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Geneva
July/August 1998

Two New Deputy Directors General Appointed

Two new Deputy Directors General and four new directors were appointed, following the 41st session of the Coordination Committee on July 6-7.

Mr. Roberto Castelo is the new Deputy Director General responsible for WIPO's Cooperation for Development Program, as well as the Worldwide Academy and the Promotion of Innovation Program. He is a national of Brazil who joined WIPO in 1996 following 12 years in various United Nations organizations.

Mr. Shozo Uemura, a national of Japan, comes to WIPO from the Japanese Patent Office, where he was Director General of the Fourth Examination Department and International Affairs. In his new position as Deputy Director General, he will be responsible for the progressive development of international intellectual property law.

Four new directors were also appointed:

Mr. Herman Ntchatcho (Cameroon)
Human Resources Management

Mr. Inayet Syed (Canada)
Information Technology

Mr. Richard Wilder (United States of America)
Non-Governmental Affairs

Mr. Joachim Bilger (Germany)
Controller



Mr. Roberto Castelo,
Deputy Director General



Mr. Shozo Uemura,
Deputy Director General

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Domain Name Consultations Begin

WIPO has launched international consultations to develop recommendations for the intellectual property issues associated with Internet domain names, including dispute resolution. The recommendations resulting from these consultations, known officially as the WIPO Internet Domain Name Process, will be made available to the non-profit organization that is being formed to manage the technical and policy aspects of the Internet domain name system (DNS).

Domain names are the "addresses" of computers connected to the Internet, for example, WIPO's domain name is wipo.int. These addresses allow users to send e-mails and visit web sites in every corner of world. The organization and management of the DNS have been intensely debated over the past two years, as the use of Internet has exploded. The WIPO consultations are motivated by a

desire to ensure that the management of the DNS is institutionalized in a way that permits the system to accommodate the growing volume of traffic on the Internet, while providing competitive and open administration that considers the interests of all Internet stakeholders.

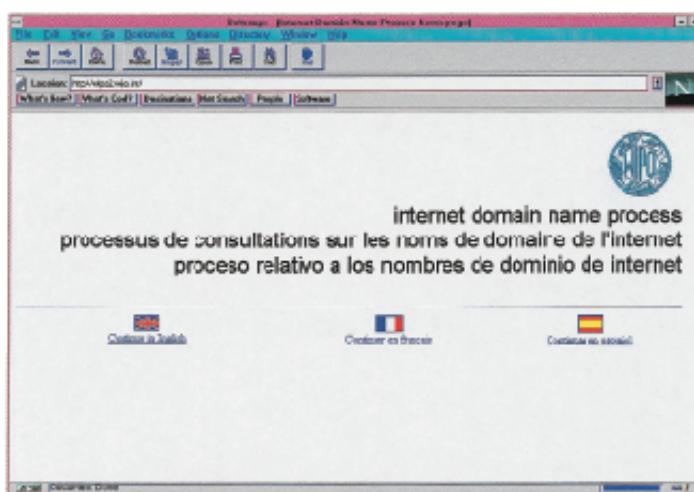
One of the important issues considered in the course of these discussions is the relationship between domain names and trademarks. While domain names were originally intended to be a way to connect computers on the Internet, domain names have become a form of business identifier, because they are easy to remember and use. Businesses have started to realize the significant potential of web sites as a primary means of facilitating electronic commerce. By using trademarks as their domain names, businesses hope to attract potential customers to their web sites, increase their market visibility, and their sales and profits. Domain names are now used

Consultations are scheduled in the following locations:

San Francisco, USA
Brussels, Belgium
Washington D.C., USA
Cairo, Egypt
Mexico City, Mexico
Asuncion, Northern Mariana Islands
Tokyo, Japan
Hyderabad, India
Sydney, Australia
Cape Town, South Africa
Budapest, Hungary

routinely in business advertising to indicate accessibility via the Internet.

