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Geneva, June 2001

GENETIC RESOURCES, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FOLKLORE

WIPO member States concluded the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC), held from May 1 to 4, by supporting further work to advance discussions on the intellectual property aspects of these assets. WIPO Assistant Director General Francis Gurry described this as an "historic consensus" and said it signifies "a new outreach of the intellectual property system to look at the possible use of intellectual property in different ways."

Mr. Gurry noted a clear expression on the part of all member States that WIPO should address this issue in conjunction with the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Commission on Genetic Resources of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This would allow the work accomplished by WIPO to be consistent with and complementary to the work that is being done by the CBD secretariat and the FAO. "The mandate that we received from our member States as a result of this meeting was that we should work to develop model intellectual property contractual clauses that can deal with access to genetic resources and benefit sharing," said Mr. Gurry.



*Representatives from
the African Region*

On traditional knowledge and folklore, the Committee agreed that certain conceptual problems exist with the application of the current intellectual property system. That is, the intellectual property system generally has a date of creation, a limited duration of protection, and an identifiable author. Traditional knowledge, generally, is a living body of knowledge which is supplemented and replenished with time – it lacks a precise date of creation and there is no individuality, but rather collectivity, in authorship.

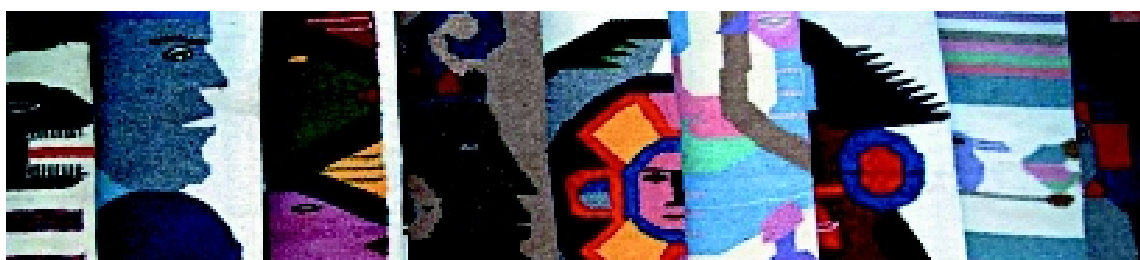
During the meeting, member States expressed support for work to advance an understanding of how intellectual property can be used to protect traditional knowledge. In this respect, a start would be to identify those components of traditional knowledge that may be protected. Participants also asked the secretariat to gather empirical information on the extent to which the traditional intellectual property system is sufficient in addressing this form of knowledge.

Mr. Gurry, who oversees WIPO's work relating to global intellectual property issues, said the results of the meeting are encouraging as they signify a desire to view the knowledge economy in a comprehensive and inclusive manner, which includes traditional knowledge. "That is the real significance of the advance because the intellectual property system is, of course, an instrument of economic policy and applying it to traditional knowledge means that you are recognizing the economic contribution of traditional knowledge as well as its cultural contribution," noted Mr. Gurry.

"I think the view taken by member States that we have to look at the definition of elements first of all to be able to proceed intellectually with solving the conceptual problems confronting us with collectivity of authorship and a living body of knowledge without a specific starting date and a specific ending point in its economic life is entirely

correct," he noted. He stressed that it would be of "great use to have information on the possible limitations of the current system."

WIPO will submit to the next meeting of the IGC, expected to take place in the last quarter of 2001, model intellectual property contractual clauses for access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. This will provide an opportunity to develop best practices, which can use the intellectual property system as a means of benefit sharing.



BUDGET PROPOSALS 2002-2003

Member States wrapped up a three-day meeting of the Program and Budget Committee on April 27 by expressing broad support for proposals made by WIPO Director General Dr. Kamil Idris for the 2002-2003 program and budget. The proposed budget amounts to 512 million Swiss francs (SF). This represents an increase of 13.8 percent over the revised budget for 2000-2001 of 450 million SF. In addition to the 512 million SF, WIPO also requested member States to approve expenditures of 84 million SF for *ad hoc*, one-time expenditure on information technology projects.

