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WIPO 1998

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Activities of WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1997 An Overview of Activities and Developments

Introduction

In the meetings in September-October of the Governing Bodies of WIPO, the delegates who made statements on the subject, expressed their satisfaction with the quantity and quality, as well as the care and imagination with which the activities of the Secretariat had been carried out. Delegates were of the view that the objectives set out in the program for the 1996-97 biennium had generally been attained and that the Secretariat had succeeded in responding to new challenges posed both by rapidly changing technology and the expectations of member States.

In 1997, a vigorous level of activities was attained in all three main areas of WIPO's work: cooperation for development, the progressive development of intellectual property law and the global protection systems and services under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, Madrid (trademarks) and the Hague (industrial designs) systems.

The New Director General

The year 1997, marked a change in the leadership of WIPO. Dr. Kamil Idris was unanimously appointed by the WIPO General Assembly as Director General in its September-October session, and formally took up his duties on November 1. The new Director General introduced immediate changes in the organization and management of the work of the Secretariat. He also engaged the member States in intensive consultations in the preparation of the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium. Two rounds of consultations took place, in November and December, presided over by the Chair of the WIPO General Assembly, Ms. Sheila Batchelor of Canada. The draft program and budget reflected the new directions and plans for the Organization that Dr. Idris had laid out in his acceptance speech to the General Assembly. The approach and substance of the draft program and budget were radically changed. They contained an ambitious program of work in response to the challenges posed by digital technology, the globalization of trade and sustainable development. The lines of managerial and financial responsibility for effective program implementation by the Secretariat were clearly brought

out. Those changes were made to enable the Organization to base its future work on two fundamental principles: accountability and transparency in every aspect of program policy formulation, planning, implementation and evaluation.



(Photo: Mercedes Martínez Dozal)

Dr. Kamil Idris, the new Director General (left) with Dr. Arpad Bogsch, the outgoing Director General.

Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director General for the previous 24 years, retired at the end of October 1997. In congratulating Dr. Idris on his appointment, delegates to the September-October General Assembly paid special tribute to Dr. Bogsch for his tremendous contribution to the protection and promotion of intellectual property, which he had pursued with imagination and vigor. A warm tribute to Dr. Bogsch was also extended by Dr. Idris during his acceptance speech.

Cooperation for Development

The resources for cooperation for development during the 1996-97 biennium were double those granted for the 1994-95 biennium. The substantial increase followed requests for additional assistance by member States, particularly in the light of the preparations required to meet their obligations under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement).

The assistance to developing countries provided by WIPO in 1997 concentrated on the development of human resources, modernization and computerization of intellectual property administration, plus assistance in the drafting and enforcement of legislation. In addition to the work to help developing countries prepare for compliance with the requirements of the TRIPS Agreement, WIPO also assisted those countries in identifying and using their valuable, latent intellectual property assets and protecting them more effectively.

A total of 124 developing countries, 2 territories and 16 intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from WIPO's cooperation for development program. In all, 150 courses, seminars or other meetings were held at the global, regional or national levels, providing training or information to more than 10,000 thousand men and women from the government and private sectors. The travel and living expenses of some 1,600 men and women were borne by WIPO, donor member States of WIPO and intergovernmental organizations. Study visits were organized for 168 persons. In addition, about 47 developing and industrialized countries contributed to WIPO's cooperation for development program by providing trust funds, or help in kind in the form of assistance or the provision of meeting premises or local speakers.

In total, some 630 consultants were engaged on advisory missions or as speakers in courses and seminars with a significant proportion, of them, more than 50% coming from developing countries.

WIPO-financed country projects, which consisted of focused plans of action for a particular country, drawn up jointly by WIPO and the authorities of each of the developing countries concerned, were introduced in 1996 and flourished in 1997. During that period, 22 developing countries benefited from work on such country projects and a number of similar projects were under preparation for 1998. The implementation of WIPO-funded country projects was mentioned by numerous delegates at the September-October meetings of the Governing Bodies, as an efficient means of meeting the specific needs of developing countries in building effective systems to protect intellectual property.



(Photo: Mercedes Martínez Dozal)

Fellows of the WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries, June 2 to 13, 1997



(Photo: Mercedes Martínez Dozal)

Fellows of the WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries, June 23 to July 4, 1997

The WIPO Academy pursued its aim of ensuring that policy advisors and managers in developing countries had the opportunity to discuss current intellectual property issues in three sessions of the Academy in Geneva. Two sessions were organized for senior officials from African, Arab and Caribbean countries. One session in 1997 was targeted, for the first time, towards countries from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). In all, government officials from some 37 developing countries attended the two-week sessions at WIPO. Some 90 developing countries have benefited from the Academy sessions since they began in 1993.

In keeping with WIPO's goal of encouraging creative and inventive activity, the Secretariat continued its WIPO gold medal award program, and some 30 men, women and young inventors in 18 developing countries received medals in 1997.

During this year, WIPO also extended significant assistance to the countries of central and eastern Europe and the CIS in the form of advisory missions, training, assistance with the drafting of legal texts and seminars. In addition, WIPO concluded an Agreement with the Eurasian Patent Organization to facilitate closer cooperation between the two organizations.

Progressive Development of International Intellectual Property Law

During the period under review, WIPO continued to respond to the new legal challenges for intellectual property protection posed by rapidly changing technology and the globalization of trade.

In the course of the year, the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) which had been adopted in December 1996 were signed by 50 and 49 countries, respectively, and by the European Community. At every opportunity, in seminars, meetings and discussions with government officials and also in business circles, WIPO officials explained those two treaties and encouraged countries to accede to them.

In the area of audiovisual performances, the Committee of Experts on a Protocol Concerning Audiovisual Performances held its first session in Sep-

tember. Discussions were based on the memoranda prepared by the Secretariat as requested by the Governing Bodies of WIPO in the meetings in March. The Committee of Experts decided that the Secretariat should invite WIPO member States and the European Community to submit, by January 15, 1998, proposals concerning a protocol to the WPPT. Those proposals would be considered at the second session of the Expert Committee that was scheduled for June 1998.

An Information Meeting on the protection of intellectual property in databases took place in September. The discussions were based on memoranda prepared by the Secretariat. The Meeting concluded that the Secretariat should prepare a detailed record of the meeting plus a document summing up, in an analytic table, the questions raised. Furthermore, the Secretariat was requested to circulate the same, by the end of June 1998, to the member States of WIPO and the European Community, so as to facilitate further consultations on the issues concerned.

The member States of WIPO decided, at the March meetings of the Governing Bodies, to create an important, new working group to consider proposals by a number of member States for a global information network for intellectual property. The Working Group on Information Technologies for Intellectual Property accordingly held its first session in July, during which it considered a number of proposals by member States, and concluded, *inter alia*, that a WIPO global information network allowing for electronic communication between member States should be established. In October, the Governing Bodies of WIPO adopted the recommendations of the Working Group to the effect that proposals on information technologies for intellectual property should be included in the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium.

Worldwide discussions to address intellectual property issues took place at three major symposia in 1997.

At the first, the UNESCO-WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Folklore held in Phuket, Thailand, possible legal means of protecting folklore were discussed. In reviewing the outcome of the discussions in that Forum, the WIPO General Assembly agreed, in October, that the issue of folklore should be addressed further in the program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium.

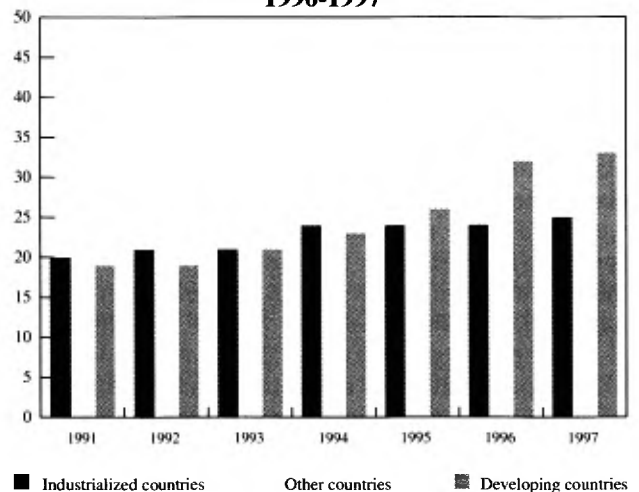
At the second, a WIPO Symposium in Manila, the Philippines, the copyright and other issues related to broadcasting, whether by terrestrial, satellite, cable, digital or Internet transmissions were discussed. It was generally agreed that WIPO should deal with the issue of the protection of the rights of broadcasting organizations with the objective of international harmonization, although there was no agreement about how such harmonization should be achieved.