As the Internet has grown, however, domain names have increasingly come into conflict with trademarks. The possibility of such conflict arises from the lack of connection between the system for registering trademarks, on the one hand, and the system for registering domain names, on the other hand. While the trademark registration system is administered by a public (governmental) authority on a territorial (either national or regional) basis, providing rights to the trademark holder within the territory, the DNS is usually administered by a non-governmental organization without any functional limitation: domain names are registered on a first-come, first-served basis and offer a unique, global presence on the Internet. The differences in these two registration systems have been exploited by individuals or groups who seize the opportunity to register the trademarks of other persons or enterprises as domain names for themselves ("cybersquatting").



For more information about the Internet Domain Name Process visit,
<http://wipo2.wipo.int>

[Continued on page 6, col. 3]

WIPO's Work with Trinidad and Tobago: A Success Story

WIPO's program on cooperation for development provides, whenever possible, assistance with the special needs and requirements of individual countries. One of the success stories of this approach has been WIPO's cooperation with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

In 1994, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago designed, with the technical assistance of WIPO, a policy that would ensure the regulation and enforcement of intellectual property rights. This policy acknowledged not only the importance of intellectual property rights in a country's economic development, but also created incentives and opportunities for efficient foreign and national investments.

WIPO worked with Trinidad and Tobago to develop a comprehensive approach to public and pri-

- vate management of intellectual property, which included:
 - a framework for intellectual property in line with international standards, including the WIPO-administered treaties and the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS);
 - the development of efficient administration and enforcement of intellectual property rights;
 - a plan to promote public awareness of the important role of intellectual property and the use of industrial property information; and
 - the establishment of cooperation links with other developing countries.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago launched and funded the project, the first of its kind in the Caribbean region, and WIPO worked on its implementation from 1994 through 1996. By working together, WIPO and the Government achieved remarkable

results in all areas included in the modernization of the legal and administrative framework for intellectual property.

During implementation, the government undertook, with the assistance of WIPO, a thorough revision of the intellectual property legislation then in force to modernize it and make it compatible with the international obligations accepted by the country. As a result, the Parliament enacted the following laws: The Trademark Amendment Act (1996), The Patent Act (1996), The Industrial Designs Act (1996), the Act for the Protection Against Unfair Competition (1996) and The Copyright Act (1997).

At the same time, the country increased its membership in intellectual property treaties, becoming the country of the Americas participating in the greatest number of WIPO-administered treaties. Already party to the Paris Convention, the WIPO Convention, the Berne Convention, the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms, Trinidad and Tobago became party in 1994 to the Patent Cooperation Treaty and the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. In 1996, it joined the four international treaties establishing international classifications for industrial property elements: the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification, the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, and the Locarno Agreement Establishing



The Director General of WIPO, Dr. Kamil Idris, the Honorable Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Mr. Basdeo Panday (right) together with the Minister of Legal Affairs, Ms. Kamla Persad-Bissessar (background, center).

[Continued on page 7, col. 3]

Cooperation for Development

Working Together to Meet TRIPS Deadline

WIPO and WTO begin joint project

WIPO and the World Trade Organization (WTO) have begun a joint project to provide technical assistance to developing countries. The initiative will help developing countries which are members of the WTO to meet the January 1,

2000, deadline—less than 18 months away—for conforming with the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

The two organizations will assist countries to bring their laws on copyright, patents, trademarks, and other areas of intellectual property into line with the Agreement, and provide effective enforcement of laws to deal with piracy, counterfeit goods, and other forms of intellectual property rights infringements.

In July, the Directors General of the two organizations, Dr. Kamil Idris of WIPO and Mr. Renato Ruggiero of the WTO, sent joint communications to the ministers of each of the developing countries concerned to inform them of the initiative. The communication underscored the two organizations' commitment to help developing countries comply with the TRIPS Agreement on time.

By working together, WIPO and the WTO, along with the countries requesting assistance and (where appropriate) donor countries, will maximize use of available resources in the coming critical period by improved planning and coordination of technical cooperation activities. ■

WIPO Worldwide Academy

WIPO Hosts Summer Interns

For the first time in its history, WIPO organized a Summer Internship Program as part of the training developed by the WIPO Worldwide Academy. The program provided an opportunity for students and young professionals to experience the Organization's work and gain first-hand knowledge of current intellectual property issues.

