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## GOVERNING BODIES OF WIPO AND THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

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ACTIVITIES IN THE YEAR 1991

Report of the Director General

### Introduction

1. This document is a report on the activities of the International Bureau during the year 1991. Activities carried out during the first six and a half months (January 1 to July 15) of that year were already reported (document AB/XXII/9) to the Governing Bodies when they met in September and October 1991. The present document repeats the description of those activities contained in the said document and also covers the activities carried out during the remainder (July 16 to December 31) of that year. For the convenience of the reader, new paragraphs are marked with a vertical line in the margin.

2. Annex A contains tables summarizing WIPO's development cooperation activities in 1991, Annex B contains a list of meetings organized by WIPO, Annex C contains a list of WIPO publications, Annex D contains a list of abbreviations and acronyms used in the present document, Annex E contains an index of references to countries and territory in this document.

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HIGHLIGHTS

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1991--  
An Overview of Activities and Developments

Introduction

3. At their meetings in September 1991, the Governing Bodies of WIPO reviewed the activities carried on by the International Bureau in 1990 and from January 1 to July 15, 1991, and expressed their satisfaction with the work accomplished. In their view, the activities were impressive in terms of quality, volume and variety, conformed to the plans laid down for the 1990-91 biennium and achieved the objectives set out for those plans.

4. In the discussions, delegations singled out for special mention the development cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries, in particular those in the areas of human resource development or training, legislation, administrative procedures, computerization, patent information services (including the introduction of CD-ROM technology) and the teaching of intellectual property law in universities.

5. The delegations of the developing countries regarded such activities as being of prime importance in WIPO's work program, and expressed their great satisfaction with the assistance that their countries had received from WIPO and through it also from other countries, both developing and industrialized, as well as from certain organizations. Most of the delegations of the industrialized countries stressed the importance that their governments attached to WIPO's development cooperation program. They undertook to continue their participation in the activities, and indeed whenever feasible to increase their share in that participation.

6. Many delegations further expressed their satisfaction with the work that the International Bureau had undertaken or was undertaking in the area of norm-setting, such as the progress achieved in the preparations for a Patent Law Treaty, in the formulation of Regulations under the Protocol to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement and in the drafting of a treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. They also noted with satisfaction the encouraging level of activity in international registration work relating to patents, marks and industrial designs.

Development Cooperation

7. For WIPO, the year 1991 was marked by a high level of demand for assistance from the International Bureau on the part of developing countries. In spite of a decline in extra-budgetary funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WIPO was able to respond satisfactorily to the training demands of developing countries during that year. WIPO's training activities are meant to provide or enhance professional skills and competence for the effective administration and use of the intellectual property system.

During the year, training was given to government officials and personnel from the technical, legal, industrial and commercial sectors in the form of courses, study visits, workshops, seminars, training attachments abroad and on-the-job training by international experts.

8. Most of the courses, workshops and seminars were organized by WIPO in developing countries. In 1991, a total of about 75 such events were organized at national, subregional, regional and global level. They provided basic knowledge of industrial property or copyright, or specialized information in areas such as search and examination in connection with patents and trademarks, computerization of industrial property office administration, the use of computerized patent information databases (including the use of CD-ROM technology), legal and economic aspects of industrial property, the administration of the collection and distribution of copyright royalties and the promotion of technological inventiveness. Besides WIPO officials, 180 outside experts were invited by WIPO as speakers, just over a third of whom were nationals of developing countries. In addition, 85 study visits were organized, to both industrialized and developing countries, for officials of developing countries. In all, 39 developing countries, 18 industrialized countries and 13 intergovernmental organizations hosted such events or organized them jointly with WIPO. Over 5,000 men and women from both the government and private sectors of some 100 developing countries and from six intergovernmental organizations of developing countries attended as participants.

9. A condition for ensuring optimum benefits from a country's use of the intellectual property system is the existence of appropriate national legislation. WIPO continued in 1991 to lay emphasis on the advice and assistance that it gives to developing countries in the improvement of their legislation. WIPO prepared draft laws and regulations which, depending on the country concerned, dealt with one or more aspects of intellectual property, or commented on drafts prepared by the governments of the countries themselves. In total, during the period under review, some 35 countries benefited from such advice and assistance.

10. In seeking to help developing countries encourage domestic technological inventiveness, WIPO offered advice on the drafting of legislative provisions for the establishment of suitable institutional arrangements in favor of inventors, authors and other creators, and organized seminars to discuss policy measures designed to support their endeavors. WIPO also continued its Gold Medal Award scheme for exceptional work done by inventors and creators, mainly in the context of special exhibitions.

11. One hundred and ten missions comprising WIPO officials and 65 outside consultants (a third of them from developing countries) employed by WIPO were undertaken to some 80 developing countries. Those missions afforded advice, inter alia, to government authorities on the upgrading of administrative procedures, computerization, the provision of patent information services and the setting up of organizations for the collective administration of rights under copyright law. In planning and implementing each mission, WIPO engaged in close consultations with the government concerned in order to identify the country's needs and priorities.

12. With regard to promotion of the use of the vast resources of technological information contained in patent documents, there was continuing demand for WIPO's state-of-the-art search service for developing countries. Approximately 440 search reports and 2,600 copies of patent documents were supplied to 44 requesting governments and institutions in developing countries during 1991.

13. In the 1992-93 biennium, a greater volume of activity is foreseen in the field of development cooperation, particularly to promote the accession of developing countries to WIPO-administered treaties, to bring about the computerization of the services of industrial property offices and of the operations involved in the collective administration of authors' rights in developing countries (including the introduction of CD-ROM technology), to develop the teaching of intellectual property law in developing countries and to facilitate the participation of representatives of developing countries in WIPO-organized meetings.

14. In order that the International Bureau might carry out such activities in the next biennium, the Governing Bodies approved in September the Director General's proposal that the budgetary allocations for development cooperation activities be increased by 29.4 percent from about 5.45 million Swiss francs in 1990-91 to about 7.05 million Swiss francs in 1992-93.

#### Setting of Norms and Standards

15. The objective of the work in this area is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the various countries.

16. Important progress was achieved in several fields of intellectual property in 1991.

17. The first part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (Patent Law Treaty) was held in The Hague, on premises made available by the Government of the Netherlands, in June. Participation was high: 88 member States of the Paris Union were represented, as were five non-member States, six intergovernmental organizations and 33 non-governmental organizations. The Conference discussed the drafts of the proposed Patent Law Treaty and its accompanying Regulations. Those discussions will doubtless ease the task of the second part of the Diplomatic Conference, the date and venue of which the Assembly of the Paris Union will consider in 1992.

18. The first session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention was held in November. Fifty-six States, five intergovernmental organizations and 39 non-governmental organizations participated. Discussions were based on the first part of the memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Questions Concerning a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention." Those questions related to certain categories of protected works: computer programs, databases, expert systems and other artificial intelligence systems and computer-produced works, as well as the rights of producers of sound recordings.



19. The following conclusions were drawn from the discussions: the legal nature of a possible protocol should be a special agreement under Article 20 of the Berne Convention; the Committee should further consider the legal nature and contents of a possible protocol or protocols; the differing opinions on computer software were such that no conclusions could be drawn, so the matter could be considered again in the future by the Committee; databases should be dealt with in the proposed protocol, but not artificial intelligence, while it would be premature to deal with computer-produced works; on the rights of phonogram producers, it was agreed that the protection of those rights should be strengthened and that the International Bureau should look into the nature of a possible new instrument, notably to determine whether it should be limited to copyright or could also cover neighboring rights. The Committee will meet again in February 1992.

20. The third session of the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States was held in September with 45 States, four intergovernmental organizations and four international non-governmental organizations participating. The Committee examined a document prepared by the International Bureau which contained provisions for a draft treaty on the matter and which described the dispute settlement mechanism. The Committee recommended that the International Bureau prepare a draft treaty for discussion by the Committee at its next session (to be held in July 1992). The Governing Bodies of WIPO would in 1992 consider the need for a fifth session of the Committee and the procedure for the fixing of dates in 1993 for the Diplomatic Conference and also for the preparatory meeting preceding the Conference.

21. As part of the exploration of intellectual property questions that might require norm-setting, WIPO organized a Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence in March. The Symposium examined the various categories of artificial intelligence and their main fields of application from the viewpoint of the possible intellectual property implications. The result of the Symposium was to be taken into account in the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention. The Committee of Experts which met to consider the protocol decided (see above) that it should not deal with artificial intelligence.

22. Also in connection with the work on intellectual property activities that might require norm-setting, a Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications was held in October. The Symposium, attended by more than 100 participants from 35 countries, was concerned with various aspects of the protection of geographical indications against misuse and with suitable measures to implement protection, such as international registration. The discussions dealt with both natural produce and industrial goods. Special attention was devoted to the international protection of indications of origin under the agreements administered by WIPO and the preparation of a new agreement on the international protection of geographical indications, to the protection of wine designations in various countries and at the international level, to the national protection of geographical indications in various States and to the protection of geographical indications in the European Community.

23. With regard to the setting of norms and standards, the 1992-93 biennium envisages the conclusion of the proposed Patent Law Treaty and also a proposed Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States,

while work will continue on a possible protocol to the Berne Convention, on a proposed treaty on the harmonization of the formalities and other aspects of the protection of trademarks (Trademark Law Treaty), and on a proposed treaty on the protection and international registration of geographical indications; there will be discussions on whether WIPO should provide services with respect to the settlement of disputes between private parties in the field of intellectual property, and work will start on the preparation of a model law on the protection of the intellectual property rights of producers of sound recordings.

#### Industrial Property Information

24. In September, the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) reviewed the progress of work done by the Executive Coordination Committee and its Working Groups, and agreed that the progress made on tasks in the 1990-91 biennium had been satisfactory. On that occasion the Permanent Committee endorsed the statement by the Director General that the most important matter for international cooperation in the field of patent information up to the year 2000 should continue to be, first, the storage of full texts, including drawings, of all the patent documents on optical disks or other devices capable of storing such texts in an extremely compact and easily accessible form, second, the further development of highly automated and computerized retrieval systems in which retrieval is based not only on classification but also on words, combinations of words, chemical formulae and other elements, and third, the harmonized development of the searching methods of all industrial property offices and commercial databases so that each of them can, with permission and subject to payment (when required), search the databases of the others.

25. The Permanent Committee decided that it should, in the 1992-93 biennium, address the special problems of developing countries arising from the fast-developing trends in automation, and more particularly the supply of patent documents and bibliographic search systems on CD-ROM.

#### International Registration Activities

26. The number of international applications or registrations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs confirmed the healthy state of each of the three registration systems. Growth in 1991, compared with 1990, was 16.12% in the PCT system, while the level of applications in the Hague system increased by 1.7% in 1991 as compared with 1990. In the Madrid system, however, the number of registrations declined by 5.54%.

27. In the 1992-93 biennium, computerization of the operations of the fee-financed Unions will continue with a view to providing users with ever-better services.

#### Patent Cooperation Treaty

28. Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia deposited instruments of accession to the PCT in the course of the year, bringing the total number of PCT Contracting Parties to 49.

29. In 1991, the number of record copies of international applications received by the International Bureau amounted to 22,247, 16.12% more than in 1990. The average number of PCT Contracting States designated per international application was 23. The international applications thus replaced some 511,680 national applications. The increase can be partly explained by the intensive efforts made by the International Bureau to promote the use of the PCT by PCT Contracting States.

30. With the aim of further simplifying and modernizing the use of the PCT system, the Assembly of the PCT Union adopted amendments to the PCT Regulations in July. Almost half the Rules in the Regulations were amended; the amendments will enter into force on July 1, 1992.

31. In the course of the year the International Bureau offered to the national offices of PCT member States, and also to the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities, the supply, free of charge, of CD-ROMs to replace the paper or microfilm copies of published PCT international applications (PCT pamphlets), on the understanding that those offices that accepted the offer would receive, also free of charge, a workstation consisting of the equipment needed for reading and printing the PCT pamphlets contained in the CD-ROMs. Twenty-three offices or Authorities have accepted the offer so far.

32. The existing PCT computer system (which has been operational since 1982) enables the International Bureau, among other things, to record and process the data contained in the international applications, international search reports and demands for international preliminary examination received by it. The system also generates magnetic tapes for the photocomposition of the pages of the PCT Gazette and of the front pages of PCT pamphlets.

33. The experience gained with the existing PCT computer system has enabled the International Bureau to identify new requirements, which in turn has led to the development of a new, improved system. This system, called the "Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications" (CASPIA) will be operational in March 1992. CASPIA will run in a more adaptable environment and, while retaining some elements of the existing system, will feature significant improvements in its interaction with users. It will in particular carry out additional validity checks which will result in immediate action; it will also afford quicker access to the information required and permit various statistical analyses, apart from which it is designed to be integrated in the future DICAPS system.

34. The International Bureau continued its development of an additional system, called the "Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System" (DICAPS) designed to satisfy the following general requirements: circulation, storage and retrieval of application files (files will no longer exist in paper form; instead, all papers making up a file will be stored on optical disks); automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of PCT Gazette pages; automatic printing of pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of pamphlets on optical media, especially CD-ROMs. The development of the system is taking place in two successive phases. The first phase, involving an organizational study and the preparation of a detailed description of the proposed system, started in March 1991 and was completed during the year. The second phase, consisting in the implementation of the system, is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1993.

Madrid Agreement

35. In 1991, the number of international trademark registrations and renewals received by the International Bureau was 20,791, representing a decrease of 5.54% in relation to the 1990 figure. This decrease was probably due mainly to the economic situation in member countries. As the average number of countries covered by each international registration was 8.34, the international registrations in 1991 replaced some 201,671 national registrations. The other activities under the Madrid system, namely renewals and changes, decreased by 3.19% compared with 1990.

36. The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks celebrated its centenary in 1991. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain were present at an Acto Solemne held in Madrid to commemorate the occasion in May. The International Bureau issued a commemorative publication.