At the third, the International Forum on the Exercise and Management of Copyright and Neighboring

Rights in the Face of the Challenges of Digital Technology, Seville, Spain, three topics were identified as needing additional discussion at the international level namely, the licensing and legal status of "multimedia productions," the operation of technological measures of protection and rights management in information systems, and the private law aspects of the protection of copyright and other rights on the Internet.

In the area of patents, a Committee of Experts met twice, in June and December, to consider the latest draft of the Patent Law Treaty that had been prepared by the Secretariat. The Committee was generally in favor of the proposed draft, and approved the provisions for closer alignment between the future Patent Law Treaty and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) that took into account the latest amendments to the PCT Regulations. During the course of those meetings, there was overwhelming support for the proposed harmonization and simplification of patent procedures and formalities. Future action on the harmonization of formalities for patent applications and the timing for a Diplomatic Conference will be decided at the first session of the Standing Committee of Patents that will meet on a date yet to be fixed.

**Growth in PCT membership
1990-1997**



In the field of trademarks, a Committee of Experts on Trademark Licenses considered, in February, draft Articles aimed at the simplification and harmonization of procedures relating to the recordal of licenses for the use of marks and a model international request form for the recordal of licenses. The draft Articles had been drafted in the same treaty language as the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT), and it was proposed that they form the substantive part of a Protocol to the TLT. The Secretariat will prepare a new draft of the Articles for a future session of the Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications to be held on a date yet to be fixed.

A Committee of Experts on Well-Known Marks held its third session in October during which revised draft provisions on well-known marks prepared by the Secretariat were discussed in detail. The deliberations of the Committee of Experts concerned, in particular, the conditions of protection of well-known marks, criteria for determining whether a mark is well-known and the contents of protection. It was agreed that further discussions would be required to reach final agreement on the draft provisions.

In the area of industrial designs, a Committee of Experts held its seventh session in November during which it considered the provisions of a draft new Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs. The new Act also provided a link between the international deposit system and regional systems such as the future European Community design system. The Committee of Experts proposed that it should proceed to a Diplomatic Conference and that it would, if necessary, hold consultations on issues that might be resolved outside such a Conference.

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center and Domain Name Dispute Resolution Services

On May 1, 1997, the Memorandum of Understanding on the generic Top-Level Domain Name Space of the Internet Domain Name System (gTLD-MoU) was signed by 56 entities and the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center was declared available for administering on-line dispute-resolution procedures. In September, a meeting was held with the Council of Registrars (CORE) for the gTLD-MoU to discuss WIPO's activities in the new domain name system and establish a communication channel between WIPO and CORE.

During the past year, the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center continued to undertake a number of promotional activities to explain the features and advantages of the procedures and services offered by the Center. The Center was involved in the organization of a number of meetings which included a conference in March to review arbitration of intellectual property disputes under the WIPO Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules and two training workshops for arbitrators and mediators.

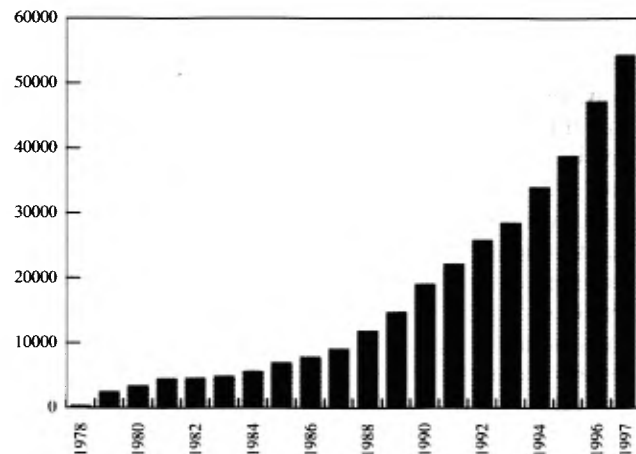
Work relating to the protection of trademarks and Internet domain names progressed in the course of the year. Two sessions of the Consultative Meeting on Trademarks and Internet Domain Names were held in May and September. Those meetings considered possible harmonization of national and regional laws concerning trademarks and Internet domain names, together with comments on the proposed WIPO Rules for Administrative Chal-

lenge Panel Procedure Concerning Internet Domain Names (WIPO ACP Rules). In August, the draft WIPO ACP Rules, designed to facilitate the administrative challenge panel procedures, were issued. In October, the WIPO Governing Bodies approved the Secretariat's related plans to establish a computerized system for on-line dispute resolution in this field.

Global Protection Systems and Services

Compared to 1996, the number of registrations in the three international registration systems increased. Under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), there were 54,442 international applications, representing a highly satisfactory growth of 15.1% compared to 1996 (47,291). Of these, 1,642 international applications were filed directly with the Secretariat in its capacity as Receiving Office. On average, 63.6 countries were designated per application. The 54,442 international applications were thus equivalent to nearly 3,500,000 national applications. In October, the PCT Assembly approved a fee reduction of about 15% in the PCT fees, applicable from January 1, 1998. In addition, the Assembly adopted amendments to the Regulations under the PCT preparing the grounds for future electronic filing and making the system more flexible and user friendly. Most of the amendments will come into force from July 1, 1998.

**PCT International Applications
1978-1997**



In the Madrid system for the international registration of marks, the total number of registrations was 19,070, representing an increase of 3.2% compared to 1996 (18,485). As an average of 11.6 countries were designated per application, those 19,070 international registrations were equivalent to some 220,000 national applications. The total number of renewals, 4,874, also represented an increase compared to the corresponding figure in 1996 (4,510). During the period under review, 16

countries became party to the Madrid Protocol, bringing the number of contracting Parties to the Protocol to 28 and the total membership of the Madrid Union to 54. In October, the Madrid Assembly adopted amendments to the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol. They entered into effect on January 1, 1998.

As far as the Hague system was concerned, the total number of international industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations was 6,223 in 1997, representing an increase of 6.7% compared to 1996 (5,832). The Hague Assembly approved the Secretariat's proceeding with the electronic publication of industrial designs and the first CD-ROM will be issued in 1999. Amendments that were made, during 1997, to the Regulations under the Hague Agreement were largely to simplify procedures. They had all entered into effect by January 1, 1998.

WIPO Web Site

Throughout the year, the Secretariat continued to make improvements to the modest web site that was launched in September 1996, by vastly expanding the quantity of useful texts and information made available for public perusal. The site now includes all the WIPO-administered treaties, preparatory documents for meetings of the member States, WIPO handbooks, manuals, directories, guides and public information materials.

Cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO)

Close cooperation with the WTO continued during the period under review as the Secretariat actively assisted developing countries in preparing for compliance with their obligations under the TRIPS Agreement. There were close, regular contacts between the secretariats of the two organizations, particularly in two areas. One was the use of WTO officials as resource persons in WIPO meetings dealing with the TRIPS Agreement, with WIPO bearing the travel and living expenses incurred. The other was the exchange of information on the intellectual property laws of member States of WIPO and members of WTO. WIPO officials attended the periodic meetings of the WTO TRIPS Council and the General Council throughout the year while WTO officials often participated in WIPO meetings. Furthermore, pursuant to the Agreement between WIPO and WTO concluded in 1995, the Secretariat continued to communicate to WTO Members which are not party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property the emblems protected under Article 6ter of that Convention.

New Members of Treaties

The importance of international protection of intellectual property was further underlined by the increase in the number of States party to treaties administered by WIPO. Throughout the year there were 60 new accessions to or ratifications of treaties.