The portion of the budget funded by contributions from member States entails no change in the contribution of each member State. Contributions by member States amount to less than 10 percent of the overall budget. WIPO is largely a self-funding agency, financing its activities from revenues received through the provisions of services to the private sector in the form of international registration/filing of patents, trademarks, and designs. The draft budget proposals presented by the Director General estimate income for the 2002-2003 biennium at 531 million SF.

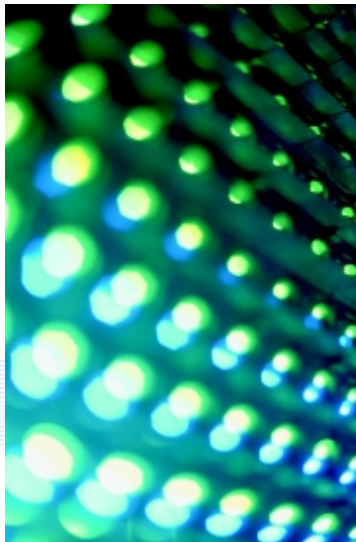
The increase in the proposed budget expenditure is due to the dramatic rise in demand for WIPO's services to the private sector. As WIPO is a demand-driven Organization, it must continuously upgrade its services to meet market requirements. For instance, it is estimated that over the next biennium (2002-2003), the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), which facilitates the international filing of patents, will grow by 20 percent and on-line dispute resolution filings by 50 percent. Fee decreases in use of the PCT of some 17 percent are also proposed for the next biennium as part of continuing efforts to make the PCT more accessible to users, including those from developing countries and the small and medium-sized enterprise sector. As a result, PCT fees would have been reduced by 45 percent since 1997.

Increases are also due to growth in strategic areas of the Organization's programs and services and the related policy issues that need to be addressed in the 2002-2003 biennium. In addition to information technology imperatives and un-

precedented growth of global protection services and intellectual property dispute resolution services, these include progressive and dynamic development of intellectual property laws, refocused cooperation for development and human resource development, newly emerging global intellectual property issues and cost-effective operations and administration within the Organization. The draft program and budget emphasizes that transparency in program and a process of continuous monitoring and evaluation will enhance planning.

The Committee agreed that WIPO should present the budget proposals in a single document, rather than the two separate documents submitted to member States in draft form. The committee will carry out final consideration of the draft program and budget 2002-2003 in September and final adoption will be made by the WIPO Assemblies, which will meet later that month.

Mr. Arturo Hernández Basave, Mexico, chaired the Committee. Mr. Milan Majek, Slovakia, and Mr. James H. Williamson, United States of America, were elected as Vice-Chairmen of the Committee.



LDCs: SETTING GOALS



The role of intellectual property as a tool for wealth creation was the subject of a discussion organized by WIPO on May 15 at an afternoon session of the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries (LDC-III) in Brussels, Belgium. WIPO presented a set of deliverables in its program activities outlining tangible, measurable and achievable outputs designed to enhance the productive capacity of LDCs and their competitiveness in a rapidly evolving world economy.

The central theme of the WIPO deliverables as proposed in Brussels is "building knowledge capital in LDCs" through knowledge transfer. The capacity to generate and use knowledge has been a key factor in explaining differences in human progress between countries at the end of the last century. For LDCs to acquire, adapt and use knowledge through knowledge transfer is as important as producing it. This is where the WIPO deliverables can make a difference: building knowledge capital

requires both vision and resources to provide a quantum leap in the building of intellectual property systems in LDCs.

Speakers included the Secretary-General of the Conference, Mr. Rubens Ricupero, the Minister of Information, Culture and Communication of Madagascar, Mr. Fredo Betsimifira, the Minister of Science and Technology of Brazil, Mr. Ronaldo Sandenberg and WIPO Deputy Director General Mr. Roberto Castelo. The opening session was followed by a number of speeches by ministers, senior government officials, and heads of intergovernmental organizations.

WIPO will assist LDCs by giving more, better-focused, quantifiable and realistic development aid in the building and modernization of their intellectual property systems. WIPO formulated the deliverables as identified in the Lisbon Declaration on Intellectual Property for LDCs (see WIPO Magazine March 2001).