37. The Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol met twice in 1991 to make further improvements to the draft of the Regulations of the Madrid system. Once the Madrid Protocol of 1989 enters into force, the Regulations will cover the procedures under both the Protocol and the Madrid Agreement currently in force, and ensure the harmonious coexistence of the two texts. The Working Group will meet in 1992 mainly to examine drafts of the official forms to be used under the Regulations.

38. The publication sub-system of the MINOS (International Marks Numbered and Optically Stored) system, which aims to put the archives of all international trademark registrations on optical disks, went into operation in 1991, while the archiving sub-system was put into operation but not to its full capacity. Work started on the scanning of new international trademarks for the purpose of storage in the optical disk system. Work continued on the ROMARIN (Read-Only-memory of Madrid Actualized Registry INformation) project, consisting of a series of CD-ROMs containing all the data in the International Register, including images if any. The work is proceeding according to schedule, and the first CD-ROMs should be issued in early 1992. The International Bureau will speed up the integration of images in the ROMARIN database so that the ROMARIN (with complete texts and images) system may be completed by mid-1993. This project will enable all member States of the Madrid Union to have equal and easy access by CD-ROM to the data in the Register, as each State will receive a CD-ROM workstation in 1992.

Hague Agreement

39. In 1991, the number of industrial design deposits, renewal demands and prolongation fees received by the International Bureau was 4,364, representing an increase of 1.7% in relation to the 1990 figure.

40. A Committee of Experts held its first session in April to recommend solutions (including the possible revision of the Hague Agreement or the establishment of a new system) which should both increase the use of the Hague system of international deposit and permit more States to adhere to the Hague Agreement.

41. In the 1992-93 biennium, the Committee of Experts will continue its work on preparations for a revision of the Hague Agreement.

New Accessions to Treaties

42. In the course of 1991, (i) Namibia and San Marino acceded to the WIPO Convention, bringing the total number of Member States of WIPO to 127, (ii) Chile, the Gambia and Swaziland acceded to the Paris Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Paris Union to 103, (iii) Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Paraguay and Zambia acceded to the Berne Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Berne Union to 90, (iv) Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Guinea and Mongolia acceded to the PCT, bringing the number of member States of the PCT Union to 49, (v) Spain was the first country to ratify the Madrid Protocol of 1989, (vi) Greece acceded to the Brussels (Satellites) Convention, bringing the number of States party to that Convention to 14, and (vii) Argentina and Spain acceded to the Rome Convention, bringing the number of States party to that Convention to 37.

Contribution System; Arrears in Contributions of the Least Developed Countries

43. In October, the Governing Bodies approved the creation, to take effect on January 1, 1992, of two new contribution classes, representing one half and one quarter, respectively, of the one-unit contribution class VII or class C. Forty-nine developing countries with low assessments in the United Nations system of contributions will benefit from these two new contribution classes, which will reduce their present contributions by either 50% or 75%, as the case may be. The Governing Bodies also decided that the amount of the arrears in contributions of any least developed country (LDC) relating to years preceding 1990 be entered in a special account ("frozen account"); payment of the arrears would not be demanded, although some payments were expected and encouraged.

Central and Eastern Europe

44. During the year the International Bureau contributed, in an advisory capacity, to the legislative changes that took place or were being planned in Central and Eastern European countries in the intellectual property field. On July 1, 1991, the new Patent Law of the Soviet Union entered into force. WIPO and the European Patent Office (EPO) jointly organized a symposium on patents in Budapest in November 1991 for the government and private sectors of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland and the Member States of EPO. In May, WIPO also organized a national seminar on intellectual property with the Government of Romania.

45. The new Soviet Law on Trademarks and Service Marks was adopted on July 3, 1991. In Hungary, laws dealing with unfair competition, utility models and microelectronic semiconductor products were adopted. Romania passed a new patent law and Czechoslovakia a law on the protection of topographies of semiconductor products. All these countries sought the advice of the International Bureau when drafting their new laws. A new patent law is under preparation in Bulgaria. Albania, Latvia and Lithuania have asked for assistance in one or more fields of intellectual property legislation or in acceding to WIPO treaties.

46. In the 1992-93 biennium, the International Bureau of WIPO will give special attention to the needs of Central and Eastern European countries. To that end a special unit, the Central and Eastern Europe Section, was set up at the International Bureau in October 1991. There are also plans for seminars and other meetings to be organized at the national and intercountry levels on various aspects of intellectual property in the 1992-93 biennium, including a seminar in Romania for Central and Eastern European countries on service inventions, and a meeting of those countries and potential donor countries at the headquarters of WIPO to discuss questions of common interest.

#### European Patent Office (EPO)

47. WIPO's cooperation with EPO was further developed during the period under review, notably in the joint exploitation of such new technology as CD-ROMs for the storage, retrieval and management of patent information in general, and in the promotion of the use of CD-ROMs and related hardware in developing countries in particular. In February the two Organizations jointly established a set of guidelines for developing countries on the use by developing countries of CD-ROM technology for patent information. Cooperation was also close in connection with the PCT system. The International Bureau and EPO cooperated with each other in assisting Central and Eastern European countries.

#### United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)

48. Regular working contacts were started in the first half of 1991 between the International Bureau and the secretariat of UNCED.

49. In October, WIPO and UNCED jointly organized a meeting of experts which discussed and clarified legal and technical aspects of intellectual property issues relating to the transfer of technology that had a bearing on environmental protection, as part of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

#### Appointment of the Director General

50. In October 1991, on the basis of the nomination made by the WIPO Coordination Committee in 1990, the WIPO General Assembly appointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch, unanimously and by acclamation, Director General of WIPO for a further term ending on November 30, 1995.

51. In November, the Coordination Committee approved the extension for a period of two years, namely until November 30, 1993, of the appointment of Mr. Shahid Alikhan as Deputy Director General. It also approved the appointment of Mr. François Curchod as Deputy Director General for a period of four years, namely until November 30, 1995.

PART I: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Development Cooperation with Developing Countries in the Fields of Industrial Property and Copyright

Objective

52. The objective is to assist developing countries in the establishment or modernization of intellectual property systems suited to their development goals in the following ways:

- (i) developing human resources,
- (ii) facilitating the creation or improvement of national or regional legislation and their enforcement,
- (iii) facilitating the creation or improvement of governmental and other institutions for the administration and effective implementation of national or regional legislation,
- (iv) encouraging domestic inventive and creative artistic activity and the exploitation of its results,
- (v) developing the profession of intellectual property lawyer and agent,
- (vi) facilitating the acquisition of foreign patented technology, and the access to foreign works protected by copyright,
- (vii) facilitating the access to and the use of technological information contained in patent documents,
- (viii) facilitating participation in certain WIPO meetings.

Activities

Development of Human Resources in Regular, Global, Regional, National Training Courses and Seminars

Regular Training Program: Industrial Property

53. During the period under review, WIPO received 733 applications for training in industrial property from 104 countries, one territory and five organizations. Three-hundred-and-seventeen of those applications from the following 89 countries, one territory and one organization were accepted and led to the completion of the courses listed in paragraph 56 below: Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Aruba, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin,

Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Hong Kong and ECLAC.

54. The following 27 countries and five intergovernmental organizations contributed in full or in part to the payment of the travel expenses and subsistence allowances, or otherwise, for training in the field of industrial property: Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, ALADI, BBM, EPO, OAPI, UNDP.

55. The remainder of the cost was borne by WIPO.

56. The following training courses took place during the period covered by this report (listed in chronological order):

(a) in April, 10 trainees attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval, in Spanish, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Mexico, and with the financial support of UNDP, in Mexico City; the participants came from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; 28 nationals of Mexico also participated; lectures were given by three WIPO consultants from France, Spain and EPO, by experts from Mexico, as well as by two WIPO officials;

(b) in April, 13 trainees attended a Regional Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries, in English, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Jamaica, in Kingston; the participants came from Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Haiti, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and ECLAC; 29 nationals of Jamaica also participated; lectures were given by three WIPO consultants from Brazil, Canada and ECLAC, by an official of Jamaica, as well as by two WIPO officials;

(c) in April, 16 trainees attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Spanish, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), in Montevideo; the participants came from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru; 20 nationals of Uruguay, from the government and private sectors, also participated; lectures were given by four WIPO consultants from Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay, by three officials of ALADI, as well as by two WIPO officials;



(d) in May, eight trainees attended a Course for Patent Examiners from Latin American Industrial Property Offices, in Spanish, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Germany, in Munich; the participants came from Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela; the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Germany; lectures were given by four officials from the German Patent Office and a judge from the German Federal Patent Court and by a WIPO official;

(e) in May, eight trainees attended a Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, in Portuguese, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Cape Verde, and with the financial support of SIDA, in Praia; the participants came from Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe; 25 nationals of Cape Verde from the public and private sectors also participated; lectures were given by five WIPO consultants from Brazil and Portugal as well as by a WIPO official;

(f) in June and July, 19 trainees attended a Training Course on Patent Information, in English, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the State Patent Office of the USSR, and with financial support from a trust fund established by the Soviet Union with UNDP, in Moscow; the participants came from China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Gambia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Malawi, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sudan, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yemen; lectures were given by WIPO consultants from the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom, by officials from the State Patent Office of the Soviet Union and from other Soviet institutions, and by four WIPO officials; the participation of the lecturers from the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom was financed by the above-mentioned trust fund;

(g) in June and July, nine trainees attended a Training Course on Patent Examination and Documentation, in English, organized by WIPO and the Government of the United States of America, and with the financial support of UNDP, in Washington; the participants came from China, Egypt, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Venezuela;

(h) in July, 25 trainees attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in English, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, and with the financial support of UNDP, in Colombo; the participants came from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam; five nationals of Sri Lanka also participated; lectures were given by WIPO consultants from China, Finland, Germany, Pakistan, Switzerland and the United States of America, as well as four WIPO officials;

(i) in July, 21 trainees attended a Training Course on Industrial Property, in Arabic and English, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Egypt, and with the financial support of UNDP, in Cairo; the participants came from Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen; 31 nationals of Egypt also participated; lectures were given by four WIPO consultants from Denmark, Egypt, France and Jordan and by two WIPO officials;

(j) in August, 20 trainees attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in English, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Ghana, and with the financial support of UNDP, in Accra; the participants came from the Gambia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe; lectures were given by five WIPO consultants from Austria, Malawi, the Netherlands, Sweden and ARIPO and by three WIPO officials;

(k) in September, 22 trainees attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in English, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Korea, and with the financial support of UNDP, in Daeduk; the participants came from Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam; 23 nationals of the Republic of Korea also participated; lectures were given by five WIPO consultants from Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, by five Korean experts from the Republic of Korea, as well as by three WIPO officials;

(l) in September, immediately preceding the courses referred to in (m), (n), (o), (p), (q), (r) and (s) below, 86 trainees attended an Orientation Seminar on General Aspects of Industrial Property, in Arabic, English, French and Spanish, at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva; the participants came from Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe; in addition, officials of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva of a number of countries attended the Seminar; lectures were given by WIPO officials;

(m) in September, six trainees attended a Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information, in English, organized by WIPO and the Austrian Patent Office, in Vienna; the participants came from Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, Uruguay and Yugoslavia; about half of the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were funded by Austria;

(n) in September and October, 21 trainees attended a Seminar on "Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documents," in English and French, organized jointly by WIPO and the EPO, at the EPO in The Hague; the participants came from Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, China, Egypt, Guinea, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Zaire and Zimbabwe; their travel and subsistence costs were funded by the EPO; lectures were given by officials of the EPO, representatives of private enterprise, officials of Member States of the EPO and WIPO officials; the seminar was followed by a visit to the EPO Headquarters in Munich;

(o) in September and October, eight trainees attended a Specialized Training Course on Patent Examination for Government Officials of Developing Countries, in English, organized by WIPO and the Patent Office (Octrooiraad) of the Netherlands, in The Hague, with the assistance of the Government of the Netherlands; the participants came from Brazil, China, Egypt, India,

Indonesia, Kenya and Thailand; the subsistence costs of seven of the participants were funded by the Netherlands, whereas the total costs for one participant were funded by a UNDP-financed country project; lectures were given by officials of the said Patent Office;

(p) in September and October, 28 trainees attended a Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property, in English and French, organized jointly by WIPO and CEIPI with the cooperation of the National Institute of Industrial Property of France (INPI), at CEIPI, in Strasbourg, and with the financial assistance of France and Switzerland; the participants came from Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire; lectures were given by professors, lawyers and patent attorneys of or associated with CEIPI, officials of INPI (France), the Swedish Patent Office, the EPO and WIPO, as well as representatives of private enterprise in France and in Germany; during the course, a visit to an enterprise in Germany was organized; this course was followed, for most of the participants, by practical training in industrial property in one of the following countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Hungary, Israel and Switzerland;

(q) in September and October, 11 trainees attended a Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property, in Spanish, organized by WIPO and the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain in Madrid; the participants came from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; about half of the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were funded by Spain; the travel and subsistence costs of the participant from Equatorial Guinea were funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Africa; lectures were given by officials of the Spanish Registry and of WIPO;

(r) in September and October, four trainees attended a Training Course on Industrial Property, in English, organized by WIPO and the German Patent Office, in Munich; the participants came from Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Viet Nam and Yemen; their travel and subsistence costs were funded by UNDP-financed country projects; the course was followed by a visit to the Berlin branch of the German Patent Office;

(s) in September and October, eight trainees attended a Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques, in English, organized by WIPO and the Swedish Patent Office in Stockholm; the participants came from Cuba, India, Jamaica, Pakistan and the Philippines; the travel and subsistence costs of seven of the participants were funded by BITS; lectures were given by officials of the Swedish Office;

(t) in October, 20 trainees attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in French, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), and with the financial support of UNDP, in Yaoundé; the participants came from Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Zaire; lectures were given by three WIPO consultants from France, by an OAPI official and by three WIPO officials; the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Africa; the participation of the three lecturers from France was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France;

(u) in October and November, 15 trainees attended a Training Seminar on "Patents, Unique Source of Technological Information," in Spanish, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain in Madrid, The Hague and Munich; the participants came from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela; their travel and subsistence costs were funded by the EPO;

(v) in October and November, eight trainees attended a Training Course on Patent Examination, in English, organized by WIPO and the Government of the United States of America, in Washington; the participants came from Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, the Philippines and Saudi Arabia; the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were funded partly by UNDP-financed projects and partly through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of the United States of America;

(w) in December, 15 trainees attended a Seminar on Patent Information, in Spanish, organized by WIPO and the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro; the participants came from Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela; the travel costs of 10 of the participants were funded by Brazil and those of the participant from Guinea-Bissau by the UNDP-financed regional project for Africa; lectures were given by officials of INPI (Brazil) and of various Brazilian governmental and private institutions and by two WIPO officials.