In total, 50% of the accessions or ratifications were by developing countries, 30% were by countries in transition to market economies and 20% were by developed countries.

The following States became party to the following treaties (the figures in brackets indicate the total number of States party to the treaties on December 31, 1997).

WIPO Convention: Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa (166);

Paris Convention: Bahrain, Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone (143);

Berne Convention: Bahrain, Belarus, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Mongolia (128).

Budapest Treaty: Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Ukraine (42);

Rome Convention: Cape Verde, Lebanon, Poland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (56);

Geneva (Phonograms) Convention: Latvia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (56);

Strasbourg Agreement: The Republic of Moldova (39);

Nice Agreement: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova (52).

Lisbon Agreement: Costa Rica (18);

Locarno Agreement: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova (30).

Vienna Agreement: Cuba, the Republic of Moldova (11);

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe; (94);

Madrid Protocol: France, Hungary, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Yugoslavia (25);

Hague Agreement: Greece, Mongolia (29).

Trademark Law Treaty (TLT): Australia, Cyprus, Denmark, Indonesia, Japan, Liechtenstein, Slovakia, Switzerland (14).

Cooperation for Development

Africa

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Regional Seminar on Automation Procedure in Industrial Property Classification and Harmonization of ARIPO Protocols with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement)(Lesotho). From 24 to 28 November, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Maseru, in cooperation with ARIPO. Thirty participants from Botswana, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and ARIPO attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by an official from the Benelux Trademark Office and by a WIPO official.

WIPO Séminaire sous-régional sur la protection et l'usage des marques et des indications géographiques dans le commerce (Mali). From November 25 to 27, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Bamako, in cooperation with the Government of Mali. The Seminar was attended by 15 participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and OAPI. About 50 local participants from the public and private sectors also attended. Presentations were made by a WIPO expert from France, a local expert, an OAPI official and two WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property (Madagascar). From November 4 to 6, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Toamasina in cooperation with the Government of Madagascar. The Seminar was attended by approximately 20 participants from the public and private sectors. Papers were presented by a WIPO expert from France and four WIPO officials.

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Academy for Arab Countries. From November 17 to 25, 1997, WIPO organized that Academy in Geneva. The Academy, the first to be organized by WIPO for Arab Countries, was attended by participants from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan,

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Equatorial Guinea. In November 1997, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Malabo to follow-up on the implementation of the country project on modernization of the Council of Scientific Research and Technology.

Ghana. In November 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation between WIPO and Ghana.

Also in November 1997, one WIPO official discussed with government officials in Accra cooperation in the industrial property field.

Lesotho. In November 1997, a government leader discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation.

Nigeria. In November 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation in training.

United Republic of Tanzania. In November 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation, in particular the possible amendments to the Patent Act of Tanzania.

Also in November 1997, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property act with a commentary on its main provisions.

African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In November 1997, three WIPO officials participated in the twenty-first session of the Administrative Council of ARIPO held in Maseru.

African Organization for Intellectual Property (OAPI). In November 1997, three WIPO officials undertook a mission to Conakry, Guinea, to attend the 36th session of the OAPI Council of Ministers and the meeting of experts from OAPI member states on the revision of the Bangui Agreement.

Arab Countries

Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, the Palestinian National Authority, Syria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates. Presentations were made by WIPO experts from Algeria, Egypt, India, Jordan, Switzerland, Syria, WCO, WTO as well as by WIPO officials. The session was opened by the Director General.

Sub-Regional Seminar for the GCC Countries on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights under the TRIPS Agreement (Qatar). From November 25 to 27, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Doha, in cooperation with the Ministry for Information and Culture. Some 70 participants from the government and private sectors of Qatar attended the Seminar, as well as three WIPO officials. Presentations were made by WIPO experts from Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and by three WIPO officials.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Sudan. In November 1997, WIPO organized a study-visit for seven officials from the Attorney General's Chambers in Khartoum to the Egyptian Patent Office in Cairo.

Syria. In November 1997, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Damascus to discuss cooperation matters within the framework of the WIPO country project for Syria, in particular the upgrading of the industrial property system.

Asia and the Pacific

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property and the TRIPS Agreement (Bhutan). From 3 to 5 November, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Thimpu in cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Seminar was attended by 48 participants from government circles, industry and the legal profession. Presentations were made by three WIPO experts from Australia, India and Japan as well as by two WIPO officials.

WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks (Nepal). From November 19 to 21, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Kathmandu in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry. The Seminar was attended by 59 participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Presentations were made by two WIPO experts from India and the United Kingdom and by a WIPO official.

WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property Law and Teaching (India). From November 24 to 26, 1997, WIPO organized that Workshop in Bangalore, in cooperation with the Department of Education, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the National School of India University. The Workshop was attended by 51 participants from law, engineering and management colleges. Papers were presented by three WIPO experts from Australia, Malaysia and the United States of America. One WIPO official and three local experts also made presentations.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Bangladesh. In November 1997, a government official participated in a training program organized by WIPO and the European Patent Office in The Hague. On that occasion, he discussed with WIPO officials matters of cooperation.

China - Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. In November 1997, four government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva and discussed matters of cooperation, in particular the regional symposium proposed to be held in Hong Kong in 1998.

India. In November 1997, a WIPO expert from France spoke at two workshops held in Pune and Chennai which were organized by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India.

Also in November 1997, a government official visited WIPO and held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

Malaysia. In November 1997, two WIPO experts from the Japanese Patent Office commenced a two week advisory mission to the Intellectual Property Division, Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs in Kuala Lumpur. The mission focused on the areas of patents, computer and information technology and trademarks, in particular the protection of well-known marks.

Also in November 1997, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government authorities, at their request, draft laws on the protection of layout-designs of integrated circuits and on the protection of geographical indications.

Pakistan. In November 1997, a government official visited WIPO and held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Training Courses, Seminars and Meetings

WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries

(Brazil). From November 24 to 26, 1997, WIPO organized that Meeting in Sao Paulo, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil. The Meeting was attended by 39 government

officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Presentations were made by a WIPO expert from Chile and by four WIPO officials. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the present situation on industrial property legislation and administration in the participating countries, cooperation activities with WIPO, the use of new information technologies and measures on the simplification of patent-granting procedures.

Fourth WIPO/SGAE Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries (Uruguay). From October 27 to November 3, 1997, WIPO organized that Course in Punta del Este and Montevideo. The Course was attended by some 150 participants and by three WIPO officials.

Fourth Meeting of Heads of Copyright Offices of Ibero-American Countries (Uruguay). On November 4 and 5, 1997, WIPO organized that Meeting in Montevideo in cooperation with the Uruguayan Copyright Council. The Meeting was attended by 21 representatives of copyright offices from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Third Ibero-American Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Uruguay). From November 5 to 8, 1997, WIPO organized that Congress in Montevideo, in cooperation with the Uruguayan Copyright Council and the Inter-American Institute of Copyright. The Congress was attended by more than 500 participants from the public and private sectors. Three WIPO officials also participated.

WIPO National Workshop on Trademarks (Uruguay). On October 31, 1997, WIPO organized that Workshop in Montevideo, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining of Uruguay. The event was attended by some 30 participants, including judges and staff of the Administrative Appeals Court, involved in appeal procedures following the registration or invalidation of trademarks. Presentations were delivered by one WIPO expert from Spain and a WIPO official.

WIPO National Workshop on Industrial Property and Biotechnology (Mexico). On November 11 and 12, 1997, WIPO organized that workshop in Mexico city in cooperation with IMPI. The event was attended by more than 100 participants, mainly experts from the agricultural sector, researchers, environmentalists and government officials. Presentations were given by two WIPO experts from Argentina and the EPO, eight local experts, one UPOV official and one WIPO official. The Workshop's aim was to provide information on the legal protection offered by the patent system to biotech-

nological inventions. It also addressed the UPOV system, international trends for the protection of biotechnological inventions as well as the protection of traditional remedies.