The five major areas of deliverables include:

- ▶ Create a set of national collective management societies for copyright and related rights.
- ▶ Focus on new opportunities for the conservation, protection, and dissemination of traditional knowledge assets of the LDCs in the world economy.
- ▶ Assist national governments, small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) support institutions and entrepreneurs in LDCs to enhance their productivity and competitiveness through effective use of IP systems.

Conference participants unanimously approved the WIPO deliverables.

- ▶ Provide IP training designed to meet the individual needs of the LDCs.
- ▶ Provide WIPONET services and equipment for LDCs as part of WIPO's efforts to help build and modernize IP offices in the LDCs.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FOR SMEs IN THE AMERICAS

WIPO sponsored an international conference on technology transfer for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), organized in April by the International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPI) at the George Washington University Law School in Washington, D.C. The conference was addressed particularly to government representatives from countries of the Americas and staff of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) based in the United States of America.



The conference dealt with transfer of technology from research institutions to industry and enterprises, both from a theoretical and practical viewpoint, including government policies to promote intellectual property protection and encourage technology licensing by universities and research and development institutions. The conference helped WIPO exchange infor-

mation and experience with representatives of various sectors involved in technology transfer in the Americas.

IIPI President Bruce Lehman opened the conference. A keynote speech highlighted WIPO's role in fostering the competitiveness of SMEs and another presentation outlined the new activities of different sectors of WIPO and its SMEs Division to implement the Plan of Action adopted at the Milan Forum (see WIPO Magazine March 2001). Lectures presented by university professors and representatives from various U.S. governmental institutions and associations, as well as the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and the World Bank highlighted the issues involved in technology transfer.

Cooperation with MIF

Following the conference on April 5, WIPO's representatives visited the IADB headquarters and met with Mr. Donald Terry, Manager, Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), and Mr. Fernando Jiménez-Ontiveros (at left), Chief Coordinator, Priorities and Programming Unit, MIF. The IADB established MIF a few years ago to support market reform, develop human resources, and broaden the economic participation of smaller enterprises in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries. A previous meeting between WIPO and the IADB had led to the suggestion of the

IADB and WIPO strengthening cooperation links in areas of common interest.

On this occasion, WIPO's representatives described the situation of intellectual property in the LAC region and the cooperation provided by WIPO, in particular in the areas of legislation, institution building, enforcement and promotion of the use of the intellectual property system by creators and innovators in the region. They suggested a number of priorities for specific countries. The representatives of MIF indicated their interest in working with the private sector in the LAC region, including, in particular SMEs, and expressed their readiness to support some five intellectual property-related projects in selected countries of the region.

A briefing on intellectual property and WIPO's activities in the LAC region was made to IADB and MIF staff on April 6. The representatives of the two organizations agreed that WIPO's LAC Bureau, in collaboration with the SMEs Division, would continue to assist interested countries in the LAC region in preparing project proposals for submission to IADB for MIF funding. They will also keep the IADB informed of WIPO meetings to be held in the LAC region of interest to the Bank or providing an occasion for arranging a parallel local activity.



AFRICAN PUBLISHERS VISIT WIPO

A delegation representing the African Publishers Network (APNET) met with WIPO officials in Geneva on April 26 to discuss issues of mutual interest. The APNET delegation, which was accompanied by officials from the International Publishers Association (IPA) and the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* (OIF), was briefed on WIPO's technical cooperation activities with African countries, as well as WIPO's work relating to traditional knowledge and folklore and public outreach. The activities of WIPO's Worldwide Academy were also highlighted.

The APNET delegation showed particular interest in matters relating to copyright. They stressed the need to improve channels of com-

munication, training, and the flow of information relating to intellectual property matters. The delegates also expressed concern about the lack of respect for copyright in Africa and the extent of piracy, which inhibits cultural development. They welcomed efforts by WIPO to ensure respect for intellectual property rights in Africa and urged the Organization to continue working closely with governments to ensure an adequate legal and enforcement framework for respect of intellectual property rights.

"The meeting was very useful for both WIPO as well as the APNET members," said WIPO Assistant Director General Geoffrey Yu, who chaired the meeting. "It provided an opportunity for us to exchange views on crucial issues relating to

intellectual property and how intellectual property can be better exploited as a tool for economic and cultural development of Africa." WIPO's Africa Bureau Director, Mr. Geoffrey Onyeama, also welcomed the visit by the APNET members and stressed the unique position of the publishers to help promote the rights of creators in Africa.