Twelve candidates from Algeria, Chile, Cote d'Ivoire, Denmark, France, Israel, Peru, United Republic of Tanzania, Saudi Arabia,

Switzerland, and the United States of America were selected on the basis of their academic achievements. The interns were assigned to various offices and departments within WIPO, where they spent time getting hands-on experience

and doing research on various intellectual property topics.

At the end of the six-week period, the interns presented the results of their research to the group. Without exception, the interns found their time at WIPO to be fulfilling, challenging, and fun. They all mentioned the friends they had made, the excellent mentoring they received, and the real work that they accomplished. In response,



Participants and WIPO officials during the first WIPO Summer Internship Program.

Photo: Paula Coupe

Deputy Director General, Mr. Roberto Castelo, pledged to continue supporting this new program in the years to come.

Copyright Courses Continue in Latin America

Havana, Cuba, was the site of the latest WIPO Regional Academic Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America. It was the most recent in a series of courses on copyright for the region that have continued uninterrupted for 15 years. However, this course was just a little different. It was the first to be organized by the WIPO Worldwide Academy.

The nine-day course was conducted in cooperation with the Cuban Copyright Center (CENDA), with the assistance of the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). The Minister of Culture of Cuba opened the event, which featured a variety of experts, 12

guest speakers from different Latin American countries, Spain, and Switzerland, as well as WIPO officials. The program focused primarily on the consequences of accession by a member of the World Trade Organization to the Berne Convention for Literary and Artistic Works. Each subject on the program included a series of questions focusing on the most salient issues that were clarified in the form of an open dialogue with the audience.

The event attracted 160 participants from 18 countries in the region. In addition to government officials, judges, public prosecutors, and university students, individuals from the private sector also attended.

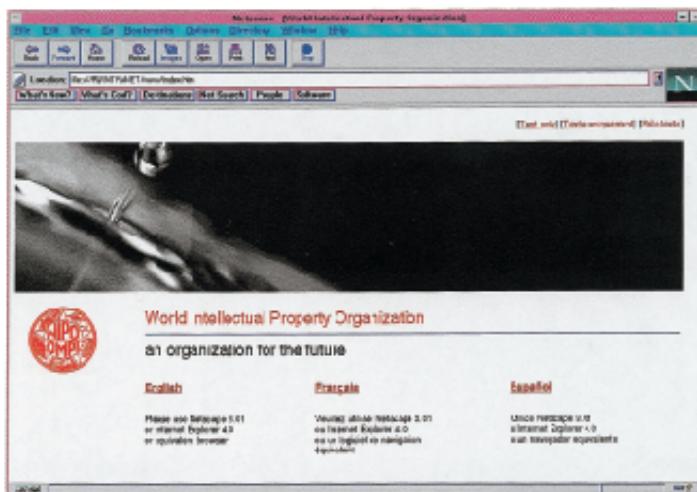
Other countries that have hosted WIPO copyright course since 1983 include: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Peru. ■

[Continued from page 3]

Conflicts between domain names and trademarks present unusual features that stretch the capacity of the ordinary judicial system, which is also territorially based, thus inhibiting a comprehensive solution to a conflict with a global dimension. Because litigation can be slow and expensive, it is often quicker and cheaper for a trademark holder to buy back its rights to a domain name from the cybersquatter, rather than seek to retrieve those rights through litigation.

The WIPO consultations, which began in August, are designed to develop consensus among the stakeholders of the Internet, including representatives of the technical, trademark, and public interest communities. To obtain the widest possible geographical and sectoral participation, WIPO will use a combination of Internet-based consultations and face-to-face meetings throughout the various regions of the world, and will be assisted by a representative group of experts. WIPO will cooperate closely with the new organization that is being formed to manage the DNS, eventually providing it with a set of recommendations resulting from the consultation process. If you are interested in following or participating in the process, you are welcome to visit the WIPO web site at <http://www.wipo.int> and click on "Internet Domain Names." ■

Have You Visited the New WIPO Web Site?