National Seminar on Industrial Designs (Cuba). On November 13, 1997, a WIPO official made a presentation at that Seminar organized in Havana by the Cuban Industrial Property Office. Some 40 local participants also attended, from legal, customs and government circles as well as from university institutions.

WIPO Seminar on the Current Trends in the Field of Industrial Property in Latin America (Brazil). On November 27, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Sao Paulo in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property and the Federation of Industries of the State of Sao Paulo. The Seminar was attended by approximately 100 participants from the public and private sectors. Presentations were made by government officials from certain industrial property offices of Latin American countries, by two WIPO officials and by two local experts.

Assistance with Training, Legislation and Modernization of Administration

Argentina. In November 1997, a WIPO expert from the European Patent Office undertook a mission to the National Institute of Industrial Property in Buenos Aires to provide assistance in the examination of patent applications in the field of organic chemistry. The mission was financed by the EPO.

Also in November 1997, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the same Institute to discuss the content of a technical cooperation project in industrial property to be financed by the Argentine Government and executed by WIPO.

Barbados. In November 1997, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation, particularly on various draft laws on industrial property.

Brazil. In November 1997, two WIPO officials participated in a half-day working session on intellectual property matters, organized by the Ministry of External Relations in Brasilia. The event was attended by diplomats mainly from Brazil with others from Argentina, Costa Rica, Ivory Coast, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Chile. In November 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.

Costa Rica. In November 1997, a WIPO official participated in the third Interamerican Meeting on

Alternative Resolution of Disputes, organized by the UNDP, under the auspices of the Government of Costa Rica. The event was attended by lawyers, members of the judiciary, academics and university students from Latin America.

Guatemala. In November 1997, a government official undertook a study visit to the National Institute of Industrial Property in Paris and the National Institute of Appellations of Origin, to be briefed on the administrative procedures for trademark registration, including the protection of well-known marks, and the protection of appellations of origin.

Guyana. In November 1997, a WIPO expert from Chile undertook a mission to the Deeds Registry in Georgetown to provide advice on the automation of its operations.

Jamaica. In November 1997, a WIPO expert from Chile undertook a mission to Kingston to provide advice to the Office of the Registrar of Companies on the automation of its operations.

Mexico. In November 1997, a WIPO expert from Uruguay undertook a mission to the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property in Mexico city to discuss technical specifications for the design and development of the computerized systems for patent operations.

Also in November 1997, a delegation of Mexican students from the *Instituto Tecnológico de Estudios de Monterrey* visited WIPO headquarters and attended presentations made by several WIPO officials on WIPO administered treaties, the technical coopera-

tion program and the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center.

Still in November 1997, a government official undertook a study visit to the National Institute of Industrial Property in Paris and the National Institute of Appellations of Origin in Paris, to be briefed on the administrative procedures for trademark registration, including the protection of well-known marks, and the protection of appellations of origin.

Peru. In November 1997, a government official undertook a study visit to the National Institute of Industrial Property in Paris and the National Institute of Appellations of Origin in Paris, to receive information on the administrative procedures for trademark registration, including the protection of well-known marks, and the protection of appellations of origin.

Also in November 1997, a WIPO expert from the EPO undertook a mission to the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection in Lima to assist in the examination of patent applications in the field of biotechnology.

Trinidad and Tobago. In November 1997, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Port of Spain to discuss cooperation matters, in particular the classification of the figurative elements of marks.

Venezuela. In November 1997, a WIPO expert from the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Office in Caracas to provide assistance on the development of technological information services.

Certain Countries in Europe and Asia

Regional Activities

WIPO Baltic Seminar on Industrial Property Litigation (Latvia). On November 27 and 28, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Riga in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and the Patent Office. The Seminar was attended by 34 participants from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, mainly from the judiciary and the patent offices. Presentations were made by four WIPO experts from France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, a local speaker and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also attended the Seminar.

CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property. In November 1997, two WIPO officials attended a session of the CIS Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property in Moscow.

Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO). In November 1997, a WIPO official participated in meetings of two EAPO Working Groups in Moscow. The offi-

cial subsequently participated, along with a second WIPO official, in a session of the EAPO Administrative Council in Moscow.

National Activities

WIPO/Slovakia National Seminar on Copyright for the 21st Century (Slovakia). From November 19 to 21, 1997, WIPO organized that Seminar in Bratislava, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture. The Seminar was attended by some 30 participants, representing various ministries, collective management organizations and the judiciary. Presentations were made by an official of the Government of the Slovak Republic, by seven WIPO experts from Belgium, France and the United Kingdom, as well as by three WIPO officials.

Belarus. In November 1997, a WIPO official made two presentations at the National Seminar on Legal Protection and Commercialization of Intellectual Property in Belarus and in Foreign Countries, in

Minsk. The Seminar was organized by the State Patent Committee in cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences, with financial assistance from UNDP.

Tajikistan. In November 1997, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva

the computerization plan for the National Center for Patents and Information.

Uzbekistan. In November 1997, a WIPO official visited the Patent Office in Tashkent to advise on the purchase and installation of new machinery and the training of necessary personnel for the internal printing plant.

Global Information Network and Intellectual Property Information Services

WIPO draft Program and Budget for the 1998-99 Biennium

In November 1997, the Director General of WIPO initiated the first round of intensive, informal discussions with member States on the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium which the Secretariat, under his direction, was preparing. These discussions were presided over by Ms. Sheila Batchelor, Chief Executive Officer of the Canadian Intellectual Property Office, Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trade-

marks and Chair of the General Assembly of WIPO.

The co-ordinators of the various regional groups of WIPO member States participated in the discussions.

These discussions were part of a new policy of the Director General, to ensure that accountability and transparency would be reflected in all aspects of the planning, formulation and implementation of the organization's policies and activities.

Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC)

Twenty-First Session
(Geneva, November 17 to 21, 1997)

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the endorsement by the General Assembly of WIPO of the recommendation of the Working Group on Information Technologies for Intellectual Property (ITIP), at its first session in July 1997, that the Director General make a proposal regarding the requirements for a global WIPO information network allowing for electronic communication between WIPO and both member States and the public and for the effective use of information technology in WIPO activities.

Informal consultations on the Director General's proposal would be held in early 1998 and a final decision would be taken at an extraordinary session of the General Assembly of WIPO in March 1998.

It was noted that the General Assembly would also discuss whether a new body should be set up to deal with information technologies and, if so, how to integrate the PCIPI into the new body. The Com-

mittee agreed that to ensure continuity of on-going PCIPI projects, it would recommend to the General Assembly that the PCIPI should continue to work according to the present policy and revised work program for the first half of 1998.

The Committee noted that the Trilateral Offices (Japanese Patent Office/United States Patent and Trademark Office (EPO) had agreed on the implementation of the so-called "Kyoto Action Plan" according to which

- (a) the Trilateral Offices would undertake further steps on concurrent searches concerning applications filed in each of the three Offices with a view to facilitating search work;
- (b) the Trilateral Patent Network would be set up next year in order to exchange priority documents, search reports and examination records in electronic form and SGML Document Interchange Format, WIPO Standard ST.32, TIFF and PKCS#7 would be used for transmission; and
- (c) a Trilateral Web site (a connection of the three existing Web sites) would be created to provide efficient dissemination of patent information to the public.

The Committee adopted a number of revisions of existing WIPO Standards (e.g., ST.2, ST.10/C, ST.14, ST.18, ST.60, ST.63, ST.80 and ST.81) in order to prepare for the advent of the year 2000. The Committee further noted that a new Standard ST.25 on amino acid sequence listing would be soon finalized and would enter into force on July 1, 1998, under the PCT.

The following 36 members of the PCIPI/EXEC were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, OAPI and the EPO. Jordan, Kazakhstan, the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO), the European Communities (EC) and the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) were represented by observers.

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

Twenty-Second Session
(Geneva, November 17 to 21, 1997)

The Working Group received progress reports from the EPO on the status of the EASY (*Electronic Application SYstem*) project for the electronic filing of patent applications, and on the development of the mixed-mode CD-ROM software under the MIMOSA (*Mixed-MODE Software Application*) project.