The visit by APNET coincided with the first World Intellectual Property Day, which provided an opportunity to highlight the significance of creativity and innovation in people's daily lives and in the betterment of society.

The APNET delegation included: M. Richard Crabbe, Chairman APNET, Africa Christian Press (Ghana), Mr. Brian Wafawarowa, New Africa Education Publishing (South Africa), Mr. Mamadou Aliou Sow, Editions Ganndal (Guinea), Mr. Bidjek Japhet Marie, Presse Universitaires de Yaoundé (Cameroon). The IPA was represented by Mr. Benoit Mueller, Secretary General, and Ms. Stephanie Tuteley. Ms. Coulibaly, Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva, represented the OIF.



SITE SURVEYS FOR WIPONET

During the months of April and May intellectual property office site surveys in preparation for the WIPONET KIT deployment were conducted in one office of each cooperation for development region, namely Cambodia, Chad, Lebanon and Honduras, as well as Azerbaijan. WIPO representatives from the Information Technology Projects Division and the WIPONET Project attended these surveys together with a representative from each WIPO regional bureau concerned.

The five visits were successful in meeting the main objective: to validate the procedures established for the deployment of the WIPONET KIT and identify any improvements to the process. WIPO expects the actual deployment to these sites to take place this month.

Concerning the implementation of the WIPONET Central Services that will be available to all WIPO member States, the WIPONET contractor has already delivered the computer equipment to the purpose-built Primary Computer Facility (WIPONET I) in the Arpad Bogsch building in Geneva. A Secondary Computer Facility (WIPONET II) is under construction in a second WIPO building and should be ready in July. This second facility will ensure reliable availability of the WIPONET Services.



Chad



Lebanon



Cambodia



RECORD MONTH FOR PCT

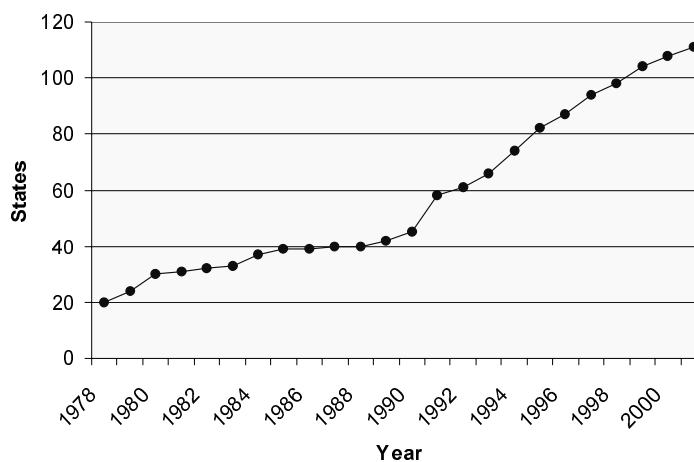
WIPO received a record number of international applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in the month of March – the 9,747 applications received represented the highest one-month total ever received by WIPO. If the rate of growth in the filing of international applications in the first quarter of 2001 is sustained throughout the rest of the year, it will result in an increase of between 20 and 30 per cent over the 2000 results. In 2000, the number of international applications received by the International Bureau increased by 22.9 per cent over the number received in 1999.

Two New Contracting States

Equatorial Guinea became the 111th Contracting State of the PCT when it deposited its instrument of accession at WIPO on April 17, and the Philippines became the 112th Contracting State when it deposited its instrument of ratification at WIPO on May 17.

For Equatorial Guinea, the PCT will enter into force on July 17. Its accession means that as from July 17 nationals and residents of Equatorial Guinea may file PCT applications. Also, as from that date, it will be possible to file international applications designating Equatorial Guinea (country code: GQ), and

Number of States Party to the PCT



because Equatorial Guinea will be bound by Chapter II of the PCT, it will be possible to elect that State for the purposes of international preliminary examination.

Since Equatorial Guinea is also a member State of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the designation (or election) of Equatorial Guinea will have the effect of a designation (or election) of that State for the purposes of a regional patent issued by OAPI.