In August 1998, more than 100,000 pages of information were transferred via the WIPO web site every week, <http://www.wipo.int>

Visits

Director General Visits Morocco

As part of WIPO's Cooperation for Development program, the Director General visited Morocco for discussions with national leaders and to open the WIPO Seminar on Licensing and Transfer of Technology, held in Rabat.

"Morocco, with its vast cultural resources, cannot fail to benefit from a robust intellectual property system."

Dr. Idris was received by His Majesty King Hassan II in the Royal Palace of Soukhirat, Rabat.

The meeting took place in the presence of the Prime Minister, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation as well as the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Traditional Industries. The Director General also met with a number of other ministers and senior officials, including the Minister for Communication, Minister for Higher Education and Scientific Research, and the Secretary of State for the Post and New Information Technologies.

In his remarks at the opening ceremony of the WIPO Seminar, Dr. Idris underlined the pivotal role of the private sector in developing effective mechanisms to protect intellectual property rights. He also stressed the need to harness the creativity of national inventors and to optimize the benefits of technology transfer, saying, "Morocco, with its vast cultural resources, cannot fail to benefit from a robust intellectual property system." The seminar was attended by some 60 participants from academic, legal, and business circles.

Dr. Idris traveled on to Casablanca, where he visited Casablanca University and the Moroccan Industrial Property Office. ■

[Continued from page 4]

an International Classification for Industrial Designs.

Improvements in the area of intellectual property administration focused on the computerization of the main operations and databases of the Intellectual Property Registry, including access on-line by office staff and the public. In addition, patent and trademark procedures were defined and streamlined with a manual on trademark law and practice; guidelines for the processing and examination of patent applications; the use of the international classification for patents, trademarks, and industrial designs; and the establishment of patent information services. An intensive and broad program of human resources training was also implemented, which resulted in a highly professionally trained staff at all levels.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago consistently promoted the role of intellectual property to the public and, with the assistance of WIPO, conducted four national seminars dealing with the main topics of industrial property, copyright, neighboring rights, and collective administration.

Creating cooperative links with other developing countries was actively pursued, for example, Trinidad and Tobago hosted the first WIPO Ministerial Level Meeting on Intellectual Property for Caribbean countries and the second WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of the Caribbean countries, held in Port of Spain in July 1997. ■

Morocco
12-14 July, 1998



Global Intellectual Property Issues

Indigenous Peoples Discuss Issues at First Roundtable

Indigenous peoples from Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and the South Pacific gathered at WIPO headquarters to exchange views about the role of intellectual property laws in their intellectual and cultural heritage. This Roundtable marked the beginning of a dialogue between member States of WIPO and the world's diverse indigenous populations.

Approximately 200 representatives met for two days of discussion in late July. The event was opened by Deputy Director General Roberto Castelo, who said that the Roundtable was "intended as a forum for indigenous peoples to share experiences and aspirations concerning the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations, and culture by means of intellectual property." Discussions included

presentations by WIPO officials describing the existing intellectual property systems, as well as presentations by experts on current efforts and initiatives to protect traditional knowledge.

There is a broad and deep lack of awareness of intellectual property rights among indigenous peoples, which leads to a lack of consideration of these avenues of protection. The Roundtable was organized under a new WIPO program

to facilitate discussion of effective application and possible improvements of intellectual property systems to accommodate the unique contributions of indigenous peoples, and help them protect their traditional knowledge, innovations, and cultural heritage.

The success of this meeting led participants to suggest that WIPO sponsor similar Roundtable discussions on a regular basis. WIPO is planning a series of activities related to these questions throughout the biennium, such as fact-finding missions, pilot projects to document traditional knowledge formations, and studies on the ways information technology can protect and conserve traditional knowledge.

For more information on this program, please contact the WIPO Global Intellectual Property Issues Division: tel (+41 22) 338 93 19; fax (+41 22) 338 81 20. ■



Participants and WIPO officials at WIPO's first Roundtable for Indigenous Peoples.



Participants at WIPO's first Roundtable for Indigenous Peoples.