The following 36 members of the PCIPI/MI were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Ro-

mania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe, the EPO and OAPI. Jordan, Kazakhstan, the EAPO, the EC and the PDG were represented by observers.

PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI)

Twentieth Session
(Geneva, November 24 to December 5, 1997)

The Working Group dealt with 57 IPC (International Patent Classification) revision projects on the program for the 1996-97 biennium, of which 29 belonged to the mechanical field, 8 to the chemical field and 20 to the electrical field. Twenty-five revision projects were completed. The Working Group approved, with some changes, amendments to the IPC proposed by Subgroup C of the Working Group, at its session in Washington, D.C., in October 1997, following its discussion of Project C 384 for the elaboration of an IPC area relating to micro-structural devices and nano-structures.

The Working Group approved the guidelines for the introduction of new catchwords and catchword phrases in the official catchword indexes to the IPC, prepared by the Secretariat, and a number of new catchwords, proposed by industrial property offices, for introduction into the official catchword indexes.

The Working Group discussed the revision of the Guide to the IPC and requested the Secretariat to prepare a proposal. The Working Group also agreed on the time schedule for different actions relating to the preparation of the seventh edition of the IPC.

The following 20 members of the PCIPI/SI were represented at the session: Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and the EPO.

WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center

Internet Domain Name Disputes

In November 1997, a WIPO official made a presentation at a conference on developments in the domain name system sponsored by the Japan Net-

work Information Center in Tokyo. While in Tokyo, the WIPO official also attended the first official meeting of the newly formed Council of Registrars (CORE) for the Generic Top Level Domains Memorandum of Understanding (gTLD-MoU) domain name registration system.

Global Protection Systems and Services

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

Training and Promotion Meetings for PCT Users

Argentina. In November 1997, Dr. Norma Susana Félix, Director, National Institute of Industrial Property, and two other government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the PCT and the possible accession of Argentina to that Treaty and on recent changes to the PCT Rules.

Azerbaijan. In November 1997, a WIPO official conducted a PCT seminar in Baku organized by the State Committee of Science and Engineering. The seminar was attended by 35 government officials and 10 patent attorneys.

Germany. In November 1997, three WIPO officials gave a PCT seminar, in Stuttgart, for 56 patent attorneys and patent administrators from a large German corporation.

Italy. In November 1997, two WIPO officials gave a PCT seminar for 16 patent attorneys from private practice and industry organized, in Milan, by a private conference organizer.

Japan. In November 1997, five WIPO officials had discussions, in Tokyo, on different aspects of the PCT with government officials from the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) and with representatives of the Japanese Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII). One of the WIPO officials also visited the Osaka branch of the JIII as well as ten large industrial enterprises in Nagoya, Osaka and Tokyo and a firm of patent attorneys in Osaka to discuss the further use of the PCT in Japan.

In the same month, two WIPO officials had discussions, also in Tokyo, with members of the Patent Committee and the International Activities Committee of the Japan Patent Attorneys Association (JPAA) and with members of the PCT Committee of the Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA).

Also in November 1997, three WIPO officials participated in a meeting of the JPO/USPTO/EPO Trilateral Cooperation Pre-Conference, organized by the JPO in Kyoto.

Republic of Korea. In November 1997, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials at the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO) in Seoul on various PCT matters and gave a lec-

ture to some 100 patent examiners from the Office in preparation for KIPO's becoming an International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority.

Thailand. In November 1997, a WIPO official gave a presentation on the PCT at the Partners for Progress course on the Management of Industrial Property Rights organized in Chiang Mai by the Government of Thailand, Department of Intellectual Property, and the Government of Japan, through the Japanese International Cooperation Agency.

United States of America. In November 1997, a WIPO official and a WIPO expert from the United States of America gave a training course on the PCT to 75 patent attorneys and administrators from the patent department of a large company in Indianapolis. Along with a second WIPO official, they also conducted a PCT Users' Roundtable, organized by a private law firm in Boston. There were 37 participants, mainly patent administrators from major corporations and law firms.

In the same month, two WIPO officials conducted an advanced PCT practice course, organized by the Boston Patent Law Association in Boston and an advanced PCT seminar organized by Intellectual Property International (IPI) in San Francisco. There were 96 participants, mainly patent attorneys and administrators from law firms and industry, at the practice course, and 38 participants, the majority from law firms and industry, at the seminar.

Computerization Activities

European Patent Office (EPO). In November 1997, eight EPO officials participated in an EPO/WIPO bilateral meeting, held in Geneva, to discuss various areas of mutual concern relating to the interchange of technical information between the two organizations.

In the same month, four WIPO officials visited the EPO in The Hague in order to discuss working procedures with their counterparts there.

During the same month, EPO officials had discussions, on several occasions, with WIPO officials in Geneva on, *inter alia*, the computerization and the electronic exchange of information between the two organizations.

Hague Union

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

Seventh Session
(Geneva, November 3 to 7, 1997)

The Committee considered the provisions of a draft new Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs and also a complete set of Rules that would form the Regulations under the new Act.

The draft new Act was drawn up with the aim of expanding the geographical coverage of the Hague system for the international registration of industrial designs. It also provides a link between the international deposit system and regional systems such as the future European Community Design System.

In order to reconcile divergent views, the substantive provisions of the draft new Act were divided into two chapters. Chapter I provided for the simple and speedy system of industrial design protection desired by future Contracting Parties that do not have, or do not intend to maintain, a substantive examination system. Chapter II contained special provisions that might be the subject of declarations by Contracting Parties that had, and intended to maintain, a substantive examination system and that would be applicable when those Contracting Parties were designated.

The Committee proposed proceeding to a Diplomatic Conference and noted that, if considered useful, the Secretariat would hold consultations on those issues that might be resolved outside such a Conference.

The following 14 States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland.

The following 16 States were represented by observers: Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia,

Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Representatives of the Benelux Designs Office (BBDM), the European Communities (EC) and 19 non-governmental organizations took part in the session in an observer capacity.

Advisory Meeting of Users of the Hague System

(Geneva, November 7, 1997)

The Secretariat presented a report on the seventh session of the Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement that had taken place in Geneva earlier that month (see above). It contained a detailed presentation of the amendments to the Regulations which had been adopted by the Assembly of the Hague Union at its fifteenth session, held in late September/early October 1997, as well as the amendments to the Administrative Instructions that resulted from the decisions of the Assembly and from the consultations held by the Director General in the summer of 1997. Finally, the Secretariat informed participants about its projects, as accepted by the Assembly at its fifteenth session, in connection with the electronic publication (on CD-ROM) of international designs.

The Meeting was attended by some 33 participants from the national industrial property offices of Croatia, Germany, Hungary and the United States of America, the BBDM, nine non-governmental organizations (European Apparel and Textile Organization (EURATEX), Federation of the Swiss Watch Industry, International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), International Federation of Industrial Property (FICPI), Japan Design Protection Association (JDPA), Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA), Japan Patent Attorney Association (JPAA) and Swiss Textile Federation (TVS)) and representatives of depositors and industrial property agents.

International Registration of Marks

(Madrid System)

Computerization activities

In November 1997, two WIPO officials visited the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property

in Berne to further discuss matters related to future electronic data exchanges within the MECA (*Madrid Electronic CommunicAtions*) system between the Institute and WIPO.

Contacts with Other Countries and International Organizations

National Contacts

Belgium. In November 1997, three government officials had discussions with a WIPO official in

Geneva on the implementation of the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.

Japan. In November 1997, the Director General and three other WIPO officials met with Mr. Mitsuo Horiuchi, Minister of International Trade and Industry and with Mr. Koichi Haraguchi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, in Tokyo. They also visited the Japanese Patent Office, where they met with Commissioner Arai and were given an overview of the work of the Office, in particular its electronic application system.

Malta. In November 1997, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.

Spain. In November 1997, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a conference on the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, organized by the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the General Society of Authors' of Spain in Madrid.

Also, in November 1997, a WIPO official participated in government consultations concerning the ratification and implementation of the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture in Madrid.