57. The above training usually included visits to one or more countries and organizations, and to WIPO.

58. In addition to the above courses, special training programs and study visits were organized, mostly in the framework of UNDP-funded regional or country projects, for 71 officials from Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Libya, Mongolia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe; the above programs and study visits included visits to one or several of the following countries and organizations: Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Guatemala, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, IBM, EPO.

#### Regular Training Program: Copyright

59. During the period under review, WIPO received 192 applications for training in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights from 69 countries, one territory and one organization. Sixty-nine of these applications, from the following 42 developing countries, were accepted and led to the completion of the courses listed in paragraph 62, below: Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

60. The following seven countries and two institutions contributed in full or in part to the payment of travel expenses and subsistence allowances, or otherwise, for training in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights: Algeria, France, Hungary, Malawi, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States of America, ARTISJUS, SUIISA.

61. The remainder of the cost was borne by WIPO.

62. The following training courses took place during the period covered by this report (listed in chronological order):

(a) in February, 16 trainees attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Spanish, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Mexico and SUIISA, in Puebla (Mexico); the participants came from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela, in addition to three participants from Mexico; lectures were given by 11 WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, a SUIISA official and a WIPO official; the participation of the lecturers from Latin America and Switzerland was financed by SUIISA;

(b) in April and May, 12 trainees attended a General Introductory Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Spanish, organized jointly by WIPO and the Government of the United States of America, in Washington; the participants came from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; the course was partly financed by the United States of America; lectures were given by four WIPO consultants from Argentina, Mexico, Switzerland and Venezuela, by 10 lecturers from the United States of America invited by the United States Copyright Office and by a WIPO official;

(c) in July, 25 trainees attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in English, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation and with the financial support of UNDP, in Colombo (see also paragraph 56(h));

(d) in August, three trainees attended a Training Course on the Administration of Copyright, in Spanish, in Mexico; the participants came from Costa Rica and Cuba;

(e) in September, 22 trainees attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in English, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Korea, and with the financial support of UNDP, in Daeduk;

(f) in November, 22 trainees attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in English and in French, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Hungary and the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS), in Budapest; the participants came from Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Thailand; part of the subsistence allowances of the participants were funded by Hungary; lectures were given by 11 WIPO consultants from Austria, Finland, France, Italy, Nigeria, Senegal, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, by officials of ARTISJUS and Hungary and by two WIPO officials;

(g) in December, 16 trainees attended a Seminar on Copyright, in English and in French, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, the Government of Uganda, and with the financial support of UNDP, in Kampala; the participants came from Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe; lectures were given by four WIPO consultants from Algeria, Ghana, Switzerland and the United States of America and by a WIPO official.

63. The above training usually included visits to one or more countries and organizations, and to WIPO.

64. In addition to the above courses, special training programs and study visits were organized for 17 officials from Benin, Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ghana, Madagascar, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal and Viet Nam; those programs and study visits included visits to one or several of the following countries and organization: Algeria, France, Mexico, United Kingdom, United States of America, SUISA.

#### Regional and National: Industrial Property

##### Africa

65. Angola. In May, two government officials attended a Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, in Praia.

66. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

67. Benin. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

68. Botswana. In November, WIPO organized, in cooperation with ARIPO and with the financial support of the German Patent Office, a seminar on "Licensing and Patent Information Storage and Search," in Gaborone.

69. Burkina Faso. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

70. Cameroon. In October, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

71. Cape Verde. In May, WIPO organized a Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, in Praia, in cooperation with the Government of Cape Verde and with the financial support of SIDA (see also paragraph 56(e)).

72. Central African Republic. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

73. Chad. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

74. Comoros. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

75. Congo. In October, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.
76. Egypt. (see under Arab Countries).
77. Gabon. In December, WIPO organized a national seminar on Industrial Property in Libreville. The aim of this seminar was to increase awareness of the role of industrial property in the development of the country. The seminar was attended by some 50 local participants, from both the public and private sectors, including government departments, universities, the chamber of commerce, private firms as well as by individual inventors and researchers. The Director General of WIPO opened the seminar and papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from France and one WIPO official.
78. Gambia. In May, WIPO organized a National Workshop on the New Industrial Property Act of the Gambia, in cooperation with the Government of the Gambia in Banjul. Forty participants attended the Workshop from both the Gambian public and private sectors. Three WIPO consultants from Sweden, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe as well as two WIPO officials delivered papers.
79. In August, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.
80. Ghana. In August, WIPO organized a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra, in cooperation with the Government of Ghana and with the financial support of UNDP (see also paragraph 56(j)).
81. Guinea. In October, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.
82. Guinea-Bissau. In May, two government officials attended a Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, in Praia.
83. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.
84. In December, a government official attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.
85. Kenya. In August, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.
86. Lesotho. In August, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.
87. Madagascar. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.
88. Malawi. In August, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.
89. Mali. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

90. Mauritania. In February, WIPO organized a National Industrial Property Seminar, in cooperation with the Government of Mauritania, in Nouakchott. Some 60 participants from the private and public sectors attended the Seminar. A WIPO consultant from France and two WIPO officials delivered papers. The participation of the WIPO consultant from France was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France.
91. Mauritius. In August, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.
92. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.
93. Morocco. See under "Arab Countries".
94. Mozambique. In May, two government officials attended a Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, in Praia.
95. In October, WIPO organized a National Industrial Property Seminar in cooperation with the government of Mozambique, in Maputo. Eighty local participants from the public and private sectors attended the seminar.
96. Namibia. In August, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.
97. Niger. In October, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.
98. Nigeria. In August, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.
99. Rwanda. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.
100. Sao Tome and Principe. In May, two government officials attended a Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, in Praia.
101. In September and October, a government official from Sao Tome and Principe attended a Training Course on Industrial Property, in Portuguese, at the National Institute of Industrial Property of Portugal (INPI) in Lisbon; his travel and subsistence costs were funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Africa.
102. Senegal. In July, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, a National Seminar on the Role of Patents in the Implementation of Research Results in Saly Portudal. The Seminar was attended by 25 participants, mainly researchers from the Senegal Agricultural Research Institute. Two WIPO consultants from France, two experts from Senegal and a WIPO official delivered papers. The Seminar was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project and through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France.
103. Also in July, immediately after the above-mentioned Seminar, WIPO organized in cooperation with the Government of Senegal a Symposium on Industrial Property and Counterfeiting in Dakar. The Symposium was attended



by 45 participants from Senegal. A WIPO consultant from OAPI, two experts of Senegal and a WIPO official delivered papers. The Symposium was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

104. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

105. Sierra Leone. In August, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.

106. Sudan. (see under Arab Countries).

107. Swaziland. In August, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.

108. Togo. In November, WIPO organized a study visit for the President of the Association for the Promotion of Invention, Innovation and Creation of Togo, which covered the WIPO headquarters, INPI (France and the EPO in The Hague and Munich in turn. The study visit was funded by the UNDP regional project.

109. Tunisia. (see under Arab Countries).

110. Uganda. In August, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.

111. United Republic of Tanzania. In August, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.

112. Zaire. In April, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Zaire, a National Industrial Property Seminar, in Kinshasa. Two WIPO consultants from France and a WIPO official delivered lectures. Some 100 participants from the public sector attended the Seminar. The participation of one of the two WIPO consultants from France was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France.

113. In October, a government official attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Yaoundé.

114. Zimbabwe. In August, two government officials attended a General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Accra.

#### Regional and National: Industrial Property

##### Arab Countries

115. Egypt. In July, WIPO organized a Regional Training Course on Industrial Property, in cooperation with the Government of Egypt, in Cairo. The course was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries (see also paragraph 56(i)).

116. Jordan. In July, three government officials attended a Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Cairo.

117. In October, WIPO organized a study visit to the German Patent Office for two officials from Jordan in order to observe the latest developments in the fields of industrial property, patent information and documentation, CD-ROM technology, access to foreign databases, etc. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries.

118. Libya. In July, two government officials attended a Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Cairo.
119. In October, WIPO organized a study visit to the Egyptian Patent Office for one official from Libya, in the field of patent administration. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries.
120. Morocco. In July, three government officials attended a Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Cairo.
121. Saudi Arabia. In July, four government officials attended a Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Cairo.
122. In September, WIPO organized a study visit to Geneva (WIPO) and to the German Patent Office for one official from Saudi Arabia.
123. Sudan. In July, three government officials attended a Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Cairo.
124. In October, WIPO organized a study visit to the German Patent Office for one official from Sudan, in order to observe the latest developments in the fields of industrial property, patent information and documentation, CD-ROM technology, access to foreign databases, etc. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries.
125. Also in October, WIPO organized a study visit to the Egyptian Patent Office for three officials from Sudan, in the field of patent administration. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries.
126. Syria. In July, three government officials attended a Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Cairo.
127. Tunisia. In July, two government officials attended a Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Cairo.
128. Yemen. In July, a government official attended a Regional Training Course on Industrial Property in Cairo.

Regional and National: Industrial Property

Asia and the Pacific

129. Afghanistan. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.
130. Bangladesh. In January, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).
131. In May, a government official attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

132. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

133. In September, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

134. China. In January, four government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

135. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

136. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

137. In September, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

138. In November, five officials of the Chinese Patent Office undertook a study visit organized by WIPO to the headquarters of WIPO, the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office and an enterprise in Switzerland. During their visit to WIPO, they had discussions with the Director General and officials of WIPO on matters of cooperation between WIPO and China in the patent field.

139. Also in November, four officials of a Chinese trademark agency undertook a study visit organized by WIPO to the Japanese Patent Office, the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the headquarters of WIPO. During their visit to WIPO, the study team had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials. The study visit was partly financed by the UNDP-financed regional project.

140. Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

141. In November, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry, in Singapore.

142. Fiji. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

143. In September, a government official attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

144. India. In January, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

145. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

146. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

147. In September, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

148. In November, a government official attended an Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry, in Singapore.

149. Indonesia. In January, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

150. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

151. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

152. Also in July, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, under the UNDP-financed country project, an Advanced Course on Patent and Copyright Infringement and Litigation. The Course took place in three venues in Indonesia, namely, Medan, Jakarta and Ujung Pandang (see also paragraph 609).

153. In September, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

154. In November, WIPO organized two Workshops on Small Inventions, in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia and with the assistance of UNDP, in Padang (West Sumatra) and Denpasar (Bali), respectively (see also paragraph 435).

155. Also in November, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry, in Singapore.

156. Iran (Islamic Republic of). In May, five government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

157. In August, WIPO organized a National Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tehran, in cooperation with the Judiciary and Registration Organization of Deeds and Intellectual and Industrial Property of Iran. There were over 100 participants representing industrial, commercial, scientific and

development institutions, as well as patent and trademark agents, lawyers and government officials. Lectures were delivered by specialists from Iran, WIPO consultants from Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and a WIPO official.

158. Japan. In March, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), a Regional Training Workshop on Industrial Property Office Automation, in Tokyo. The 20 participants were government officials from China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. WIPO consultants from Australia, France, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, EPO as well as two WIPO officials delivered papers. The Workshop was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Japan.

159. Malaysia. In January, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

160. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

161. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

162. In November, a government official and a private practitioner attended an Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry, in Singapore.

163. Mongolia. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

164. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

165. In September, WIPO organized a National Patent Seminar, in Ulan Bator, with the cooperation of the Mongolian Patent and Trademark Office (MPTO). Around 60 participants from the country who were government officials, professors, researchers, patent agents, entrepreneurs, attended the Seminar. Three WIPO consultants from France and Germany and two WIPO officials presented papers. The participation of the two consultants from France and the consultant from Germany were financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Governments of France and Germany respectively.

166. In October, the Director of the Mongolian Patent and Trademark Office (MPTO), accompanied by another official of the Office, undertook a study visit organized by WIPO to the United Kingdom Patent Office, the German Patent Office and the Chinese Patent Office on the industrial property system. The study visit was an activity under the UNDP-financed regional project.

167. Nepal. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

168. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

169. In September, a government official attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

170. Pakistan. In January, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

171. In May, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

172. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

173. In September, a government official attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

174. Papua New Guinea. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

175. Philippines. In January, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

176. In May, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

177. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

178. In September, a government official attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

179. In November, WIPO organized, with the financial assistance of the UNDP regional project, for a government official, a visit to its headquarters, to study various aspects of intellectual property law and the promotion of innovation, and also a one-day visit to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne, to study its patent information service.

180. Also in November, two government officials and a representative from the private sector attended an Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry, in Singapore.

181. Republic of Korea. In January, four government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

182. In May, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO), an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System on the new permanent premises of the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) in Daeduk. The Director General of WIPO participated in the opening session of the Forum. Thirty-nine participants came from Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, and 81 participants from the Republic of Korea coming from government agencies, industrial establishments and research and development organizations. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, Japan, the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Hong Kong, EPO, UNDP, the United Nations University and from the Republic of Korea. Two WIPO officials also participated. The Forum was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

183. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

184. In September, WIPO organized an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Korea and with the financial support of UNDP (see also paragraph 56(k)).

185. In November, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry, in Singapore.

186. Samoa. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

187. Singapore. In January, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

188. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

189. In September, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

190. In November, WIPO organized an Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry, in cooperation with the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR) and with the financial assistance of UNDP (see also paragraph 618).

191. Also in November, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom Patent Office conducted a Training Course at the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents of Singapore for some 20 trademark examiners of the Singapore Registry, with the assistance of UNDP. Also present were some 10 legal officers of the Singapore legal service.