In relation to the Philippines, the PCT will enter into force on August 17. Its ratification means that in any international application filed on or after August 17, applicants may designate the Philippines (country code: PH) and also that nationals and resi-

dents of the Philippines may themselves file PCT applications as of that date. As the Philippines will be bound by Chapter II of the Treaty, it may also be elected for the purposes of international preliminary examination.



ACCESSIONS TO THE INTERNET TREATIES

The Government of the Republic of Chile on April 11 deposited its instrument of ratification of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), both adopted at Geneva on December 20, 1996. On May 17, the Government of Albania also deposited its instrument of ratification to the WPPT.

The WCT and WPPT, known as the WIPO "Internet Treaties," will enter into force three months after WIPO receives instruments of ratification or accession from 30 countries. At present, 24 countries have ratified the WCT and 23 countries the WPPT.

In keeping with its Digital Agenda set out in 1999, WIPO is strongly promoting adherence to the WIPO Internet treaties to gain the necessary number of ratifications or accessions by the end of this year. Entry into force of these key treaties will promote basic standards of protection for copyright and related rights on the Internet and other digital networks. At recent meetings to promote the Internet Treaties, a number of countries informed WIPO of their intent to deposit their instrument of ratification in the near future and others said their countries have revised, or are preparing revisions of, their copyright laws to include provisions to comply with the two treaties.

The Treaties contain a general update of the legal principles underpinning international protection of copyright and the rights of performers and phonogram producers in cyberspace, more particularly on the Internet. In addition, they clarify that national law must prevent unauthorized access to and

use of creative works which, given the global reach of the Internet, may be downloaded anywhere in the world at the push of a button. ♦

Ratifications and accessions

WIPO Copyright Treaty

Argentina
Belarus
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Ecuador
El Salvador
Hungary
Indonesia
Japan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Saint Lucia
Slovakia
Slovenia
United States of America (24)

WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty

Albania
Argentina
Belarus
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Ecuador
El Salvador
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Mexico
Panama
Paraguay
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Saint Lucia
Slovakia
Slovenia
United States of America (23)

MEASURES OF PROTECTION IN THE INTERNET TREATIES

WIPO organized a seminar during the professional conferences of the 14th International Book Fair in Bogota, Columbia in April to promote copyright protection with a particular focus on challenges raised in the digital environment. The seminar also discussed the implementation in national law of the obligations derived from the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), particularly the obligations concerning technological measures and rights management information. In that regard, elements of the new criminal code of Columbia were discussed as well.



Speakers addressed some 70 participants on the importance of extending adequate protection against the production and distribution of devices and services for circumventing technological measures of protection. Several examples of implementation of the relevant obligations of the WCT and WPPT, namely in the legislation of the United States of America and the recently adopted European Union Directive, were a primary focus. Participants discussed the recent reform of the criminal code of Colombia that would enter into effect in a few months, which also provides some legal remedies concerning particular means of protection. However, many participants expressed trepidation at entering an

area in which there is little international consensus, few precedents, and a lack of awareness.

Participants expressed concern about maintaining, in the digital environment, the traditional balance of protection between the interests of owners of rights in recouping their investment and in encouraging new creations and the need to ensure the preservation of the exceptions that permit the sharing of works, sound performances and phonograms.

Obligations related to rights management information also featured in the debate. Participants agreed that it is essential to the interest of owners of rights to have protection

against modification or removal of copyright or related rights management information in digital networks. They agreed that systems developed to control the use of works and objects of related rights in digital networks and to enforce those rights technically, such as the Digital Object Identifier system (DOI), deserve effective protection.

The meeting concluded with participants stressing the importance of in-depth study of the various aspects of the implementation issues of the WCT and WPPT.



COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

WIPO organized a workshop in Tehran from April 24 to 26 in cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran Customs Administration on enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPRs) for customs officials. The objective of the workshop was to provide information to and improve awareness of the enforcement authorities and experts concerned about the basic principles of IPRs and the enforcement procedures, particularly, relating to border measures, in conformity with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

Iran is not yet a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and has not adopted the TRIPS Agreement, but is a signatory to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. The custom laws of Iran, while conferring many powers to customs officers, contain no specific provision to deal with intellectual property rights (IPRs) offenses, nor do they empower customs officials to detain infringed goods when intercepted.