Switzerland. In November 1997, the Director General delivered a speech at the official inauguration of the Infocenter of the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property in Berne. The inauguration was hosted by Mr. Roland Grossenbacher, Director of the Institute, and other guests included Mr. Arnold Koller, President of the Swiss Confederation. The Infocenter offers the public access to a concentration of intellectual property information which includes 30 million patent documents from 30 countries as well as material on the over 300,000 trademarks that are protected in Switzerland. The Director General applauded the pioneering work of the Institute in the area of the electronic exchange of data.

United Nations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In November 1997, a WIPO official attended an UNCTAD Expert Meeting on Positive Measures to Promote Sustainable Develop-

ment, Particularly in Meeting the Objectives of Multilateral Environment Agreements, held in Geneva.

World Health Organization (WHO). In November 1997, a WIPO official attended an International Workshop on Counterfeit Drugs organized by the WHO in Geneva.

In the same month, a total of five WHO officials met, on two occasions, with WIPO officials at WIPO headquarters in Geneva to discuss possible cooperation with a view to protecting international non-proprietary names for pharmaceutical substances (INNs) against their use as domain names or trademarks.

Intergovernmental Organizations

Convention on Biological Diversity. In November 1997, three WIPO officials attended the Workshop on Traditional Knowledge and Biological Diversity organized, in Madrid, by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

European Commission. In November 1997, two WIPO officials attended a hearing on the European Commission's Green Paper on the Community Patent and the Patent System in Europe, held in Luxembourg.

European Communities (EC). In November 1997, a WIPO official attended a meeting in Brussels, organized by the European Commission aimed at providing information to European Internet service providers and users on the new generic top level domain names (gTLD) policy.

Interparliamentary Assembly of the C.I.S. Member States (IPA). In November 1997, three officials of IPA visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on possible cooperation between WIPO and IPA in the field of copyright and related rights.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In November 1997, a WIPO official attended a conference on Dismantling the Barriers to Global Electronic Commerce, organized by OECD and the government of Finland in Turku (Finland).

World Trade Organization (WTO). In November 1997, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of the General Council of the WTO, held in Geneva.

Other Organizations

Institute for Information Law, University of Amsterdam. In November 1997, a WIPO official partic-

ipated in discussions at the Legal Special Interest Group Workshop on Contracts and Copyright Exemptions, organized by the European Commissions' Esprit project (IMPRIMATUR) and that Institute, in Amsterdam.

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In November 1997, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Electronic Commerce Project Policy Commission and a meeting of the World Business Agenda for Electronic Commerce, both of which were organized by the ICC in Paris.

International Publishers Association (IPA). In November 1997, the Director General and other WIPO officials had discussions with a delegation of

IPA officials in Geneva on various questions, including international intellectual property protection for databases.

International Students' Association (AIESSEC) of the University of Geneva. In November 1997, a WIPO official gave a presentation on WIPO at a Forum for Inter-Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations organized by AIESSEC in Geneva. Some 40 students attended the presentation.

Université Libre de Bruxelles. In November 1997, a WIPO official participated as speaker in the Congress on Implementation of the European Community Directive on Legal Protection of Databases, organized by that University in Brussels.

Notifications Concerning Treaties Administered by WIPO

WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty

Signatories

The following States and the European Communities signed the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, adopted at Geneva on December 20, 1996:

Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Chile, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Mongolia, Namibia, Spain, Togo, Venezuela and the European Communities, on December 20, 1996;

Uruguay, on January 8, 1997; Greece, on January 13, 1997; Monaco, on January 14, 1997; Hungary, on January 29, 1997; United Kingdom, on February 13, 1997; Luxembourg, on February 18, 1997; Belgium, on February 19, 1997; Kazakhstan, on February 28, 1997; Nigeria, on March 24, 1997; Israel, on March 25, 1997; United States of America, on April 12, 1997; Finland, on May 9, 1997; Ghana, on May 23, 1997; Argentina, on September 18, 1997; Republic of Moldova, on September 19, 1997; France, on October 9, 1997; Colombia, on October 22, 1997; Denmark, on October 28, 1997; Sweden, on October 31, 1997; Costa Rica and Netherlands, on December 2, 1997; Belarus, on December 8, 1997; Slovenia and South Africa, on December 12, 1997; Croatia, on December 15, 1997; Senegal, on December 17, 1997; Mexico, on December 18, 1997; Ireland on December 19, 1997; Canada, on December 22, 1997; Estonia, Slovakia and Switzerland, on December 29, 1997; Austria on December 30, 1997; Ecuador, Panama, Portugal and Romania, on December 31, 1997.

(Total: 50 Signatories)

Any of the above-listed States and the European Communities may become a party to the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (1996) by depositing an instrument of ratification. Any member State of WIPO which has not signed it and any inter-governmental organization fulfilling the conditions stated in Article 26(2) of the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (1996) may become a party to it by depositing an instrument of accession.

Instruments of ratification or accession must be deposited with the Director General of WIPO. The WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (1996) shall enter into force three months after 30 such instruments have been deposited with the Director General of WIPO.

WPPT Notification No. 1, January 5, 1998.

WIPO Copyright Treaty

Signatories

The following States and the European Communities signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty, adopted at Geneva on December 20, 1996:

Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Chile, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Mongolia, Namibia, Spain, Togo, Venezuela and the European Communities, on December 20, 1996;

Uruguay, on January 8, 1997; Greece, on January 13, 1997; Monaco, on January 14, 1997; Hungary, on January 29, 1997; United Kingdom, on February 13, 1997; Luxembourg, on February 18, 1997; Belgium, on February 19, 1997; Kazakhstan, on February 28, 1997; Nigeria, on March 24, 1997; Israel, on March 25, 1997; United States of America, on April

12, 1997; Finland, on May 9, 1997; Ghana, on May 23, 1997; Argentina, on September 18, 1997; Kyrgyzstan and Republic of Moldova, on September 19, 1997; France, on October 9, 1997; Sweden, on October 31, 1997; Costa Rica and Netherlands, on December 2, 1997; Belarus, on December 8, 1997; Slovenia and South Africa, on December 12, 1997; Croatia, on December 15, 1997; Senegal, on December 17, 1997; Mexico, on December 18, 1997; Ireland, on December 19, 1997; Canada, on December 22, 1997; Estonia, Slovakia and Switzerland, on December 29, 1997; Austria, December 31, 1997; Ecuador, Panama, Portugal and Romania, on December 31, 1997.

(Total: 51 Signatories)

Any of the above-listed States and the European Communities may become a party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty (1996) by depositing an instrument of ratification. Any member State of WIPO which has not signed it and any intergovernmental organization fulfilling the conditions stated in Article 17(2) of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (1996) may become a party to it by depositing an instrument of accession.

Instruments of ratification or accession must be deposited with the Director General of WIPO. The WIPO Copyright Treaty (1996) shall enter into force three months after 30 such instruments have been deposited with the Director General of WIPO.

On June 5, 1997, Indonesia ratified the WIPO Copyright Treaty (1996).

WCT Notificaton No. 2, January 5, 1998.

WIPO Notification

BOTSWANA

Accession

The Government of Botswana deposited, on January 15, 1998, its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, signed at Stockholm on July 14, 1967.

The said Convention will enter into force, with respect to Botswana, on April 15, 1998.

WIPO Notification No. 195, January 15, 1998.

Paris Convention

BOTSWANA

Accession

The Government of Botswana deposited, on January 15, 1998, its instrument of accession to the Paris

Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on September 28, 1979.

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

The Paris Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Botswana, on April 15, 1998. On that date, Botswana will become a member of the Paris Union.

Paris Notification No. 181, January 15, 1998.

Berne Convention

ALGERIA

Accession

The Government of Algeria deposited, on January 19, 1998, 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 was accompanied by the declaration that the Government of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 33(1) of the Convention and that the submission of any dispute to the International Court of Justice requires the consent of all parties to the dispute.

The Berne Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Algeria, on April 19, 1998. On that date, Algeria will also become a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works ("Berne Union"), founded by the Berne Convention.