192. Solomon Islands. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

193. Sri Lanka. In January, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

194. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

195. In July, WIPO organized a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation and with the financial support of UNDP (see also paragraph 56(h)). Five government officials of Sri Lanka attended the Course.

196. In September, a government official attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

197. In November, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry, in Singapore.

198. Thailand. In January, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Governments of Thailand and Japan, an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket. The Round Table was attended by 35 participants from Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Hong Kong; six nationals of Thailand also participated. The participants came from the public and private sectors of these countries. WIPO consultants from Australia, China, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and EPO delivered papers. The Round Table was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Japan.

199. In May, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

200. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

201. In September, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).



202. Viet Nam. In January, three government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

203. In May, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

204. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

205. In August, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a National Seminar organized by the government authorities on the Role of Industrial Property in Economic and Social Development, which took place at Hué. The Seminar was attended by 50 participants from science and technology development institutions, industrial and commercial enterprises and the legal profession.

206. In September, a government official attended an Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

207. Hong Kong. In January, two government officials attended an Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, in Phuket (Thailand).

#### Regional and National: Industrial Property

##### Latin America and the Caribbean

208. In May, WIPO organized a course for eight patent examiners in cooperation with the German Patent Office, in Munich; the participants came from Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela. Lectures were given by four officials from the German Patent Office and a judge from the German Federal Patent Court and by a WIPO official. The course was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Germany.

209. Argentina. In April, two government officials attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.

210. Also in April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.

211. In December, WIPO organized in Buenos Aires a Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Innovation in Universities and Scientific Research Centres. The seminar was attended by 10 participants from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela. Six consultants from Argentina, France, Mexico, the United States of America and a WIPO official delivered papers. The seminar was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

212. Aruba. In April, two government officials attended a Regional Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries in Kingston.

213. Bahamas. In April, two government officials attended a Regional Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries in Kingston.

214. Barbados. In April, two government officials attended a Regional Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries in Kingston.

215. Bolivia. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.

216. Brazil. In April, two government officials attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.

217. Also in April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.

218. In May, WIPO organized four Seminars on Patent Documentation as a Source of Information, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil, in Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, Fortaleza and Belo Horizonte. The Seminars were attended by some 280 participants (an average of 70 each) from industry, research institutions, businessmen and patent attorneys. Papers were delivered by two WIPO consultants from Spain and EPO, by three INPI officials, and a WIPO official. The participation of the WIPO consultants from Spain and EPO was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Spain and EPO, respectively.

219. In December, WIPO organized a Seminar on Patent Information, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro (see also paragraph 56(w)).

220. Also in December, WIPO organized a study visit of two Brazilian government officials to the Spanish Industrial Property Registry, WIPO headquarters, and the EPO in Vienna, Munich and The Hague in order to acquaint them with the operations of modern patent offices regarding the production of patent documents on CD-ROM. One of the two officials also visited the USPTO in Washington. The study visit of the latter was funded by the UNDP-financed country project executed by WIPO.

221. Chile. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.

222. Also in April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.

223. In November, WIPO organized a National Seminar on Geographical Indications in cooperation with the Government of Chile, in Santiago. The 70 participants came from the public and private sectors. The Director of the International Vine and Wine Office, two WIPO consultants from France and Spain and a WIPO official delivered papers. The participation of the WIPO

consultant from France was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France. The Seminar was also partly funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

224. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.

225. Colombia. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.

226. Also in April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.

227. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.

228. Costa Rica. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.

229. In December, a government official attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.

230. Cuba. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.

231. Also in April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.

232. In October, WIPO organized a study visit of two Cuban government officials to INPI Brazil, the German Patent Office and WIPO in order to collect information on practical aspects of international cooperation in the patent field.

233. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.

234. El Salvador. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.

235. In May, WIPO organized a study visit for two government officials to the Registry of Industrial Property of Guatemala. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

236. Guatemala. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.

237. Also in April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.
238. Haiti. In April, two government officials attended a Regional Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries in Kingston.
239. Jamaica. In April, WIPO organized a Regional Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries, with the cooperation of the Government of Jamaica in Kingston (see also paragraph 56(b)).
240. Mexico. In April, two government officials attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.
241. Also in April, WIPO organized a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval, in cooperation with the Government of Mexico, in Mexico City; 10 participants came from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela; 28 nationals of Mexico also participated. Papers were given by three WIPO consultants from France, Spain and EPO and by experts from Mexico as well as by two WIPO officials. The Seminar was partly funded by the UNDP-financed regional project and EPO and through funds made available to WIPO by the Governments of France and Spain.
242. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.
243. Nicaragua. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.
244. In December, a government official attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.
245. Panama. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.
246. Also in April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.
247. In December, a government official attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.
248. Peru. In April, a government official attended a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Montevideo.
249. Also in April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.

250. Also in April, WIPO organized a National Seminar on Trademarks with the cooperation of the National Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards (ITINTEC), in Lima. The 60 participants came from the public and the private sectors. A WIPO consultant from Spain, three experts from Peru and a WIPO official delivered papers. The participation of the WIPO consultant from Spain was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Spain.

251. In November, WIPO organized in cooperation with the National Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards (ITINTEC), in Lima, a National Seminar on Geographical Indications. The 130 participants came from the public and private sectors. The Director of the International Vine and Wine Office, two WIPO consultants from France and Spain and a WIPO official delivered papers. The participation of the WIPO consultant from France was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France. The Seminar was also partly funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

252. In December, two government officials attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.

253. Saint Lucia. In April, two government officials attended a Regional Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries in Kingston.

254. Trinidad and Tobago. In April, two government officials attended a Regional Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries in Kingston.

255. Uruguay. In April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.

256. Venezuela. In April, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval in Mexico City.

257. In December, a government official attended a Seminar on Patent Information in Rio de Janeiro.

#### Regional and National: Copyright

##### Africa

258. Benin. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Right in Budapest.

259. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.

260. Burkina Faso. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

261. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.

262. Cameroon. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.
263. Congo. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.
264. Egypt. (See under "Arab Countries")
265. Ghana. In June, a government official undertook a study visit to the United States Copyright Office in Washington, the Performing Right Society (PRS) in London, SUIISA in Zurich and to WIPO.
266. In October, a National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright was organized by the Copyright Office of Ghana in cooperation with WIPO and under the auspices of the National Commission of Culture, in Kokrobite, Ghana. About 250 persons participated in the Workshop. Lectures were given by Ghanaian officials and by a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland.
267. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.
268. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.
269. Guinea. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.
270. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.
271. Malawi. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.
272. Mali. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.
273. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.
274. Mauritius. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.
275. Morocco. (see under "Arab Countries")
276. Namibia. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.
277. Nigeria. In May, WIPO organized a National Copyright Workshop in cooperation with the Nigerian Copyright Council, in Lagos. The Workshop was opened by the Vice-President of the country. About 1,000 participants attended the Workshop; they comprised representatives of the judiciary, police officers, customs and immigration officials, legal practitioners, librarians, cultural administrators, university teachers, authors, publishers, actors, musicians and film producers. Lectures were delivered by two WIPO consultants from Switzerland and the United States of America, by experts from Nigeria and by a WIPO official.

278. In September, WIPO organized a study visit for the Director of the Nigerian Copyright Council to the United States Copyright Office in Washington, to SUIISA in Zurich and to the headquarters of WIPO where he had discussions with the Director General.

279. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

280. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.

281. Senegal. In February, WIPO organized a study visit for the newly appointed Director of the Copyright Office to SUIISA in Zurich and to WIPO.

282. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

283. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.

284. Uganda. In December, WIPO organized a Regional Seminar on Copyright in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the cooperation of the Government of Uganda and the United Nations Development Programme, in Kampala. In addition to foreign participants, about 150 persons from Uganda attended. Also, two WIPO officials participated in the Seminar (see also paragraph 62(g)).

285. United Republic of Tanzania. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.

286. Zimbabwe. In August, a WIPO official presented a paper in a Seminar on Copyright and Collective Administration for Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) region, organized by Zimbabwe and the country's copyright circles, in Harare.

287. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.

#### Regional and National: Copyright

##### Arab Countries

288. Egypt. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

289. In December, a government official attended a Regional Seminar on Copyright in Kampala.

290. Morocco. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

291. Saudi Arabia. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

Regional and National: CopyrightAsia and the Pacific

292. Afghanistan. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

293. Bangladesh. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

294. China. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

295. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

296. Also in November, a National Seminar on the Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions of Broadcasting and Sound Recordings was jointly organized by WIPO and the Government of China, in Beijing. The aim of the seminar was to review, following the entry into force on June 1, 1991, of the Copyright Law of China, the copyright and neighboring rights questions of broadcasting and sound recording, the implementation of the new Copyright Law and the possible accession of China to the Berne Convention. One hundred and eighty participants attended the seminar. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from Argentina, France, Japan and the United States of America, and also by four Chinese experts.

297. Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

298. India. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

299. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

300. Indonesia. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

301. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

302. Malaysia. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

303. In October, a National Training Course on Copyright Trials was organized by WIPO with the cooperation of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumers Affairs and the National Institute of Public Administration, in Kuala Lumpur.



The keynote speech was given by the Chief Justice of Malaysia. About 60 participants, mainly judges from different parts of Malaya, attended the Course. Lectures and trial demonstrations were given by Malaysian officials and judges and by six WIPO consultants from Sweden and the United States of America, and by a WIPO official.

304. Mongolia. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

305. Nepal. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

306. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

307. Pakistan. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

308. Philippines. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

309. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

310. Republic of Korea. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

311. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

312. Singapore. In July, a government official attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

313. Sri Lanka. In July, WIPO organized a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo, with the cooperation of the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation and with the financial support of UNDP (see also paragraph 56(h)). Five government officials of Sri Lanka attended the Course.

314. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

315. Thailand. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

316. In October, a WIPO official presented a paper in a National Seminar on Copyright, organized by the Department of Commercial Registration of Thailand, in Bangkok.

317. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Budapest.

318. Viet Nam. In July, two government officials attended a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

Regional and National: Copyright

Latin America and the Caribbean

319. Argentina. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico), as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

320. In June, the House of Representatives of Argentina, in cooperation with WIPO, organized the First Panamerican Parliamentary Meeting on Intellectual Property Rights in Software Works, in Buenos Aires. There were about 35 participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Venezuela. Papers were given on various aspects of the intellectual property protection of computer software and national reports were presented about the situation in this respect in those countries. A WIPO official was a speaker.

321. Bolivia. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico), as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

322. In March, a WIPO consultant from Argentina participated in a National Meeting on the Protection of Software.

323. Brazil. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico), as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

324. Chile. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

325. Colombia. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

326. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Budapest.

327. Costa Rica. In February, two government officials attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

328. In August, a government official attended a Training Course on the Administration of Copyright in Mexico City.

329. Cuba. In February, two government officials attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

330. In August, two government officials attended a Training Course on the Administration of Copyright in Mexico City.

331. Guatemala. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

332. Haiti. In August, WIPO organized a Training Course on Collective Administration for the staff of the Authors' Society of Haiti. The course was conducted by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland.

333. Honduras. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

334. Jamaica. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Budapest.

335. Mexico. In January, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Mexico City to discuss the organization of the Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries to be held in Puebla and the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) to be held in Mexico City (see also paragraph 337).

336. In February, WIPO organized a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in cooperation with the Government of Mexico and SUIA, in Puebla (see also paragraph 62(a)).

337. Also in February, the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) was organized in Mexico City by the Government of Mexico, in cooperation with WIPO and the Mexican Federation of Authors' Societies (FEMESAC). More than 1,000 participants from Latin American countries participated in the Congress, among them a number of magistrates from Mexico. The Director General and two WIPO officials attended the Congress. The participants of the above-mentioned

Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights also attended this Congress. Fifteen papers were given by experts, mostly from Latin America and also from Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, CISAC and by a WIPO official.

338. In August, WIPO organized a Training Course on the Administration of Copyright in cooperation with the Directorate General of Copyright of Mexico, for officials from Costa Rica and Cuba, in Mexico City.

339. Panama. In February, two government officials attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

340. Paraguay. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

341. Peru. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

342. In August, WIPO organized the Third National Congress on Copyright in cooperation with the Government of Peru, in Arequipa. About 300 participants attended the Congress. Lectures were given by invited speakers from Colombia, Peru and Venezuela and by a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland.

343. Venezuela. In February, a government official attended a Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in Puebla (Mexico) as well as the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) in Mexico City.

#### Development of National and Regional Legislation and Institution Building in Developing Countries

##### Africa: Intercountry: Industrial Property

344. Intercountry Project for Africa. During the period under review, WIPO continued to execute the UNDP-financed regional project for the UNDP Fourth Cycle (1987-1991).

345. In February, a WIPO official attended an Inter-Agency/Inter-Governmental Meeting organized by UNDP in Abidjan to examine the Fifth Cycle Intercountry Program for Africa (1991-1996). The WIPO official had earlier discussed with UNDP officials in New York preparations for a possible UNDP-financed regional project to be executed by WIPO in the said Fifth Cycle.

346. Also in February, the "Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices in Africa" was published in English by WIPO.

347. In April, a UNDP official visited WIPO and had discussions relating to the results and follow-up of a mid-term evaluation mission concerning the regional project for Africa which had taken place in November and December, 1990.

348. In November, two WIPO officials attended a Joint Meeting of African Ministers of Planning, UNDP Resident Representatives and Representatives of the Agencies of the United Nations Common System in Africa, held in Windhoek. The aim of this Meeting was essentially to review the allocation of financial resources worked out by the UNDP in favor of Africa for the UNDP Fifth Cycle (1992-96) of country and intercountry projects.

349. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In January, the Director General of OAPI and a WIPO official visited Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and the Niger to discuss, inter alia, with the government authorities the question of accession of those countries to the PCT as well as matters of mutual cooperation.