Global Protection Systems and Services

Pursuing PCT Automation

The extraordinary growth in the automation of applications and examinations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) has prompted WIPO member States to approve further automation of the PCT system. At the March 1998 General Assemblies meeting, about 40 million Swiss francs was approved to finance the project, which will not only speed registration activities, but also facilitate communications with PCT users, minimize staff growth, and improve storage capacities.

The project, which will take three to four years to complete, will include:

- developing an electronic document management system for handling the increasing number of international applications, whether in electronic or paper form;



Automated processing of applications under the PCT.

- improving "PCT-EASY" (Electronic Application SYstem), which enables applicants to file international applications electronically. Improvements will allow receiving Offices to receive international applications more easily and accurately, perform automated formality checks, and transmit international applications to the International Bureau of WIPO and the International Searching Authorities;
- establishing electronic communication between the PCT Offices and the International Bureau of WIPO of documents, notifications, and information to enable transfer of copies of international applications, priority documents, international search and preliminary examination reports;
- developing, as necessary, new standards for electronic filing, coding, and transmission of data to ensure full compatibility of the International Bureau's system with those in national and regional Offices.

In October 1998, WIPO will begin the project by issuing an international tender for the automation of the receipt, processing, and publishing of international applications at the International Bureau. This tender process is expected to be completed by March 1999, with work beginning by April 1999.

Once completed, the new advanced PCT system will provide the following benefits:

- Applicants will be able to file international applications electronically, checking their data for errors, while paying lower fees. Fee reduction is expected because automation will be less labor intensive, require less space, and lower publication costs.
- Receiving Offices will be able to process incoming international applications electronically, including automatic formality checks, and then transmit those applications and other documents to the International Bureau of WIPO and International Searching Authorities.
- The International Bureau of WIPO will be able to electronically process international applications, including their publication, provide international search and preliminary examination reports, and automatically communicate information and documents necessary to designated and elected Offices in electronic or paper form.
- Offices of or acting for the PCT Contracting States will be able to cope more easily and economically with workloads resulting from increased applications and receive, for the national phase, only the information they need when it is needed.
- The general public will have access to PCT information in electronic form and their ability to search information will be further enhanced. ■

The SCIT Begins Work

The WIPO Standing Committee on Information Technologies (SCIT) met for the first time in late June 1998. The SCIT is continuing and expanding the work begun by the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

Just as other Standing Committees have done in their first meetings, the SCIT adopted its own Special Rules of Procedure and Working Methods to facilitate efficient and productive discussions and implementation of various projects. It also agreed to review its working methods whenever appropriate.

The participants established the following objectives:

- to discuss issues, facilitate coordination, and provide guidance on implementation of the WIPO global information network (WIPONET), and provide intellectual property information services on this network through the Intellectual Property Digital Libraries (IPDL);
- to address issues pertinent to the provision of intellectual property information (including secured data) services through the IPDLs and other projects using the WIPONET;
- to deal with problems regarding operation and use of the WIPONET, including the use of various on-line systems, as well as other data carriers;
- to provide intellectual property offices, particularly in developing countries, with technical assistance to facilitate the generation of intellectual property data and use of information technology in their computerization projects and efficient use of the WIPONET;
- to formulate recommendations and policies regarding the global network and related matters. ■

Three working groups will be set up to handle the SCIT work program:

the Information Infrastructure Working Group, the Standards and Documentation Working Group, and the Information Security Working Group. The tasks for these groups include the preparation of a tender for the deployment of the global information network, the development of the Intellectual Property Digital Libraries, pilot projects for the computerization of intellectual property offices, and standardization for data exchange on the network.

SCIT

Trademark Law Committee Begins Discussions

The WIPO Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs, and Geographical Indications (SCT) held its first session in Geneva in July. Like its counterpart dealing with patents, this Standing Committee comprises WIPO member States and certain intergovernmental organizations and associations representing private sector interests. The SCT sets priorities and determines the work program relating to the international development of laws and practices on trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications.

The Electronic Forum is expected to be set up in the last quarter of 1998 and will be accessible on the WIPO web site.

At this session, the SCT adopted special rules of procedure and rules on membership and participation in its meetings. The SCT also agreed on various working arrangements which would be reviewed later, when appropriate.

