</i>
Gabon	<i>Sbis</i>			Zimbabwe	<i>Sbis</i>
Gambia	<i>Ster</i>	Pakistan	S		
Georgia	IX	Panama	<i>Sbis</i>		
Germany	I	Papua New Guinea	<i>Sbis</i>		

(Total: 170 States)

IV. SIGNATORIES TO TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO NOT YET IN FORCE
A. Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits

(Washington, 1989)

Status on January 31, 1998

Signatory States

Ratification

China, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Liberia, Yugoslavia, Zambia (8)

Egypt (1)

B. WIPO Copyright Treaty

(Geneva, 1996)

Status on January 31, 1998

Signatories

Ratification

Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Burkina Faso,
 Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador,
 Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary,
 Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan,
 Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, Netherlands,
 Nigeria, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal,
 Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland,
 Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay,
 Venezuela, European Communities (51).

Indonesia (1)

C. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty

(Geneva, 1996)

Status on January 31, 1998

Signatories

Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia,
 Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco,
 Mongolia, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa,
 Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, European Communities (50).

V. MEMBERS OF THE WIPO GOVERNING BODIES AND COMMITTEES

Status on January 31, 1998

WIPO

General Assembly: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana (as from April 15, 1998), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe (150).

Conference: The same States as above, with Andorra, Angola, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Eritrea, Ethiopia (as from February 19, 1998), Laos, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Yemen (167).

Coordination Committee: Algeria, Angola (*ad hoc*), Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam (*ad hoc*), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (*associate*), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Nepal (*ad hoc*), Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland (*ex officio*), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen (*ad hoc*) (72).

Budget Committee: Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Japan,

Premises Committee: Algeria, China, Colombia, Croatia, France, Germany, India, Nigeria, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United States of America (13).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe (122).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe (112).

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia,

Finland, France, Gambia, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, African Intellectual Property Organization, African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Benelux Designs Office, Benelux Trademark Office, European Patent Organisation (123).

Paris Union

Assembly: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana (as from April 15, 1998), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe (140).

Conference of Representatives: Dominican Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Syria (4).

Executive Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (*associate*), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Panama, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland (*ex officio*), The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Venezuela (37).

Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana (as from April 15, 1998), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia (as from March 12, 1998), Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe (127).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand (3).

Executive Committee: Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Ghana, Greece, India, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland (*ex officio*), Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay (32).

Madrid Union (Marks)

Assembly: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (54).

Hague Union

Assembly: Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Suriname, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Yugoslavia (23).

Conference of Representatives: Egypt, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia (6).

Nice Union

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia (50).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Tunisia (2).

Lisbon Union

Assembly: Algeria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Gabon, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Togo, Tunisia (16).

Council: Haiti, Mexico (2).

Locarno Union

Assembly: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Yugoslavia (30).

PCT Union

Assembly: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus (as from April 1, 1998), Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom,

United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe (95).

IPC Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova (as from September 1, 1998), Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America (39).

Vienna Union

Assembly: Cuba, France, Guinea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey (11).

Budapest Union

Assembly: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia (as from March 12, 1998), South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Ukraine, Yugoslavia (42).

FRT Union

Assembly: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Czech Republic, France, Mexico, Peru, Senegal, Slovakia (12).

Rome Convention

Intergovernmental Committee: Argentina, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay (12).

VI. STATES PARTY TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW VARIETIES OF PLANTS

International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants*

UPOV Convention (1961), as revised at Geneva (1972, 1978 and 1991)