350. In March, WIPO organized in Paris, in cooperation with OAPI and with the assistance of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France, an OAPI Users' Meeting. The Meeting was attended by 25 participants from French enterprises and patent agencies. Lectures were delivered by the Director General of OAPI, two other OAPI officials, an official of INPI and a WIPO official. The Meeting was partly funded by the UNDP-financed regional project and by funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France.

351. In May, a WIPO official participated in the 28th Session of the OAPI Council of Ministers, in Douala.

352. In August, the Director General of OAPI and a WIPO official undertook joint missions to Burundi, Comoros and Rwanda, to promote membership of OAPI in these countries. The mission was funded under the UNDP-financed regional project (see also paragraphs 365, 366 and 388).

353. In November, a Seminar on Intellectual Property, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France and the assistance of UNDP was held in Geneva from November 13 to 15, and in Paris from November 18 to 22, for magistrates from some French-speaking African countries. The aim of the seminar was to increase awareness among magistrates with judicial responsibilities in intellectual property. Seven participants, one from each of the following member countries of OAPI, attended: Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger. Papers were presented by six WIPO experts from France and OAPI and by three WIPO officials.

354. Also in November, a WIPO official had discussions in Vienna with officials of the Austrian Patent Office on a WIPO-OAPI plan to issue OAPI patents on CD-ROMs. The discussions related to the use of the Austrian Patent Office's collection of OAPI patents.

355. In December, a WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to OAPI headquarters in Yaoundé to review and advise on the printing and publication tasks of the Organization. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
356. African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In April, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a Regional Seminar for African Patent Agents organized by ARIPO in Mangochi (Malawi) (see also paragraph 610).
357. In November, two WIPO officials attended the Fifteenth Session of the Administrative Council, in Gaborone (Botswana). Among other subjects, cooperation between WIPO and ARIPO was reviewed.
358. African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT). In June, a WIPO official attended the Seventh Extraordinary Meeting of the Executive Board and the Third Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the ARCT in Lagos.
359. In November, the sixth session of the Joint Consultative Committee of the WIPO/ARCT/ARIPO/OAPI Cooperation Agreement was held in Geneva. The meeting was opened by the Director General of WIPO. The program of work in 1991 was reviewed. Joint activities for 1992 were discussed and a tentative program of such activities was established. ARIPO and OAPI were represented by their Directors General and ARCT by its Deputy Executive Director.
360. Organization of African Unity (OAU). In April, a WIPO official attended a meeting on cooperation between the United Nations System and OAU in Addis Ababa.
361. In June, two WIPO officials attended the 27th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, in Abuja (Nigeria). A special ceremony was held before the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in order to award a WIPO Gold Medal (see also paragraph 590).
362. In December, WIPO and OAU jointly organized a regional seminar in Kampala (see also paragraph 62(g)).

Individual Countries in Africa: Industrial Property

363. Algeria. See under "Arab Countries."
364. Botswana. In November, parallel to the Seminar on Licensing and Patent Information Storage and Search held in Gaborone, two WIPO officials held discussions in Gaborone with government and UNDP officials concerning cooperation between WIPO and Botswana.
365. Burundi. In August, a WIPO official and the Director General of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) undertook a joint mission to Bujumbura. They discussed with government officials the question of membership of OAPI and cooperation between Burundi and WIPO.
366. Comoros. In August, a WIPO official and the Director General of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) undertook a joint mission to Moroni. They discussed with government officials the question of membership of OAPI and cooperation between Comoros and WIPO.

367. Congo. In November, a WIPO official visited Brazzaville and discussed with government authorities cooperation with WIPO, including assistance to inventors and training for the staff of the National Industrial Property Unit (see also paragraph 605).
368. Also in November, A WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to examine ways and means of computerizing the administrative tasks of the National Industrial Property Unit. A plan of action was agreed upon in consultation with the authorities concerned. The mission was financed by the UNDP regional project.
369. Côte d'Ivoire. In January, a WIPO official and the Director General of OAPI visited Abidjan and discussed with government officials questions of mutual cooperation.
370. In November, a WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to Côte d'Ivoire to review the ways and means of computerizing the administrative tasks of the Directorate of Technology and Infrastructures relating to industrial property. A plan of action was agreed upon in consultation with the authorities concerned. The mission was financed by the UNDP regional project.
371. Egypt. See under "Arab Countries."
372. Equatorial Guinea. In September, a WIPO official visited Malabo to discuss with government and UNDP officials possibilities for a UNDP-financed country project to assist in the establishment of an Intellectual Property Office. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed inter-regional sectoral support project.
373. Ethiopia. In April, a WIPO official discussed, in Addis Ababa, with government officials the adoption of the new industrial property law and questions of mutual cooperation.
374. Gabon. In parallel to the national seminar on industrial property held in Libreville in December, the Director General, accompanied by three WIPO officials, held discussions with government leaders and officials on cooperation between WIPO and Gabon. The Director General was received by the Prime Minister of Gabon.
375. Gambia. At the occasion of the National Workshop on the New Industrial Property Act of the Gambia, two WIPO officials had discussions with UNDP officials on further cooperation between WIPO and the Gambia.
376. Guinea. In January, a WIPO official and the Director General of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) undertook a joint mission to Conakry. They discussed with government officials the question of membership of OAPI and cooperation between Guinea and WIPO.
377. In December, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Conakry to advise on the strengthening of the industrial property service. A proposed country-project, including recommendations for the carrying out of computerization, was examined, and is being finalized for consideration by the government and UNDP. The mission was funded by the UNDP regional project.

378. Kenya. In November, a revised draft of an industrial property law, with amendments and corrections made in consultation with the Kenyan authorities, was sent by WIPO to the authorities of that country for review.

379. Libya. See under "Arab Countries."

380. Madagascar. In April and May, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from France visited Antananarivo. The purpose of the mission was to discuss with the government authorities the draft decree prepared by WIPO for the implementation of the industrial property ordinance enacted in 1989 and the setting up of an industrial property system in Madagascar. The mission also discussed questions of mutual cooperation. The participation of the WIPO consultant from France was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France.

381. Mali. In December, a WIPO official visited Bamako and discussed with government officials WIPO assistance to Mali in strengthening the government institution in charge of industrial property, including the start up of a patent information and documentation center, the promotion of national innovative capacity, and the registration of licensing contracts.

382. Morocco. See under "Arab Countries."

383. Mozambique. In October, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Maputo to discuss with government authorities the setting up of an industrial property system in the country.

384. Namibia. In May, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Windhoek to discuss with government and UNDP officials the strengthening of cooperation between WIPO and Namibia.

385. In November, two WIPO officials visited Windhoek and discussed with government officials WIPO's assistance to Namibia in the fields of legislation, training and equipment for the Registry of Companies, Trade Marks, Patents, Designs and Copyright.

386. Niger. In January, a WIPO official and the Director General of OAPI visited Niamey and had discussions with government officials on questions of mutual cooperation.

387. Nigeria. In February, a WIPO official participated in a National Workshop on the Reform of Industrial Property Law organized by the Government of Nigeria in Lagos. Over 100 participants attended this Workshop. They came from the public and private sector. The Workshop was opened by the President of Nigeria.

388. Rwanda. In August, a WIPO official and the Director General of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) undertook a joint mission to Kigali. They discussed with government officials the question of membership of OAPI and cooperation between Rwanda and WIPO.

389. Sao Tome and Principe. In June, a WIPO official visited Sao Tome and had discussions with government and UNDP officials on cooperation with WIPO in the modernization of the industrial property system.



390. Senegal. In December, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Dakar to establish a plan for computerizing the administrative tasks of the Industrial Property and Technology Service. The mission was funded by the UNDP Regional Project for Africa.

391. Sudan. (see under "Arab Countries").

392. Uganda. In October, a WIPO official visited Kampala in order to discuss with government and UNDP officials a draft technical cooperation project to modernize the Industrial Property Registry and to establish patent information services. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

393. United Republic of Tanzania. In March, two WIPO officials visited Dar-es-Salaam and had discussions with government officials on questions of mutual cooperation.

394. In July, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the former President of the country, visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General on cooperation between the United Republic of Tanzania and WIPO.

395. In October, the Prime Minister and First Vice President of Tanzania accompanied by the Minister for Transport and Telecommunications and government officials, visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General on matters of mutual interest.

396. In November, a WIPO official visited Dar-es-Salaam and discussed with government officials WIPO's cooperation with the United Republic of Tanzania, with special emphasis on patent law questions, the holding of a national seminar on intellectual property, the teaching of industrial property at university, intellectual property licensing and the promotion of inventive and innovative activities through the industrial property system.

397. In December, two WIPO officials visited Dar-es-Salaam, and held discussions with government officials on the country's possible accession to further treaties administered by WIPO and the modernization of the industrial property office.

398. Zaire. In March, the Director of the Directorate of Industrial Property visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on questions of mutual cooperation. This visit was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

399. In April, a tripartite review meeting was held in Kinshasa to review the activities so far carried out under the UNDP-financed country project. The meeting was funded by the said project.

400. In May, a WIPO official visited Kinshasa and had discussions with government and UNDP officials on questions of cooperation between the Government of Zaire and WIPO.

401. In June, two government officials visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on questions of mutual cooperation between Zaire and WIPO.

Arab Countries: Intercountry: Industrial Property

402. Intercountry Project for Arab States. During the period under review, WIPO continued to execute the UNDP-financed regional project for the UNDP Fourth Cycle (1987-1991).

Individual Arab Countries: Industrial Property

403. Egypt. In March, a WIPO consultant from Tunisia undertook a mission to Cairo to advise the Patent Office on computerization and software application. The mission was financed by the UNDP-financed regional project.

404. In April, three government officials visited EPO in The Hague and Munich, to study the recent developments in patent information and documentation, and in modern technology for the storage and retrieval of patent information such as CD-ROMs. The visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

405. Jordan. In June, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on questions of mutual cooperation, particularly on the modernization of the industrial property system.

406. Libya. In February, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the draft industrial property law prepared by WIPO for Libya.

407. In May, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between Libya and WIPO, in particular in relation to training and the modernization of the Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Department.

408. Morocco. In May, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials questions of cooperation between Morocco and WIPO.

409. In October and November, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook missions to Casablanca and Rabat to review the patent information and documentation services of the Industrial Property Office in the context of the UNDP-financed country project.

410. In December, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further modernization plans for the Industrial Property Office under the UNDP-financed country project.

411. Saudi Arabia. In December, a WIPO consultant from Germany undertook a mission to the King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) in Riyadh to review the situation of patent classification and examination in Saudi Arabia and provide training in the processing of patent applications to the staff of KACST. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries.

412. Sudan. In July, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Khartoum and discussed with national authorities cooperation between Sudan and WIPO, specially the possibility of a UNDP-funded, WIPO-executed project in Sudan for the strengthening of the industrial property system.

413. Yemen. In September and October, two WIPO consultants from Germany undertook a mission to Aden to advise the Civil Registration and Notarization Department in the field of patent information and documentation. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

414. In October and November, a WIPO consultant from Egypt undertook a mission to Aden to advise the Civil Registration and Notarization Department on the promotion of innovation. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

Asia and the Pacific: Intercountry: Industrial Property

415. Intercountry Project for Asia and the Pacific. During the period under review, WIPO continued to execute the UNDP-financed regional project for the UNDP Fourth Cycle (1987-1991).

416. During the period under review, three issues of the publication Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific were published as an activity under that regional project.

417. In February, the "Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices in Asia and the Pacific" was published in English by WIPO.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Industrial Property

418. Cambodia. In December, at the request of the Government, the International Bureau sent information relating to the trademark laws of some countries.

419. China. In February, a WIPO official visited Beijing and discussed with government officials the computerization of the Chinese Patent Office (CPO), and had discussions with officials of the CPO on patent documentation and computerization. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

420. In February and March, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Japan visited the CPO in Beijing to advise on patent search and examination procedures and on patent information and documentation. The mission was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Japan.

421. Also in February and March, two government officials visited the Japanese Patent Office in Tokyo for industrial property training on patents. The visit was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Japan.

422. In April, five government officials undertook a study visit to WIPO and to the patent offices of Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, for consultations on the proposed revision of the Chinese Trademark Law. At WIPO, the Director General and WIPO officials had discussions with the Chinese study team.

423. In July, three WIPO officials visited Beijing and had discussions with government authorities and officials of the patent agencies of China regarding the implications of China's accession to the PCT (see also paragraph 1065).

424. In September, the Director General of WIPO had discussions in Geneva with the Director General of the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) on matters of cooperation between WIPO and CPO in the patent field.
425. Also in September, the Director General of WIPO had discussions in Geneva with officials of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) on cooperation between WIPO and the SAIC in the field of trademarks.
426. In October, a WIPO official had discussions in Geneva with a Vice-Chairman of the China Association of Science and Technology (CAST) and the Director of the China International Conference Centre for Science and Technology (CICCST) on mutual cooperation.
427. In November, the Director General and three WIPO officials visited Beijing. The Director General was received by Chinese State leaders and also held discussions with senior officials of the Chinese Patent Office and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, which, among other things, covered legislative issues, training and the organization of regional seminars on various industrial property subjects. The title of Honorary Professor of Peking University was conferred by the University on the Director General.
428. Also in November, the Director and another official of the Trademark Office of China had discussions in Geneva with various WIPO officials on cooperation between China and WIPO in the trademark field.
429. Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In February and March, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from China undertook a mission to Pyongyang to study the computerization needs of the Invention Office in Pyongyang and the formulation of a proposed UNDP-financed country project for this purpose. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
430. In September, the Director General and WIPO officials had discussions in Geneva with the Director General of the Invention Office on a proposed UNDP-financed country project.
431. India. In February, a WIPO official visited New Delhi and had discussions with government officials on questions of mutual cooperation.
432. In October, a WIPO official, during his visit to Delhi for the WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property Teaching (see also paragraph 608), contacted several government officials and representatives of judiciary, industry and research and development institutions and discussed plans to strengthen the development cooperation activities of WIPO in India. He also discussed with UNDP and government officials the details of the work plan for the implementation of a UNDP-financed project for the modernization of the Patent Information Services (PIS) at Nagpur.
433. Indonesia. In March, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Jakarta to assist the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks in finalizing the implementing regulations under the Patent Law. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

434. Also in March, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Jakarta to provide on-the-job training to trademark examiners of the Directorate General in trademark search and examination. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

435. In November, on the occasion of the two workshops on small inventions organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, discussions were also held in Jakarta between a WIPO official and Indonesian and UNDP officials on future cooperation under a proposed second-phase of the UNDP-financed country project.