As a result of a discussion to determine a list of issues for consideration, the Committee decided that it should immediately focus on questions relating to well-known marks. The SCT then made substantial progress on draft provisions on well-known marks. These provisions dealt essentially with the conditions of protection of well-known marks against any unauthorized use which would either create confusion as to the origin of the goods or services on which these marks are used, or dilute the reputation of such marks.

Subject to the reservation from one participating delegation, it was agreed that in the short term, it would be recommended that the above-mentioned provisions become a resolution of the WIPO General Assembly, once the Committee agreed on a final version of the provisions. In the long term, it would be preferable for the provisions to be incorporated into a treaty, perhaps with other related provisions that are discussed elsewhere.

Although it deferred discussion at this meeting, the SCT agreed that the issue of the use of trademarks on the Internet was of utmost importance and should be given first priority in the future.

The SCT also agreed to create an SCT Electronic Forum in order to accelerate its work through the electronic distribution and discussion of provisional documents. The Electronic Forum is expected to be set up in the last quarter of 1998 and will be accessible on the WIPO web site. ■

Information and Document Management System

Expression of Interest (EOI)

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an intergovernmental organization with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. It is one of the 16 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations System of Organizations. WIPO is responsible for the promotion of the protection of intellectual property throughout the world, including the administration of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) System. The PCT regulates the filing and processing of international applications for the protection of inventions where such protection is sought in several countries. Since the beginning of its operation in 1978, the Office of the PCT has received, processed and published more than 350,000 international patent applications, of which over 54,000 were filed in 1997.

During the 4th quarter of 1998, WIPO will issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) for a major Automation Support System for the Office of the PCT to pre-qualified Systems Integrators. This new system will enable the migration from a paper-based environment to an electronic environment for the filing, processing and

publishing of international applications under the PCT. The objective is to implement the system within a 3-year period, while maintaining daily operations.

Due to the broad scope of the project, the volumes involved and the technical complexity of the environment, WIPO intends to select a Systems Integrator who has demonstrable capability to assume overall responsibility for implementing this important system. For the first step of the selection process WIPO has prepared an EOI (Expression Of Interest) package that provides a brief description of the project, the pre-qualification criteria for potential partners, and response requirements. Responses to the EOI will allow WIPO to pre-qualify potential Systems Integrators.

The EOI package is available from the WIPO Web site at the following address:

<http://www.wipo.int/eng/pct/projects/roi/index.htm>

Expressions of interest concerning the PCT Automation Support System project should be received by WIPO not later than September 30, 1998.

Calendar of Meetings

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) the States members of WIPO; as observers, other States and certain organizations.

October 5 to 9 (Geneva)

Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference on the Revision of the Hague Agreement

This meeting will deal with procedural aspects of the Diplomatic Conference, such as its date and venue, its draft agenda and its draft Rules of Procedure.

Invitations: As members, the States members of WIPO; as observers, certain intergovernmental organizations

November 2 to 10 (Geneva)

Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (First Session)

The Committee will discuss issues concerning the development of copyright and related rights, particularly the implementation of the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, the protection of audiovisual performances, the protection of databases and the protection of the rights of broadcasting organizations.

Invitations: As members, the States members of WIPO and other delegations that the Committee may admit as members; as observers, other States and certain organizations.

November 9 (Geneva)

Panel Discussion on Intellectual Property and Aspects of Economic, Social and Cultural Development

The Panel Discussion, organized in coordination with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, will discuss issues concerning intellectual property rights and aspects of economic, social and cultural development.

Invitations: The States members of WIPO, intergovernmental organizations and certain interested organizations and specially invited experts.

November 16 to 20 (Geneva)

Standing Committee on the Law of Patents (First session, second part)

The Committee will continue to discuss and consider issues to be dealt with in the area of patent law, in particular, the draft Patent Law Treaty.

Invitations: As members, the States members of WIPO and other delegations that the Committee may admit as members; as observers, other States and certain organizations.