Status on January 31, 1998

State	Date on which State became member of UPOV	Number of contribution units	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act	
Argentina.....	December 25, 1994	0.2 ²	1978 Act.....	December 25, 1994
Australia.....	March 1, 1989	1.0	1978 Act.....	March 1, 1989
Austria.....	July 14, 1994	1.5	1978 Act.....	July 14, 1994
Belgium ³	December 5, 1976	1.5	1961/1972 Act ⁴	December 5, 1976
Canada.....	March 4, 1991	1.0	1978 Act ⁴	March 4, 1991
Chile.....	January 5, 1996	0.2	1978 Act.....	January 5, 1996
Colombia.....	September 13, 1996	0.2	1978 Act.....	September 13, 1996
Czech Republic.....	January 1, 1993	0.5	1978 Act.....	January 1, 1993
Denmark ⁵	October 6, 1968	1.5	1978 Act ^{4,6}	November 8, 1981
Ecuador.....	August 8, 1997	0.2	1978 Act.....	August 8, 1997
Finland.....	April 16, 1993	1.0	1978 Act.....	April 16, 1993
France ⁷	October 3, 1971	5.0	1978 Act ⁴	March 17, 1983
Germany.....	August 10, 1968	5.0	1978 Act ⁴	April 12, 1986
Hungary.....	April 16, 1983	0.5	1978 Act.....	April 16, 1983
Ireland.....	November 8, 1981	1.0	1978 Act ⁴	November 8, 1981
Israel.....	December 12, 1979	0.5	1978 Act ^{4,6}	May 12, 1984
Italy.....	July 1, 1977	2.0	1978 Act ⁴	May 28, 1986
Japan.....	September 3, 1982	5.0	1978 Act.....	September 3, 1982
Mexico.....	August 9, 1997	0.75	1978 Act.....	August 9, 1997
Netherlands.....	August 10, 1968	3.0	1978 Act ^{4,6}	September 2, 1984 ⁸
New Zealand.....	November 8, 1981	1.0	1978 Act ⁴	November 8, 1981
Norway.....	September 13, 1993	1.0	1978 Act.....	September 13, 1993
Paraguay.....	February 8, 1997	0.2	1978 Act.....	February 8, 1997
Poland.....	November 11, 1989	0.5	1978 Act.....	November 11, 1989
Portugal.....	October 14, 1995	0.5	1978 Act.....	October 14, 1995
Slovakia.....	January 1, 1993	0.5	1978 Act.....	January 1, 1993
South Africa.....	November 6, 1977	1.0	1978 Act ⁴	November 8, 1981
Spain ⁹	May 18, 1980	1.5	1961/1972 Act ⁴	May 18, 1980
Sweden.....	December 17, 1971	1.5	1978 Act ^{4,6}	January 1, 1983
Switzerland.....	July 10, 1977	1.5	1978 Act ⁴	November 8, 1981
Trinidad and Tobago.....	January 30, 1998	0.2	1978 Act.....	January 30, 1998
Ukraine.....	November 3, 1995	0.5	1978 Act.....	November 3, 1995
United Kingdom.....	August 10, 1968	5.0	1978 Act ⁴	September 24, 1983
United States of America ¹⁰	November 8, 1981	5.0	1978 Act ⁴	November 8, 1981
Uruguay.....	November 13, 1994	0.2	1978 Act.....	November 13, 1994

(Total: 35 States)

* The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), established by the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, is an independent intergovernmental organization having legal personality. Pursuant to an agreement concluded between the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and UPOV, the Director General of WIPO is the Secretary-General of UPOV and WIPO provides administrative and financial services to UPOV.

¹ "1961/1972 Act" means the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants of December 2, 1961, as amended by the Additional Act of November 10, 1972; "1978 Act" means the Act of October 23, 1978, of the Convention; "1991 Act" (not yet in force) means the Act of March 19, 1991, of the Convention.

² As from January 1, 1998: 0.5.

³ With a notification under Article 34(2) of the 1978 Act.

⁴ The 1991 Act (not yet in force) was signed by this State.

⁵ With a declaration that the Convention of 1961, the Additional Act of 1972, the 1978 Act and the 1991 Act (not yet in force) are not applicable to Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

⁶ The 1991 Act (not yet in force) was ratified, accepted or approved by this State.

⁷ With a declaration that the 1978 Act applies to the territory of the French Republic, including the Overseas Departments and Territories.

⁸ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

⁹ With a declaration that the Convention of 1961 and the Additional Act of 1972 apply to the entire territory of Spain.

¹⁰ With a notification under Article 37(1) and (2) of the 1978 Act.

Member States of WIPO

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe (166 States).

States party to the Paris Convention

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe (143 States).

States party to the Berne Convention

Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe (128 States).

States party to the PCT

Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe (94 States).

Madrid (Marks) Agreement and Protocol Relating to the Agreement

States party to the Agreement: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia (47 States).