436. Also in November, two Indonesian government officials visited WIPO where they continued discussions on the second phase of the UNDP-financed country project and on the planning of WIPO expert missions in Indonesia in the near future.

437. Iran (Islamic Republic of). In June, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Tehran and had discussions with government and UNDP officials to examine and advise on the possible introduction of computerized procedures for the industrial property administration. The mission was funded by a UNDP-financed regional project.

438. In August, a WIPO official, who attended a National Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property in Tehran, had discussions with government leaders, members of the Judiciary and government officials, on cooperation in the field of intellectual property between Iran and WIPO.

439. Malaysia. In March, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom participated as speakers at the Seminar on Guide to the Operations of the Malaysian Trade Marks and Patent System, jointly organized by the Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers, the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents, Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs and the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia, in Kuala Lumpur.

440. During that visit, the WIPO official had discussions with government and UNDP officials, and representatives of the concerned private sector institutions on cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO.

441. In June, a government official had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO.

442. In September, WIPO was co-organizer, along with the Commission of the European Communities, the European Patent Office and the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia, of the "Asian Regional Seminar on Patents, a Unique Source of Technical Information: Modern Methods of Access to this Information," which was held at Kuala Lumpur. There were over 100 participants from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, comprising government officials and representatives of industrial, commercial, scientific and development institutions, as well as patent and trademark agents and lawyers. Lectures were delivered by specialists from Denmark, Japan, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand, officials of the EPO and two officials of WIPO. The Seminar was funded by the Commission of the European Communities.

443. Mongolia. In September, the Director General and WIPO officials had discussions, in Geneva, with the Minister for National Development and the Director of the Mongolian Patent and Trademark Office, in particular on a proposed UNDP-financed country project for upgrading the Mongolian Patent and Trademark Office.
444. In November, WIPO officials had discussions, in Geneva, with an official of the Patent and Trademark Office of Mongolia on the draft document of the said country project.
445. Pakistan. In February, a WIPO official participated in Islamabad in a tripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project. The WIPO official also had discussions with government and UNDP officials on cooperation between Pakistan and WIPO.
446. In August and September, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Pakistan Patent Office in Karachi to provide technical guidance and assistance in the procurement of computer equipment relating to the processing of patent applications and patent records. The consultant also had discussions with government and UNDP officials in Islamabad. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.
447. Philippines. In June, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on questions related to the protection of biotechnological inventions and on questions of mutual cooperation.
448. Republic of Korea. In May, at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Korea, the Director General visited Seoul. He was received by the President of the Republic of Korea and had discussions on cooperation between WIPO and the Republic of Korea with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Trade and Industry, the Minister of Culture and with senior government officials as well as with businessmen from the private sector. Kyung Hee University, Seoul, conferred on the Director General the degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa. The Director General also visited the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and participated in the inauguration of its new premises in Daeduk. In addition, he attended the opening of the WIPO Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System which was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Korean Industrial Property Office and with the assistance of UNDP (see also paragraph 182).
449. In June, a delegation from the Korean Patent and Invention Association (KIPA) visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on questions of mutual cooperation.
450. In November, two WIPO consultants from Germany and the United States of America participated as lecturers in a National Seminar on Trademark Management and Corporate Strategy that was organized by the Korean Industrial Property Office in Seoul. The participation of the WIPO consultants in the above Seminar was funded under the UNDP-financed regional project.
451. Singapore. In January, in connection with the National Patent Agency Workshop (see also paragraph 612), two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials on the proposed new patent system. As a follow-up to those discussions, two study papers were prepared by WIPO and sent to the Singapore authorities in February 1991.

452. In July, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials on patent legislation issues.

453. In November, three of the WIPO consultants and two WIPO officials who attended a WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry held in Singapore had a round-table discussion with Singapore government officials and members of the private sector on the development of a patent infrastructure in Singapore. The two WIPO officials also visited various government institutions and held discussions concerning WIPO development cooperation activities in Singapore.

454. Sri Lanka. In July, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project upgrading the Registry of Patents and Trademarks.

455. Viet Nam. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Japan undertook a mission to the National Office on Inventions (NOI), in Hanoi. The consultant provided training to the staff of NOI in patent search and examination procedures. The WIPO mission also had discussions with government and UNDP officials on a proposed UNDP-financed country project to computerize the industrial property administration and patent information services, as well as other matters relating to cooperation between Viet Nam and WIPO. The mission was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Japan.

456. Hong Kong. In April, a WIPO official had discussions in Hong Kong with government officials of the Intellectual Property Department and the Trade and Industry Branch of the Government on cooperation between the territory and WIPO.

457. In November, following his visit to China, the Director General visited Hong Kong and had discussions with government officials on the intellectual property situation. The Director General also visited the Intellectual Property Department of Hong Kong.

#### Latin America and the Caribbean: Intercountry: Industrial Property

458. Intercountry Project for Latin America and the Caribbean. During the period under review, WIPO continued to execute the UNDP-financed regional project for the UNDP Fourth Cycle (1987-1991).

459. In March, a WIPO official attended an Inter-Agency Meeting on Coordination of Technical Cooperation in Biotechnology for Latin America, convened by UNDP, in Mexico City. The Meeting reviewed the activities on biotechnology undertaken by the agencies of the UN system and the Inter-American system in Latin America.

460. In April, a WIPO official attended a thematic meeting on the Modernization of the Productive Sector convened by UNDP, in Mexico City, in the context of the identification of general policy guidelines and priorities for the programming of the Regional Program for Latin American and Caribbean countries for the Fourth UNDP Regional Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean under the Fifth Cycle (1992-1996).

461. Latin American Integration Association (ALADI). In April, WIPO organized a Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, with the cooperation of ALADI in Montevideo (see also paragraph 56(c)).

462. In October, a Meeting of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation on Industrial Property was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil and with the assistance of UNDP in Brasilia. The meeting was attended by experts from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay. Representatives from Spain, ALADI and EPO attended, as well as two WIPO officials. The meeting was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

463. International Center for Patent Documentation in Spanish (CIBERPAT). In March, two WIPO officials attended the Third Meeting of the Preparatory Council for the establishment of that Center, convened by the Government of Spain, in Seville. The meeting was attended by officials from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

464. In June, two WIPO officials participated in Madrid in the first meeting of the Working Group created at the Seville Meeting (see also above paragraph) to advise the Council of CIDPLC/HISPADOC on the use of CD-ROMs and other technical matters related to the work of the Center.

465. Between August and October, a WIPO consultant from Guatemala undertook missions to Ecuador, Bolivia, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Honduras and four WIPO consultants from the EPO separately visited the industrial property offices of Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Colombia, Peru, Paraguay, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela to assist those offices in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first-pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The production of that test CD-ROM is undertaken jointly by the Industrial Property Registry of Spain, the European Patent Office (EPO) and WIPO.

466. In November, two WIPO officials attended in Munich the First WIPO/EPO/RPI Spain Coordination Meeting on the above-mentioned joint project.

467. In December, a meeting to review the progress of this project was organized at WIPO in Geneva, and attended by officials of WIPO, the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain and EPO. The test product will be issued in the first quarter of 1992.

468. Latin American Economic System (SELA). In May, a WIPO/SELA Meeting of Experts on Intellectual Property of Latin American and Caribbean Countries was jointly organized by WIPO and SELA in Caracas. The Meeting was attended by experts from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. A WIPO official participated in the Meeting, which was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

469. Also in May, a WIPO official participated in the Second Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Forum on intellectual property policies, organized by SELA in Caracas. The Meeting was attended by 25 officials from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.



470. Andean Countries. From February to June, WIPO gave assistance to Colombia, Peru and Venezuela which had asked for advice on the proposed revision of Decision 85 of the Cartagena Agreement which is the basis for subregional legislation on industrial property. In this context, a WIPO official undertook missions in February, March and June to Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, respectively and, upon their request, WIPO sent them in June draft proposals on the revision of the said Decision 85.

471. In September, WIPO organized a Meeting of Governmental Experts on Industrial Property Management for the Andean Pact countries with the cooperation of the National Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards (ITINTEC) in Lima, Peru. Among the 20 participants were the Heads of the industrial property offices of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. A WIPO consultant from Venezuela and three WIPO officials delivered papers. Nine officials of ITINTEC and observers from Spain, EPO, UNDP, the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) and the Interamerican Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI) also participated. The event was financed by the UNDP-funded regional project.

472. Also in September, three WIPO officials participated in the Fourth Meeting of Experts for the Revision of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement, in Lima.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Industrial Property

473. Argentina. In April, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on questions of mutual cooperation.

474. In August and September, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook a mission to Buenos Aires to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the EPO.

475. In December, a WIPO official visited Buenos Aires and had discussions with government officials on future technical cooperation between WIPO and Argentina, and between WIPO and the MERCOSUR (South American Common Market) countries.

476. Barbados. In November and December, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a follow-up mission to Bridgetown to assist in the installation of computer hardware and software at the Intellectual Property Office for the purpose of automation of trademark operations. The mission was funded by the Government of Germany.

477. Bolivia. In September, a WIPO consultant from Guatemala undertook a mission to La Paz in order to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

478. Brazil. In April, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations in Geneva and the Director General signed a new cooperation agreement between Brazil and WIPO, which in particular provided for the annual organization of a Regional Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Rio de Janeiro.

479. In May and June, a WIPO official and four WIPO consultants from Argentina, France, Uruguay and EPO undertook a mission to Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo to give advice to the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in the context of a preparatory assistance project for the modernization and automation of the activities of INPI. Those four consultants and a government official from Brazil met later in June in WIPO to complete the mission report. The mission and the meeting in WIPO were funded by the UNDP-financed country project, EPO and through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France.

480. In October, a WIPO official participated in a tripartite review meeting in Brasilia regarding the UNDP-funded country project.

481. In December, in parallel to the Seminar on Industrial Property for Developing Countries held in Rio de Janeiro, the WIPO official who attended this Seminar held discussions with government officials of Brazil on various aspects of cooperation for 1992, including the holding of a national seminar to promote the use of the PCT in Brazil and cooperation between WIPO and the MERCOSUR countries.

482. Chile. In March, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General on questions of mutual cooperation.

483. From June to October, a WIPO official and six WIPO consultants from Argentina, France, Portugal, Uruguay and EPO undertook missions to Santiago to give advice to the Industrial Property Department of the Ministry of Economy on a preparatory assistance project for the modernization and automation of the operations of that Department and for the creation of an autonomous industrial property institute. The missions were funded by the UNDP-financed country project, EPO and through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France.

484. In September and October, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook a mission to Santiago to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the EPO.

485. In December, a WIPO official visited Santiago to discuss with the government authorities the outputs obtained through the UNDP-funded preparatory assistance project, its follow-up and steps to be taken to fund the required technical assistance for the establishment of the autonomous industrial property institute.

486. Colombia. In February, the Vice-President of the Republic of Colombia and concurrently Minister for Foreign Affairs visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General on questions of mutual cooperation.

487. In March, a WIPO consultant from Argentina undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogota to give advice to the Industrial Property Division on the modernization and automation of trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

488. In June, a WIPO official visited Santa Fe de Bogota and advised government officials on the proposed revision of the national industrial property legislation and on the proposed revision of Decision 85 of the Cartagena Agreement.

489. In July, a Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information was organized by WIPO in Santa Fe de Bogota. Sixty participants comprising officials of the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce, patent agents, university teachers, inventors and representatives of industry attended the Seminar. A WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from France and Spain participated in this Seminar. The participation of the two WIPO consultants was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France and by Spain.

490. In July, two WIPO officials visited Santa Fe de Bogota and had discussions with government authorities about the possible accession of Colombia to the Paris Convention. They also held meetings on the subject with interested groups from the private sector.

491. In August and September, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogota to assist the IP Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the EPO.

492. In August and September, a WIPO consultant from Germany undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogota to assist the Industrial Property Division in the establishment of a patent search file and improvement of patent examination as to substance. The mission was funded by the Government of Germany.

493. In October, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogota to assist the Industrial Property Division in the modernization and automation of its trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

494. Costa Rica. In September and October, a WIPO consultant from Guatemala undertook a mission to San José to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

495. In December, a WIPO consultant from Mexico undertook a mission to San José, to collect information and give advice on the preparation of technical profiles, based on patent information, for Costa Rican enterprises. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

496. Cuba. In July, a Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information was organized by WIPO in Havana. Fifty officials of the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM) and other government officials attended the Seminar. A WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from France and Spain participated in this Seminar. The participation of the two WIPO consultants was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France and by Spain.

497. In December, a WIPO consultant from Argentina undertook a mission to Havana to assist ONIITEM in the installation of automated systems for patent and trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

498. Ecuador. In September, a WIPO consultant from Guatemala undertook a mission to Quito to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
499. El Salvador. In September and October, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to San Salvador to give advice to the Intellectual Property Registry on the development and installation of automated systems for patent and trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.
500. In October, a WIPO consultant from Guatemala undertook a mission to San Salvador in order to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
501. In November, a WIPO Consultant from Mexico undertook a mission to San Salvador to give advice to the Intellectual Property Registry on the establishment of new technological information services for industry. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.
502. Guatemala. In September, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Guatemala City to give advice to the Industrial Property Registry on the development and installation of automated systems for patent and trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
503. Honduras. In October, at the Government's request, a draft industrial property law was prepared by WIPO and sent to the government authorities.
504. In October, a WIPO consultant from Guatemala undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa in order to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
505. Mexico. In February, the Director General signed in Mexico City, an agreement with the Government of Mexico for a preparatory assistance project towards the creation of the proposed Mexican Institute of Industrial Property.
506. In March and in April, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Mexico City and had discussions with government authorities on questions of cooperation between Mexico and WIPO.
507. In May, a WIPO official visited Mexico City to give advice on the organization and financing of the proposed Mexican Institute of Industrial Property, as foreseen under the Government-financed project.
508. In July, following the mission undertaken in May, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Spain and Uruguay visited Mexico City to continue to advise the Government on the proposed Mexican Institute of Industrial

Property. The missions of the two WIPO consultants were financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Mexico.