December 7 to 11 (Geneva)

Standing Committee on Information Technology (SCIT) (Second Plenary Session)

The Committee will discuss policy matters and recommendations made by its Working Groups concerning the establishment of a global information network and its applications, including Intellectual Property Digital Libraries.

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

December 14 and 15 (Geneva)	Advisory Committee on Management of Copyright and Related Rights in Global Information Networks (First Session) The Advisory Committee will review the operation of those electronic copyright management systems (ECMS) and electronic identification systems which exist or are under development. Invitations: Interested organizations and specially invited experts.
December 16 to 18 (Geneva)	Group of Consultants on the Private International Aspects of the Protection of Works and Objects of Related Rights Transmitted Through Global Digital Networks The group of consultants will discuss the above-mentioned aspects on the basis of two studies to be prepared by experts. Invitations: Specially invited experts and interested organizations

1999

January 18 to 22 (Geneva)	Standing Committee on the Law of Trademarks, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications (Second Session) The Committee will continue its work based upon the results achieved at its first session with regard to draft provisions on well-known marks and issues relating to trademarks and the Internet. Invitations: As members, the States members of WIPO and other delegations that the Committee may admit as members; as observers, other States and certain intergovernmental organizations.
January 25 to 27 (a.m.) (Geneva)	Meeting of the Signatories of the WCT and the WPPT The meeting will discuss the status of adhesion to, and implementation of, the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT). Invitations: As members, the representatives of the signatories of the WCT and the WPPT; as observers, States members of WIPO, other States and certain organizations.
January 25 to 27 (p.m.) (Geneva)	International Workshop on the Implementation of the Provisions of the WCT and the WPPT concerning Technological Measures of Protection and Exceptions to, and Limitations on, Rights The participants in the Workshop will discuss the above-mentioned issues on the basis of two studies to be prepared by experts. Invitations: As members, the States members of WIPO and other States, certain organizations and specially invited experts.

Publications

In July and August, WIPO issued the following new publications:

Nice, Vienna and Locarno Classifications on CD-ROM (English, French), (E/F), 60 Swiss francs.

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Protocol and Regulations (as in force on January 1, 1998) (Chinese), No. 204(C), 127 pages, 15 Swiss francs.