Berne Notification No. 192, January 19, 1998.

BOTSWANA

Accession

The Government of Botswana deposited, on January 15, 1998, its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention for the Protection Literary and Artistic Works of September 9, 1886, as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971, and amended on September 28, 1979.

The Berne Convention as revised will enter into force, with respect to Botswana, on April 15, 1998. On that date, Botswana will also become a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works ("Berne Union"), founded by the Berne Convention.

Berne Notification No. 191, January 15, 1998.

Trademark Law Treaty

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Ratification

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago deposited, on January 16, 1998, its instrument of ratification of the Trademark Law Treaty, done at Geneva on October 27, 1994.

The Trademark Law Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Trinidad and Tobago, on April 16, 1998.

TLT Notification No. 20, of January 1997.

LITHUANIA

Ratification

The Government of Lithuania deposited, on January 27, 1988, its instrument of ratification of the Trademark Law Treaty, done at Geneva on October 27, 1994.

The Trademark Law Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Lithuania, on April 27, 1998.

TLT Notification No. 21, of January 27, 1998.

Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol (Marks)

NETHERLANDS

Acceptance

BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG

Ratification

The Government of Netherlands deposited, on November 28, 1997, its instrument of acceptance, and Belgium, on December 22, 1997 and Luxembourg, on January 1, 1998, their instruments of ratification of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted at Madrid on June 27, 1989 ("Madrid Protocol (1989)").

The said instruments were accompanied by the following declarations:

- regarding Article 8(7)(a) of the Madrid Protocol (1989), the Governments of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands declare that, in connection with each international registration in which they are mentioned under Article 3^{ter} of the said Protocol, and in connection with the renewal of any such international registration, they want to receive, instead of a share in the revenue produced by the supplementary and complementary fees, an individual fee;

- regarding Article 9^{quater}, the Benelux Trademark Office shall be the common Office for the "Benelux territory," meaning the whole of the territories of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, which shall be deemed to be a single State. Further, the instrument of acceptance of the Netherlands states that it applies to Europe.

The Madrid Protocol (1989) will enter into force, with respect to Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, on April 1, 1998.

Madrid (Marks) Notification No. 100, January 1, 1998.

Patent Cooperation Treaty

CYPRUS

Accession

The Government of Cyprus deposited, on January 1, 1998, its instrument of accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), done at Washington on June 19, 1970, amended on September 28, 1979, and modified on February 3, 1984.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to Cyprus, on April 1, 1998.

PCT Notification No. 126, January 1, 1998.

Budapest Treaty

LITHUANIA

Accession

The Government of Lithuania deposited, on February 9, 1998, its instrument of accession to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, done at Budapest on April 28, 1977, and amended on September 26, 1980.

The said Treaty will enter into force, with respect to the Republic of Lithuania, on May 9, 1998.

Budapest Notification No. 161, February 9, 1998.

Recent WIPO Publications

The following publication¹ was issued by WIPO in November 1997:

International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks - 4th edition (English/French), No. 502(E)(F), 127 pages, 50 Swiss francs.

¹ WIPO publications may be obtained from the Information Products Section, WIPO, 34, chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland (telex: 412 912 OMPI CH; fax: (41-22) 733 5428; telephone: (41-22) 730 9111).

Orders should indicate: (a) the number or letter code of the publication desired, the language (E for English, F for French), the number of copies; (b) the full address for mailing; (c) the mail mode (surface or air). Prices cover surface mail.

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

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

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

1998

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 15* (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 CICG (Centre international de conférences de Genève) in Geneva from September 7 to 11, and will continue in the WIPO main building on September 14 and 15.

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)

Invitations: 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)

Invitations: 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)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 26 (Geneva)

Administrative and Legal Committee (Thirty-Ninth Session)

Invitations: 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)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 28 (Geneva)

Council (Thirty-Second Ordinary Session)

Invitations: 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. Treaties in the Field of Industrial Property Not Administered by WIPO;

II. Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights not Administered by WIPO.

I. TREATIES IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY NOT ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (OAPI)

Libreville Agreement (1962), as revised at Bangui (1977)

State	Latest Act of the Agreement to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Benin.....	Bangui: March 19, 1983
Burkina Faso.....	Bangui: June 1, 1983
Cameroon.....	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Central African Republic.....	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Chad.....	Bangui: November 5, 1988
Congo.....	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Côte d'Ivoire.....	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Gabon.....	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Guinea.....	Bangui: January 13, 1990
Mali.....	Bangui: September 30, 1984
Mauritania.....	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Niger.....	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Senegal.....	Bangui: February 8, 1982
Togo.....	Bangui: February 8, 1982

(Total: 14 States)

AFRICAN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (ARIPO)*

Lusaka Agreement on the Creation of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (1976)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Botswana.....	February 6, 1985
Gambia.....	February 15, 1978
Ghana.....	February 15, 1978
Kenya.....	February 15, 1978
Lesotho.....	July 23, 1987
Malawi.....	February 15, 1978
Sierra Leone.....	December 5, 1980
Somalia.....	March 10, 1981
Sudan.....	May 2, 1978
Swaziland.....	December 17, 1987
Uganda.....	August 8, 1978
United Republic of Tanzania.....	October 12, 1983
Zambia.....	February 15, 1978
Zimbabwe.....	November 11, 1980

(Total: 14 States)

* Formerly "Industrial Property Organization for English-Speaking Africa (ESARIPO)."

Harare Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs Within the Framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (1982)

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Botswana.....	May 6, 1985
Gambia.....	January 16, 1986
Ghana.....	April 25, 1984
Kenya.....	October 24, 1984
Lesotho.....	October 23, 1987
Malawi.....	April 25, 1984
Sudan.....	April 25, 1984
Swaziland.....	March 17, 1988
Uganda.....	April 25, 1984
Zambia.....	February 26, 1986
Zimbabwe.....	April 25, 1984

(Total: 11 States)

Banjul Protocol on Marks of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (1993)

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Malawi.....	October 27, 1995
Swaziland.....	July 17, 1996
Zimbabwe.....	March 6, 1997

(Total: 3 States)

BENELUX TRADEMARK OFFICE (BBM) BENELUX DESIGNS OFFICE (BBDM)

Benelux Convention on Marks (1962)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Belgium.....	July 1, 1969
Luxembourg.....	July 1, 1969
Netherlands.....	July 1, 1969

(Total: 3 States)

Benelux Designs Convention (1966)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Belgium.....	January 1, 1974
Luxembourg.....	January 1, 1974
Netherlands.....	January 1, 1974

(Total: 3 States)

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**European Convention relating to the Formalities
required for Patent Applications (1953)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
South Africa ¹	December 1, 1957
Spain	July 1, 1967
Turkey	November 1, 1956

(Total: 3 States)

¹ Not member of the Council of Europe.**Convention on the Unification of Certain Points of
Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (1963)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Denmark	December 30, 1989
France	August 1, 1980
Germany	August 1, 1980
Ireland	August 1, 1980
Italy	May 18, 1981
Liechtenstein	August 1, 1980
Luxembourg	August 1, 1980
Netherlands	December 3, 1987
Sweden	August 1, 1980
Switzerland	August 1, 1980
United Kingdom	August 1, 1980

(Total: 11 States)

EUROPEAN PATENT ORGANISATION (EPO)

Convention on the Grant of European Patents (1973)**(European Patent Convention)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Austria	May 1, 1979
Belgium	October 7, 1977
Cyprus	April 1, 1998
Denmark	January 1, 1990
Finland	March 1, 1996
France	October 7, 1977
Germany	October 7, 1977
Greece	October 1, 1986
Ireland	August 1, 1992
Italy	December 1, 1978
Liechtenstein	April 1, 1980
Luxembourg	October 7, 1977
Monaco	December 1, 1991
Netherlands	October 7, 1977
Portugal	January 1, 1992
Spain	October 1, 1986
Sweden	May 1, 1978
Switzerland	October 7, 1977
United Kingdom	October 7, 1977

(Total: 19 States)