509. In August, a WIPO consultant from Germany visited Mexico City to advise the Government on the feasibility of establishing a Mexican Industrial Property Tribunal under the preparatory assistance project for the creation of a Mexican Institute of Industrial Property. The mission was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Mexico.

510. In December, a government official from Mexico held discussions at WIPO on a plan for the modernization of the Directorate General of Technological Development.

511. Nicaragua. In October, a WIPO consultant from Guatemala undertook a mission to Managua to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

512. Panama. In September, a WIPO consultant from Guatemala undertook a mission to Panama to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

513. In November, a WIPO consultant from Germany undertook a mission to Panama to give advice to the Industrial Property Office on the establishment of an organized patent search file and on the substantive examination of patent applications. The mission was funded through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Germany.

514. Peru. In January, a WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a mission to Lima to assist the Industrial Property Directorate to identify needs and possibilities for obtaining software for the processing and searching of trademark registration. The mission was financed by the Government of Spain.

515. In February, a WIPO official visited Lima and advised government officials on the proposed revision of the national industrial property legislation and of the proposed revision of Decision 85 of the Cartagena Agreement.

516. In July, a Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information was organized by WIPO in Lima. Fifty participants comprising officials of the Industrial Property Directorate, patent agents, university teachers and representatives of industry attended the Seminar. A WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from France and Spain participated in this Seminar. The participation of the two WIPO consultants was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France and by Spain.

517. In September, three WIPO officials visited Lima and had discussions with Government authorities on the possible accession of Peru to treaties administered by WIPO. They also held meetings on the subject with various interested groups, including the judiciary, universities and private sector.

518. In September and October, two WIPO consultants from the EPO and one from Venezuela undertook a mission to Lima in order to assist the Industrial Property Directorate in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The mission was funded partly by the EPO and by the UNDP-financed regional project.

519. In October, upon the request of the Government of Peru, WIPO prepared and submitted comments on a Draft Proposal for the Revision of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement, which is the basis for Andean subregional legislation on industrial property.

520. In December, two WIPO consultants, from Argentina and Venezuela, undertook a mission to Lima to assist the Industrial Property Directorate of the Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards (ITINTEC) in the installation of automated systems for patent and trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

521. Trinidad and Tobago. In April and May, a WIPO consultant from Germany undertook a mission to Port of Spain to give advice to the Registry of the Attorney General's Department on the handling of opposition cases concerning patents and trademarks. The mission was funded through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Germany.

522. In July and August, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Port-of-Spain to assist the Industrial Property Registry in the automation of trademark and patent operations. The mission was funded through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Germany.

523. Uruguay. In August and September, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook missions to Montevideo to assist the Industrial Property Office in collecting the information needed for producing the test CD-ROM product containing first pages of Latin American patent documents published in 1990 (DOPALES-Primeras). The missions were funded by the EPO.

524. In December, a WIPO official visited Montevideo and had discussions with government officials on the following topics: the results of the UNDP-financed country project; the 1992 work plan for that project; future cooperation in relation to the proposed establishment of an autonomous industrial property institute in Uruguay; the possible accession of Uruguay to treaties administered by WIPO; cooperation between WIPO and MERCOSUR countries in the field of industrial property.

525. Venezuela. In January, March, April and May, WIPO sent, at the request of the Government, comments on the draft industrial property law being prepared by the Ministry of Development.

526. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Caracas and advised government officials on the proposed revision of the national industrial property legislation and on the proposed revision of Decision 85 of the Cartagena Agreement.

527. In July, a Seminar on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information was organized by WIPO in Caracas. Eighty participants comprising officials of the Industrial Property Registry, patent agents, university teachers and representatives of industry attended this Seminar. Two WIPO

officials and two WIPO consultants from France and Spain participated in this Seminar. The participation of the two WIPO consultants was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of France and by Spain.

528. In October, upon the request of the Government of Venezuela, WIPO prepared and submitted comments on a Draft Proposal for the Revision of Decision 85 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement, which is the basis for Andean subregional legislation on industrial property.

#### Interregional Sectoral Adviser

529. UNDP continued to fund the employment by WIPO of an Interregional Sectoral Adviser who was fully under the instructions of WIPO.

530. During the period under review, the Interregional Sectoral Adviser project undertook missions to Equatorial Guinea, Mexico, Mozambique, Peru, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela.

#### Individual Countries in Africa: Copyright

531. Benin. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on copyright questions, particularly on the protection of computer software.

532. Burkina Faso. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on copyright questions, particularly on the protection of computer software.

533. In October, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Ouagadougou and discussed matters relating to the strengthening of the collective administration of copyright in the country.

534. Cameroon. In January and February, a WIPO consultant from Algeria undertook a mission to Yaoundé to assist the Government in the setting up of an authors' society.

535. Guinea. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on copyright questions, particularly on the protection of computer software.

536. Guinea-Bissau. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a cooperation program to be established after the accession by Guinea-Bissau to the Berne Convention (see also paragraph 809). This program includes training, advice on legislation, organization of regional and national seminars, and the setting up of a collective administration society.

537. In December, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent a draft law on copyright.

538. Mali. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on copyright questions, particularly on the protection of computer software.

539. Mauritius. In July, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Port Louis and had discussions with officials of the Mauritian Authors' Society (MASA) on collective administration matters.

540. Nigeria. In May, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Lagos to advise the Government on the setting up of a collective administration organization.

541. Senegal. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on copyright questions, particularly on the protection of computer software.

542. In December, a WIPO official visited Dakar and had discussions with the Minister of Culture, the Director General of the Senegalese Copyright Office and government officials concerning the organization of a Conference of Ministers in charge of Copyright in West Africa on the eradication of the piracy of musical, literary and artistic works, preceded by a preparatory meeting of officials in charge of copyright offices, in Dakar, in March 1992.

543. Uganda. On the occasion of the Regional Seminar on Copyright held in Kampala, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials on training of the staff of the Registrar General's Department and of the members of the Performing Rights Society, as well as on the protection of copyright in Uganda.

544. United Republic of Tanzania. In December, two WIPO officials visited Dar-es-Salaam where they were received by the President of the Republic. They also discussed with other government leaders and officials development cooperation activities and the possible accession of Tanzania to the treaties administered by WIPO.

545. Zambia. In December, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Lusaka and discussed with government officials the implementation of the Berne Convention and measures to strengthen the copyright system in the country.

#### Individual Arab Countries: Copyright

546. Algeria. In April, a government official had discussions with the Director General and a WIPO official, in Geneva, on cooperation between Algeria and WIPO on copyright matters.

547. In September, a WIPO official had discussions with a government official, in Algiers, on questions of mutual interest.

548. Jordan. In June, at the request of the Government of Jordan, WIPO sent comments on the draft copyright law.

549. Morocco. In April, a government official had discussions, in Geneva, with WIPO officials on cooperation between Morocco and WIPO on copyright matters.

550. Saudi Arabia. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials, in Geneva, on legal issues on copyright and on possible development of legal training opportunities, in Saudi Arabia, for the Gulf region.

551. In October, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on strengthening cooperation on copyright, including the possible organization of a regional seminar in Riyadh.



Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Copyright

552. Banladesh. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva with regard to further cooperation on copyright matters, particularly training.

553. China. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Netherlands visited Beijing to discuss with government officials the Chinese Copyright Law, possible accession to the Berne Convention and matters relating to collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights. Immediately after the visit, two memoranda were prepared and sent to the Chinese authorities by WIPO.

554. In September, three officials of the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials concerning the possible accession of China to the Berne Convention.

555. Malaysia. In May, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom visited Kuala Lumpur and had discussions with government officials on the collective administration of reprographic rights.

556. Viet Nam. In April, the Vice-Minister of Culture and the Director of the Copyright Office (VINAUTEUR) visited WIPO and discussed the draft copyright law as well as matters of mutual cooperation.

557. In December, the International Bureau sent, at the request of the Ministry of Culture, comments concerning the draft copyright law drawn up on the basis of a model law prepared earlier by the International Bureau.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Inter-country: Copyright

558. In February, WIPO cosponsored the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) with the Government of Mexico and the Mexican Federation of Authors Societies (FEMESAC) in Mexico City (see also paragraph 337).

559. In October, the first Iberoamerican Meeting of Heads of Copyright Offices and Responsibles of Authors Societies was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Spain, and the General Authors Society of Spain (SGAE), in Madrid (see also paragraph 865).

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Copyright

560. Bolivia. In October, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Peru, participated in a Round Table on the draft Bolivian Copyright Law, in La Paz.

561. Brazil. In June, a WIPO official visited Brasilia and had discussions with senior government officials on a proposed new copyright law for Brazil, the Film Register Treaty and development cooperation matters. The WIPO official also had discussions with Brazilian authors societies in Rio de Janeiro.

562. Chile. In June, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela visited Santiago and Viña del Mar to discuss with government officials, inter alia, the

organization of the Seventh International Congress on Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) to be held in April 1992 in Santiago.

563. Costa Rica. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to San José to advise the Government in the setting up of an authors' society.

564. In August, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited San José and held discussions concerning the strengthening of the collective administration system in the country.

565. Cuba. In March, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Chile and Switzerland undertook a mission to Havana to advise the Government in the revision of the copyright law and in the setting up of an authors' society.

566. In November, the Director General of the National Centre of Copyright visited WIPO to discuss a new copyright law and the possible accession of Cuba to the Berne Convention.

567. Dominican Republic. In July, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Santo Domingo and discussed with government officials matters relating to the strengthening of the copyright system in the country and possible accession to the Berne Convention.

568. Ecuador. In August, a WIPO official visited Quito and had discussions with government officials concerning matters relating to the strengthening of the copyright system in the country.

569. Guatemala. In January, a WIPO official had discussions in Guatemala City with government and UNDP officials on copyright law and the setting up of a collective administration system.

570. In July, a WIPO consultant from Costa Rica undertook a mission to Guatemala City to advise the Government in the preparation of a new copyright law.

571. Haiti. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a cooperation program including training, advice on legislation, the organization of regional and national seminars, and the setting up of a collective administration society.

572. In July, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Port-au-Prince and had discussions with government authorities on a possible plan of cooperation between Haiti and WIPO as well as on the development of the collective administration system of copyright in Haiti.

573. Honduras. In February, a WIPO consultant from Costa Rica undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa to advise the Government on the revision of the copyright law.

574. In June, at the request of the Government of Honduras, WIPO sent comments on a draft copyright law.

575. Mexico. In February, on the occasion of the Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist

and the Producer) (see also paragraph 337), the Director General was received by the President of the country and had discussions on cooperation between Mexico and WIPO with the Minister of External Relations, the Minister for Public Education and senior government officials.

576. Panama. In April, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Panama City to advise the Government on the drafting of a new copyright law.

577. Paraguay. In September, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Argentina visited Asunción and had discussions with government officials concerning the accession of the country to the Berne Convention.

578. Uruguay. In September, a WIPO official visited Montevideo and discussed with government officials matters relating to the revision of the copyright law.

Development of the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, Authors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries

579. WIPO medals for inventors have been awarded since 1979. The purpose of the awards is to promote inventive and innovative activities, particularly in developing countries. The medals are awarded at exhibitions or contests organized by national or international institutions. The criteria for selecting the recipients are established by the requesting institutions, and WIPO does not participate in the selection.

580. In January, two WIPO medals were awarded, one for the best invention and the other to the best young inventor during the first National Exhibition of Invention and Innovation in Ouagadougou (see also paragraph 602).

581. In February, a WIPO consultant from Mexico visited WIPO in order to complete two inventories and a study on support services available to inventors in Latin America and the Caribbean. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

582. In March, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese schoolboy at the Forty-ninth All-Japan Exhibition of School Children's Inventions in Tokyo and another WIPO medal was awarded to a young inventor from Germany at the 4th World Exhibition of Young People's Inventions organized by the Japanese Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII), in Tokyo.

583. In April, WIPO published a survey on the promotion of technological innovation, in French, entitled "A view on the experience of the Philippines".

584. Also in April, two WIPO medals were awarded at the Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Technologies, to an inventor from a developing country (Jordan) and to a woman inventor (China).

585. Also in April, two WIPO medals were awarded to an outstanding young inventor and an outstanding girl inventor during the Second International Exhibition of Youth's Inventions and New Techniques, in Pyongyang.

586. Also in April, an official of the China Association of Inventions visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General on questions of cooperation between WIPO and the Association.

587. In May, two WIPO medals were awarded to two young winners of the Fifth Weekly Reader National Invention Contest in Akron (United States of America).
588. Also in May, a WIPO medal was awarded to a team of Hungarian inventors in the 1990 Competition for the Display of Technical Intellectual Creations at International Exhibitions in Budapest.
589. In June, a WIPO official presented a WIPO medal to a Soviet inventor at a ceremony in Moscow for the best invention of particular use in developing countries in Moscow.
590. Also in June, a special ceremony was held in Abuja (Nigeria) before the 27th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU to present to an Egyptian inventor the OAU-WIPO Invention Award consisting of a WIPO gold medal. The laureate was selected by a jury composed of members designated by the OAU.
591. Also in June, the International Bureau issued an updated version, in English, of the publication "Guide on Associations of Inventors."
592. In July, on the occasion of a Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific (see also paragraph 56(h)), a WIPO gold medal was awarded to the Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks of Sri Lanka for his contributions to the promotion of inventive activities.
593. In August, a WIPO gold medal was awarded to the best invention presented by a student at the annual National Science Fair held in Accra.
594. Also in August, two WIPO gold medals were awarded, on the occasion of the annual exhibition of inventions, MINDEX 1991, in Kuala Lumpur, to a student and to the best invention presented.
595. Also in August, two WIPO gold medals were awarded at the Technology Fair and National Invention Contest held in Manila to the best invention and to an outstanding inventor. The award for the best inventor was presented to a woman inventor.
596. In September, WIPO published a survey on the promotion of technological innovation, in English, entitled "A view on the experience of Brazil."
597. Also in September, the International Bureau issued an updated version, in Spanish, of the publication entitled "Guide on Associations of Inventors."
598. In November, the Director General participated in the Assembly of the Hungarian Association of Inventors in Budapest.
599. Also in November, a WIPO medal was awarded to a team of inventors at the National Excellent Inventions Exhibitions held in Seoul.
600. Also in November, on the occasion of the international exhibition "Brussels Eureka 1991," held in Brussels, two WIPO medals were awarded, one for an invention most appropriate to the conditions and needs of developing countries and useful to their development and the other for an outstanding invention in the field of energy and environment protection.