The opening remarks of the workshop stressed the importance of protecting IPRs to attract investment in the country and to promote exports. Dr. Syed Mohammad Abasszadegan, Vice President in-charge of Planning, Customs Administration, followed up on this by saying that due to the lack of sufficient protection of intellectual property many Iranian innovators and inventors are going outside the country for registration of their inventions. He said that new laws providing for greater protection of intellectual property would provide new opportunities for many people and would permit Iran to benefit from new internal and foreign investment, resulting in further socio-economic development.

The workshop made it clear that the protection of IPRs is identical to the protection of international trade. This includes the protection of Iran's own industries, which has much to protect from carpet designs to works of art. The workshop emphasized that a well-balanced enforcement approach, coupled with cooperation with business, would not only promote indigenous creativity and attract investment, but would also protect the rights of consumers.

High Level Coordination Committee

On April 18, before the workshop, WIPO's representative attended a meeting of the High Level Intellectual Property Coordination Committee on the invitation of Mr. Mohammad Reza Alizadeh, Deputy Head of the Judiciary and Head of the State Organization for Registration of Deeds and Properties. On the meeting agenda was the subject of Iran's accession to the convention establishing WIPO. Mr. Alizadeh informed the committee that the government had already approved the subject of accession to WIPO and that the bill would now be presented to the parliament for ratification.



Review of the Patent System in the Gulf Region

WIPO organized a sub-regional meeting on patents for the member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in Doha, Qatar, on April 24-25 in cooperation with the Qatari Ministry of Finance, Economy, and Commerce. The meeting's primary objectives were

from the private sector to discuss patent legislation in the six GCC states.

Presentations were made on the following topics:

- Main aspects of the TRIPS Agreement that should be reflected in the patent legislation of developing countries.
- The review by the TRIPS Council in implementing legislation in the field of patents.
- Industrial property issues for a new round of negotiations.
- Regional and sub-regional systems for patent protection.
- Review of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).



to discuss the existing patent situation in the GCC member States, the links and working procedures with the GCC Patent Office, and the review by the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Council on implementing legislation in the field of patents as well as industrial property issues for a new round of multilateral negotiations.

Some 40 participants from Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates attended the meeting. The Qatar meeting brought together government officials, representatives from the patent offices, lawyers, university professors, and individuals

This first meeting, organized on the specific subject of patents for the GCC, served as a forum for exchange on what is currently being done and for identification of what changes are needed in order to have a more efficient sub-regional patent system in the area. The meeting was seen as a building block for future cooperation between WIPO and the GCC Patent Office. Most of the GCC member States will undergo their review at the World Trade Organization (WTO) in June and November and the meeting offered them insights into the review process under the TRIPS Council.



Intellectual Property Promotion in Djibouti

WIPO organized a national seminar on intellectual property and the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in Djibouti on April 9 and 10. The goal of the seminar was to increase awareness of and encourage adhesion to WIPO and certain treaties administered by the organization, namely, the Paris Convention, Berne Convention and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

Djibouti, a country of 900,000 inhabitants with few natural resources, has based its economy on the service sector and its port, which is strategically located on the horn of Africa. Although Djibouti is not a WIPO member State, the Organization has participated in the revision of its industrial property and copyright legislation, which is currently under review. WIPO has further provided training to both the government and private sector and has assisted in the setting up of industrial property and copyright units in the country.

The seminar focussed on the following themes:

- ▶ Intellectual property agreements that touch commerce such as copyright and related rights, dispute resolution, counterfeiting, piracy and border measures (TRIPS Agreement);
- ▶ Introduction of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and its advantages to developing countries.

The Minister of Economy and Industry, M. Elmi Obsieh Boah, declared in his opening speech to the meeting participants that Djibouti was about to adhere to the WIPO convention. The Prime Minister later reinforced this declaration by stating the importance of membership in WIPO for Djibouti.

The President of Djibouti met with WIPO's representatives on the day following the conference. During the meeting, he stressed the importance of intellectual property to social, economic and cultural development and recognized WIPO's efforts in assisting developing countries in this area. He further reinforced the government's commitment to build the intellectual property infrastructure and to join the Organization in the near future.