**Agreements on Extending the Protection
Conferred by European Patents****(Extension Agreements)**

State	Date on which Extension Agreement entered into force
Albania	February 1, 1996
Latvia	May 1, 1995
Lithuania	July 5, 1994
Romania	October 15, 1996
Slovenia	March 1, 1994
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	November 1, 1997

(Total: 6 States)

II. TREATIES IN THE FIELD OF COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBORING RIGHTS NOT ADMINISTERED BY WIPO¹UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

Universal Copyright Convention (1952), revised at Paris (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	
	Text of 1952	Text of 1971		Text of 1952	Text of 1971
Algeria ²	August 28, 1973	July 10, 1974	Morocco	May 8, 1972	January 28, 1976
Andorra	September 16, 1955	—	Netherlands	June 22, 1967	November 30, 1985
Argentina	February 13, 1958	—	New Zealand	September 11, 1964	—
Australia	May 1, 1969	February 28, 1978	Nicaragua	August 16, 1961	—
Austria	July 2, 1957	August 14, 1982	Niger	May 15, 1989	May 15, 1989
Azerbaijan	May 27, 1973	—	Nigeria	February 14, 1962	—
Bahamas	October 13, 1976	December 27, 1976	Norway	January 23, 1963	August 7, 1974
Bangladesh ²	August 5, 1975	August 5, 1975	Pakistan	September 16, 1955	—
Barbados	June 18, 1983	June 18, 1983	Panama	October 17, 1962	September 3, 1980
Belarus	May 27, 1973	—	Paraguay	March 11, 1962	—
Belgium	August 31, 1960	—	Peru	October 16, 1963	July 22, 1985
Belize	March 1, 1982	—	Poland	March 9, 1977	March 9, 1977
Bolivia	March 22, 1990	March 22, 1990	Portugal	December 25, 1956	July 30, 1981
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974	Republic of Korea ²	October 1, 1987	October 1, 1987
Brazil	January 13, 1960	December 11, 1975	Republic of Moldova Russian Federation	May 27, 1973	—
Bulgaria	June 7, 1975	June 7, 1975	Rwanda	November 10, 1989	November 10, 1989
Cambodia	September 16, 1955	—	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	April 22, 1985	April 22, 1985
Cameroon	May 1, 1973	July 10, 1974	Saudi Arabia	July 13, 1994	July 13, 1994
Canada	August 10, 1962	—	Senegal	July 9, 1974	July 10, 1974
Chile	September 16, 1955	—	Slovakia	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980
China ²	October 30, 1992	October 30, 1992	Slovenia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Colombia	June 18, 1976	June 18, 1976	Spain	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Costa Rica	September 16, 1955	March 7, 1980	Sri Lanka	January 25, 1984	January 25, 1984
Croatia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974	Sweden	July 1, 1961	July 10, 1974
Cuba	June 18, 1957	—	Switzerland	March 30, 1956	September 21, 1993
Cyprus	December 19, 1990	December 19, 1990	Tajikistan	May 27, 1973	—
Czech Republic	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	November 17, 1991	November 17, 1991
Denmark	February 9, 1962	July 11, 1979	Trinidad and Tobago	August 19, 1988	August 19, 1988
Dominican Republic	May 8, 1983	May 8, 1983	Tunisia ²	June 19, 1969	June 10, 1975
Ecuador	June 5, 1957	September 6, 1991	Ukraine	May 27, 1973	—
El Salvador	March 29, 1979	March 29, 1979	United Kingdom	September 27, 1957	July 10, 1974
Fiji	March 13, 1972	—	United States of America	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Finland	April 16, 1963	November 1, 1986	Uruguay	April 12, 1993	April 12, 1993
France	January 14, 1956	July 10, 1974	Venezuela	September 30, 1966	April 11, 1996
Germany	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974	Yugoslavia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
Ghana	August 22, 1962	—	Zambia	June 1, 1965	—
Greece	August 24, 1963	—	(Total: 97 States)		
Guatemala	October 28, 1964	—			
Guinea	November 13, 1981	November 13, 1981			
Haiti	September 16, 1955	—			
Holy See	October 5, 1955	May 6, 1980			
Hungary	January 23, 1971	July 10, 1974			
Iceland	December 18, 1956	—			
India	January 21, 1958	April 7, 1988			
Ireland	January 20, 1959	—			
Israel	September 16, 1955	—			
Italy	January 24, 1957	January 25, 1980			
Japan	April 28, 1956	October 21, 1977			
Kazakhstan	May 27, 1973	—			
Kenya	September 7, 1966	July 10, 1974			
Laos	September 16, 1955	—			
Lebanon	October 17, 1959	—			
Liberia	July 27, 1956	—			
Liechtenstein	January 22, 1959	—			
Luxembourg	October 15, 1955	—			
Malawi	October 26, 1965	—			
Malta	November 19, 1968	—			
Mauritius	March 12, 1968	—			
Mexico ²	May 12, 1957	October 31, 1975			
Monaco	September 16, 1955	December 13, 1974			

¹ According to the information received by the International Bureau.² Pursuant to Article Vbis of the Convention as revised in 1971, this State has availed itself of the exceptions provided for in Articles Vter and Vquater in favor of developing countries.*Editor's Note:* The three Protocols annexed to the Convention were ratified, accepted or acceded to separately; they concern: (1) the application of the Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees, (2) the application of the Convention to the works of certain international organizations, and (3) the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of or accession to the Convention. For detailed information in this respect, and as to notifications made by governments of certain Contracting States concerning the territorial application of the Convention and the Protocols, see *Copyright Bulletin*, quarterly review published by Unesco.

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**European Agreement
Concerning Programme Exchanges by Means
of Television Films (1958)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium.....	April 8, 1962
Cyprus.....	February 20, 1970
Denmark.....	November 25, 1961
France.....	July 1, 1961
Greece.....	February 9, 1962
Ireland.....	April 4, 1965
Israel.....	February 15, 1978
Luxembourg.....	October 31, 1963
Netherlands.....	March 5, 1967
Norway.....	March 15, 1963
Spain.....	January 4, 1974
Sweden.....	July 1, 1961
Tunisia.....	February 22, 1969
Turkey.....	March 28, 1964
United Kingdom.....	July 1, 1961

(Total: 15 States)

**European Agreement for the Prevention
of Broadcasts Transmitted from Stations
Outside National Territories (1965)**

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium.....	October 19, 1967
Cyprus.....	October 2, 1971
Denmark.....	October 19, 1967
France.....	April 6, 1968
Germany.....	February 28, 1970
Greece.....	August 14, 1979
Ireland.....	February 23, 1969
Italy.....	March 19, 1983
Liechtenstein.....	February 14, 1977
Netherlands.....	September 27, 1974
Norway.....	October 17, 1971
Poland.....	November 11, 1994
Portugal.....	September 7, 1969
Spain.....	March 11, 1988
Sweden.....	October 19, 1967
Switzerland.....	September 19, 1976
Turkey.....	February 17, 1975
United Kingdom.....	December 3, 1967

(Total: 18 States)

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts

Agreement (1960)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Denmark*	November 27, 1961
France.....	July 1, 1961
Germany*	October 9, 1967
Norway.....	August 10, 1968
Sweden**	July 1, 1961
United Kingdom*	July 1, 1961

(Total: 6 States)

Protocol (1965)

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Denmark.....	March 24, 1965
France.....	March 24, 1965
Germany.....	October 9, 1967
Norway.....	August 10, 1968
Sweden.....	March 24, 1965
United Kingdom.....	March 24, 1965

(Total: 6 States)

Additional Protocol (1983)

The additional Protocol entered into force on January 1, 1985, with respect to all States party to the European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts and the Protocol to the said Agreement.

* The instruments of ratification were accompanied by reservations in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. As to Denmark, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1961, p. 360; as to Germany, see *Copyright*, 1967, p. 217; as to Norway, see *ibid.*, 1968, p. 191; as to the United Kingdom, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1961, p. 152.

** Sweden has availed itself of the reservations contained in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (f) of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Agreement.