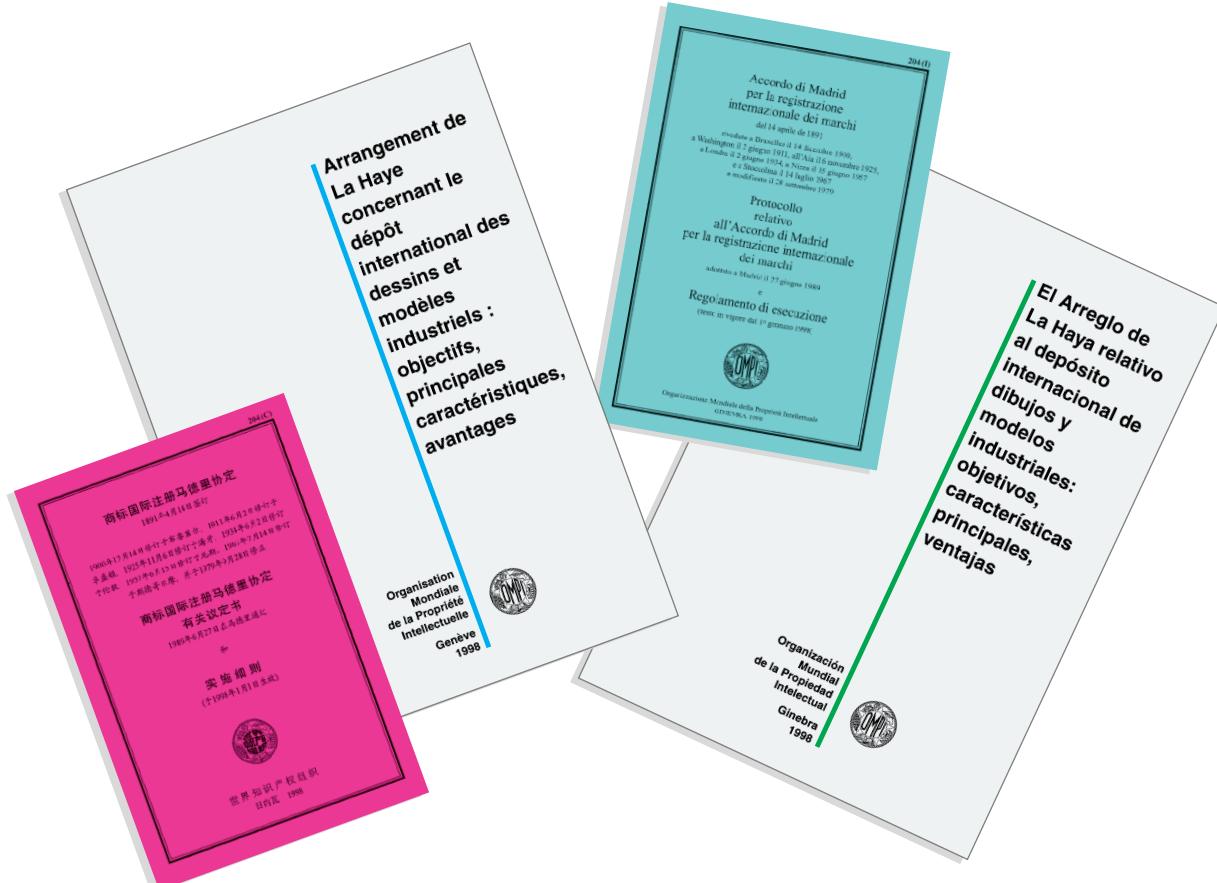
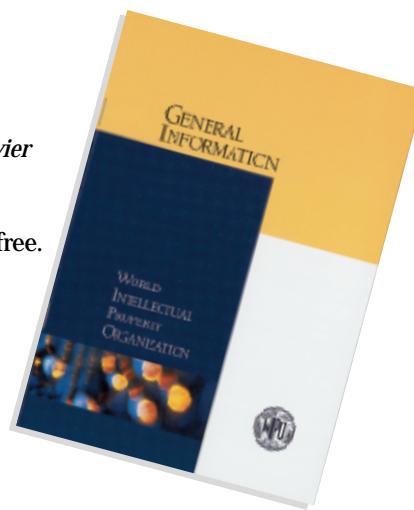
Arrangement de Madrid concernant l'enregistrement international des marques, protocole et règlement d'exécution (texte en vigueur le 1er janvier 1998) (Italian), No. 204 (I), 128 pages, 15 Swiss francs.

WIPO General Information – July 1998 (English), No. 400(E), 17 pages, free.

Arrangement de La Haye concernant le dépôt international des dessins et modèles industriels : Objectifs, principales caractéristiques, avantages (French), (F), 8 pages, free.

El Arreglo de La Haya relativo al depósito internacional de dibujos y modelos industriales: objetivos, características principales, ventajas (Spanish), No. 419(S), 8 pages, free.

Introduction to Intellectual Property (Russian), No. 478(R), 652 pages, 50 Swiss francs.



Notice to Readers

WIPO's monthly periodical, *Industrial Property and Copyright*, has undergone the following changes:

- *Industrial Property and Copyright* has been replaced by this, our new monthly publication, **WIPO Magazine**, which covers the main activities of the Organization and provides in-depth articles on areas of interest and concern to the intellectual property community.
- The legislative inserts (*Industrial Property Laws and Treaties* and *Copyright and Neighboring Rights Laws and Treaties*) which were previously included in *Industrial Property and Copyright*, will be published in a new monthly publication, **Intellectual Property Laws and Treaties**, together with notifications under the treaties administered by WIPO, the list of membership in the said treaties, and advertisements.
- Subscribers to *Industrial Property and Copyright* will receive both of these new publications.

Questions or comments about these changes may be directed to the Office of Global Communications and Public Diplomacy, WIPO, 34 chemin des Colombettes, P.O. Box 18, CH-1211 Geneva 20 (Fax: 00 41 22 740 1812, e-mail: wipo.mail@wipo.int).

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