- ▶ WIPO's activities and cooperation in developing countries;
- ▶ General industrial property issues, particularly the importance of patent documents as sources of information;

Roving Seminars in Indonesia

WIPO organized a series of roving seminars on the Valuation of Intellectual Property in Commerce and Development in cooperation with the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights (DGIPR), the Ministry of State for Research and Technology, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Indonesian Inventor Society, the Institute of Technology of Bandung and the Institute of Technology of Sepuluh Nopember from April 24 to May 1.

The purpose of the three seminars, which took place in Jakarta, Bandung, and Surabaya, was to promote inventions and innovation and create awareness about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The presentations convinced the some 420 participants



IN GENEVA

Art Exhibition

to the three seminars of the benefits of the PCT and the importance of patent information in the process of innovation. Several research and development institutions inquired about obtaining the complete collection of ESPACE-World CD-ROMs, containing all PCT patent applications from 1978 onward, for their personal use and for the general public.

The seminars took place during the observance of World Intellectual Property Day on April 26. A ceremony to commemorate the event took place at the Palace of the Vice-President of the State and WIPO presented medals to the best Indonesian inventor and author of the year.



Swiss artist Gilbert Pauli presented a retrospective of his works, 1994 to 2001, at an exhibition in WIPO's Arpad Bogsch building from May 22 to 30. The exhibition included a range of styles in both oil and watercolors.

Self-taught in various techniques, Mr. Pauli received no formal training as an artist. He held his first large exhibition in 1990. A poet as well as a painter, Mr. Pauli published a collection of poems and paintings in 1993. He also teaches art in the Geneva area.



CALENDAR of meetings

MAY 31 AND JUNE 1

GENEVA

Extraordinary Session of the WIPO Coordination Committee

The WIPO Coordination Committee will meet, in extraordinary session, to consider the appointment of senior officials.

Invitations: As members, the States members of the WIPO Coordination Committee; as observers, States members of WIPO and not members of the WIPO Coordination Committee.

JUNE 11 TO 15

GENEVA

Working Group on the Modification of the Common Regulations Under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol (Second session)

The Working Group will be presented with proposals for the modification of the Common Regulations Under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement, drawn up in light of the discussions that took place at the first session of the Working Group, with a view to those modifications being submitted for adoption by the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its next session.

Invitations: As members, the States members of the Madrid Union; as observers, the States members of the Paris Union that are not members of the Madrid Union, and certain organizations.

JUNE 18 TO 21

GENEVA

Working Group on Constitutional Reform (Fourth session)

The Working Group will continue its work based on the results of its third session (March 6 to 9, 2001).

Invitations: As members, the States members of WIPO and of the Paris and Berne Unions.

SEPTEMBER 3 TO 7

GENEVA

Information Technology Projects Working Group (First session)

The Working Group will focus on establishing its working methods and work program.

Invitations: As members, the States members of WIPO and the Paris Union; as observers, certain organizations.

SEPTEMBER 10 TO 14

GENEVA

Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (SCT) (Seventh session)

The Committee will continue its work based on the results of its sixth session.

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

SEPTEMBER 19 TO 21

GENEVA

WIPO Second International Conference on Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property

To follow-up on the International Conference of September 1999, the WIPO Second International Conference on Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property will address the latest developments in e-commerce and intellectual property - legal, technical and policy-orientated.

Invitations: Participants from the public and private sectors and government officials.

SEPTEMBER 24 TO OCTOBER 3

GENEVA

Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO (Thirty-sixth Series of Meetings)

All Bodies of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO will meet in their ordinary sessions.

Invitations: As members, the States members of WIPO; as observers, other States and certain organizations.

NOVEMBER 5 TO 16

GENEVA

Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (Sixth session)

The Committee will continue its work on further harmonization and other issues relating to patent law.

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

NEW PRODUCTS

Annual Report 2000

(English) No 441(E), free of charge

Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore

Leaflet, L450GTF/E, free of charge

Vision and Strategic Direction of the World Intellectual Property Organization

(English) No 487(E), free of charge

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and Regulations under the PCT (as in force on March 1, 2001)

(English) No. 274(E), (French) No. 274(F), 20 Swiss francs

Trademarks (comic book)

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