601. Also in November, the International Bureau issued an updated version, in Arabic, of the publication entitled "Guide on Associations of Inventors."

602. In January, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Burkina Faso, a National Exhibition of Inventions and Innovations in Ouagadougou. In conjunction with that Exhibition a series of workshops were held on a variety of subjects related to industrial property. Two WIPO consultants from France and OAPI and a WIPO official participated as speakers. At the Exhibition, two WIPO medals were awarded, one for the best invention and one to the best young inventor. The Exhibition was partly funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

603. In June, two WIPO officials visited Bulgaria and attended the opening ceremony of the Second World Exhibition of Achievements of Young Inventors, EXPO'91 in Plovdiv. The Exhibition was organized by the Government of Bulgaria with the cooperation of WIPO, under the patronage of the President of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Director General of WIPO. More than 3,000 inventions from 32 countries were exhibited. The Exhibition was opened by the President of Bulgaria and a WIPO official.

604. In July, in connection with the above-mentioned exhibition, WIPO organized jointly with the Government of Bulgaria an International Symposium on Young Inventors and Innovators in Economic and Technological Development, in Plovdiv. The Symposium was attended by 100 participants coming from 10 countries: Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines, Soviet Union, Yugoslavia. Two WIPO consultants from Sweden and Egypt delivered lectures. Lectures were also given by 14 experts of Bulgaria as well as by two WIPO officials.

605. In November, a WIPO official visited Brazzaville to meet government authorities and discuss cooperation with WIPO, including assistance in the holding of an exhibition of technological innovations and a related seminar in 1992 (see also paragraph 367).

Development, in Developing Countries, of the Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent

606. Ghana. In February, a WIPO official visited Accra and had discussions with government officials and senior staff of the University of Legon concerning cooperation between Ghana and WIPO on the introduction of intellectual property law courses in the University.

607. In October, WIPO organized for two lecturers of the Faculty of Law, University of Legon, a study tour on the teaching of intellectual property law in Ghana. The program included visits to Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London, WIPO in Geneva, and for one of the two lecturers, attendance at the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP) Meeting in Salamanca. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Africa.

608. India. In October, WIPO organized a National Workshop on Intellectual Property Teaching, in New Dehli, in cooperation with the Government of India, and the University of Dehli, and with the assistance of UNDP under the regional project. The Workshop was attended by some 30 participants from educational institutions and government agencies in India, in addition to four WIPO consultants from Australia, the United Kingdom, the United States of

America and Thailand, 20 local speakers and chairpersons and two WIPO officials.

609. Indonesia. In July, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia, under the UNDP-financed country project, an Advanced Course on Patent and Copyright Infringement and Litigation. The Course took place in three venues in Indonesia, namely, Medan, Jakarta and Ujung Pandang. The Course was attended by a total of some 200 participants in the three venues. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Germany, the Netherlands and the United States of America (see also paragraph 152).

610. Malawi. In April, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a Regional Seminar for African Patent Agents organized by ARIPO in Mangochi. About 10 participants attended this Seminar. They came from the Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland.

611. Pakistan. In February, a WIPO official had discussions in Lahore with the Principal of the Punjab University Law College, on the teaching of intellectual property law and possible WIPO assistance in this respect.

612. Singapore. In January, WIPO organized a National Patent Agency Workshop with the cooperation of the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research in Singapore. The Workshop was attended by about 45 industrial property agents, lawyers, officials from government institutions as well as private industrial and research organizations. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as well as by two WIPO officials. The Workshop was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

613. Zimbabwe. In October, WIPO organized for a lecturer of the Faculty of Law, University of Zimbabwe, a study tour on the teaching of intellectual property law in Zimbabwe. The program included training at Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London, and a visit to WIPO. The study tour was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Africa.

614. International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP). In October, the tenth annual meeting of ATRIP took place in Salamanca (Spain). The meeting was attended by 85 participants from 24 countries. The travel and subsistence expenses of 12 professors from Argentina, Brazil, China, Jordan, Lesotho, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan were borne by WIPO.

Acquisition by Developing Countries, on Improved Terms, of Foreign Technology Protected by Industrial Property Rights (Licensing)

615. Botswana. In November, WIPO organized, in cooperation with ARIPO and with the assistance of the German Patent Office and UNDP, a seminar in Gaborone on "Licensing and Patent Information Storage and Search," to run concurrently with the ARIPO Council session, with the aim of increasing the participants' awareness of industrial property licensing and patent information storage and search. Thirty-two participants from the following 17 English-speaking countries of Africa attended: Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Germany and by a representative of the EPO.

616. China. In April, WIPO organized a Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Food Processing Industry with the cooperation of the Chinese Patent Office in Beijing. About 90 participants attended the Seminar. They comprised government officials, professors, researchers, patent agents, company executives and entrepreneurs who came from the following 14 developing countries of the Asian and Pacific region: Bangladesh, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam. WIPO consultants from Australia, Belgium, China, France, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States of America delivered papers. The Seminar was also attended by three WIPO officials and was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

617. New Zealand. In October, a South Pacific Industrial Property Licensing Seminar was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of New Zealand, under the UNDP-financed regional project for Asia and the Pacific, in Wellington. The Seminar was attended by 14 participants from the following nine South Pacific countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Papers were delivered by three WIPO consultants from Australia and the United States of America, three New Zealand experts and a WIPO official.

618. Singapore. In November, WIPO organized an Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry in Singapore, in cooperation with the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR) and with the assistance of UNDP. The aim of the seminar was to increase awareness, on the part of government authorities and private enterprises, of the use of intellectual property and licensing for industry. The seminar was attended by 14 government officials and representatives of the private sector from seven countries of Asia and the Pacific, namely, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Sri Lanka, and 40 local participants from government departments and private enterprises. Papers were presented by seven WIPO consultants from Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and the United States of America, by two experts from Singapore and by a WIPO official.

Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents and its Dissemination

619. WIPO Patent Information Services. These services are offered free of charge for the benefit of developing countries and include the supply of:

- (i) reports on the state of the art;
- (ii) information on equivalent patent documents and patent literature;
- (iii) copies of individual patent documents;
- (iv) information on the legal status of patent applications and granted patents;
- (v) search and examination reports for applications for ARIPO patents under the Harare Protocol; and

- (vi) search and examination reports for applications for patents under the Program of International Cooperation in the Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI).

620. State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services. From January 1 to December 31, 1991, 436 search reports were delivered to the following 38 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe. The search reports were prepared by Australia (33), Austria (38), Finland (4), France (25), Germany (39), Japan (74), Soviet Union (24), Sweden (11) and Switzerland (64). In 124 cases, the International Bureau itself carried out searches, mainly to identify equivalent patent documents.

621. In cooperation with the industrial property offices of several donor countries, WIPO continued to supply, upon request by developing countries, free copies of specific patent documents. From January 1 to December 31, 1991, 2,577 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 27 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe. The copies were delivered mainly by the following industrial property offices, in the proportions indicated: the United States of America (33%), France (12%), Switzerland (10%), Japan (9%), Germany (8%), the United Kingdom (8%), and the European Patent Office (7%).

622. Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications. From January 1 to December 31, 1991, 84 search and examination reports, prepared by Canada (19), Germany (63) and the Soviet Union (2), were sent to ARIPO.

623. International Cooperation in the Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI). In the period covered by this report, 17 search and examination reports were provided by Austria (5) and Germany (12), and forwarded to the requesting offices in Lesotho, Mauritius, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

624. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. The number of States members of the Permanent Committee is 107. They are the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation (from



December 25, 1991), Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

625. In July, the Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property held its fourteenth session in Geneva.

626. Sixty-eight member States of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire. Two non-member States were also represented: Namibia, Nigeria. The following seven intergovernmental and four international non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: AIPPI, ARIPO, CEC, EPO, ESCWA, GATT, IAA, ICC, IFIA, SELA, UNCTAD.

627. In accordance with the Program and Budget for the 1990-91 biennium, WIPO covered the travel and subsistence expenses of one member of the delegation of each of those countries members of the Permanent Committee which were regarded, pursuant to the relevant decisions of the United Nations, as belonging to the least developed among the developing countries or were to be granted similar treatment, as well as of each of 12 other developing countries members of the Permanent Committee.

628. The Permanent Committee reviewed the development cooperation activities undertaken since its last session in May and June 1989. The scope and results of the said activities were noted with satisfaction. Many delegations praised the efficiency and effectiveness of the management of the permanent program of development cooperation relating to industrial property by the International Bureau. Numerous delegations expressed their gratitude to UNDP and the governments and organizations of the industrialized and developing countries that had cooperated in, and contributed to, the permanent program and for the assistance that their countries had received under the program. Delegations of the said countries and organizations expressed their willingness to continue and, in some cases, increase their contributions to such activities.

629. As regards the development of human resources in the field of industrial property, all delegations emphasized the importance of training as a priority objective and expressed their satisfaction with the efforts of the International Bureau to meet the varying training needs of developing countries through a combination of training activities (national, subregional and regional courses, practical training attachments and on-the-job training) at the introductory, advanced and specialized levels. The organization of specialized training activities (with particular reference to licensing and other technology transfer arrangements, the industrial property implications of the protection of new technologies and the computerization of industrial property administrative procedures) were given special attention, as well as the promotion of teaching of intellectual property law at university level and the preparation of training material.

630. With respect to strengthening the legal and administrative infrastructure in the field of industrial property, many delegations referred to the importance of the assistance provided by WIPO and requested that such assistance be continued, particularly in the framework of UNDP-financed country or regional projects. The importance of such projects for the automation of the operations of industrial property offices was particularly noted.

631. Several delegations provided information on developments in their respective countries in respect of the enactment, or revision, of industrial property legislation, and of accession to WIPO-administered treaties. They also noted with appreciation the assistance which they had received from WIPO in that respect and expressed the desire that such assistance would continue.

632. With reference to patent information and documentation matters, several delegations expressed satisfaction with the promotion of the use of CD-ROM technology for the storage, retrieval and dissemination of patent information, especially in support of research and development activities in developing countries, and encouraged WIPO to continue its activities in this area. In this respect, particular appreciation was expressed for the preparation, by a joint WIPO-EPO Task Force, of guidelines on the advice to be given to developing countries on the collection and storage of patent documentation on CD-ROM.

633. A demonstration on the utilization of CD-ROM technology for storage and retrieval of industrial property information was organized by the International Bureau of WIPO during the session of the Permanent Committee.

634. Many delegations emphasized the major role of inventive and innovative activities in the process of technological, economic and social development, and expressed their satisfaction with the activities of WIPO in promoting inventive and innovative activities. Particular attention was paid to the WIPO award program and to the desirability of assisting developing countries in organizing exhibitions and competitions for inventions.

635. As decided at its eleventh session (May 1987), the Permanent Committee devoted part of its fourteenth session to a Symposium on the Promotion of Technological Innovation in Developing Countries. Presentations were made by specialist speakers from Brazil and France and by the President of IFIA. Following the discussions that took place at the Symposium, the Permanent Committee stressed the importance of the promotion of technological innovation for the economic and technological development of developing countries and supported the activities carried out under the permanent program in this area.

636. Numerous delegations drew attention to the different modalities of technical cooperation among developing countries in the development cooperation activities under the permanent program, making special reference to the sharing of experience gained by other developing countries and the benefits of pooling resources through regional or subregional cooperation. In this respect, it was suggested that further modalities for promoting increased cooperation among developing countries in the field of industrial property be studied.

637. As regards orientations for the permanent program in 1992 and 1993, all those delegations that spoke expressed their full support of the proposals made by the International Bureau and stated that these responded to the needs

of developing countries in the context of the present international economic situation.

638. In this respect, special attention was paid, inter alia, to: the organization of regional evaluation and planning meetings; the involvement, in the activities of the permanent program, of officials from government departments which are becoming increasingly involved in industrial property operations; and the promotion of the teaching of industrial property law at the university level, the training of trainers and the development of teaching material and curricula.

639. A few delegations expressed the hope that increased financial resources would be made available for the implementation of activities under the permanent program. Also, certain delegations requested the International Bureau to explore the availability of additional sources of funding for development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property.

640. Three delegations recommended that the Permanent Committee be convened on an annual basis.

641. The full text of the report adopted by the Permanent Committee was communicated, inter alia, to all the Member States of WIPO shortly after the meeting. The report bears the document number PC/IP/XIV/6. Further copies were available at the September 1991 sessions of the Governing Bodies.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to  
Copyright and Neighboring Rights

642. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. Since the last session of the Permanent Committee (April 1989), five States have become members of the Permanent Committee: Cuba, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia and Uganda, bringing the total number of members of the Permanent Committee to 90. They are the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

643. In April, the Permanent Committee held its ninth session.

644. Sixty-one States members of the Committee were represented at that session: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico,

Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire. The following six States were represented by observers: Bahrain, Liberia, Namibia, Republic of Korea, Venezuela, Yugoslavia. The following three intergovernmental and 15 international and national non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: AADI, ACAM, AGICOA, AIDAA, ALAI, BIEM, CISAC, FIAPF, FIM, GATT, IAA, IDC, IFLA, IFPI, ILO, INTERGU, IPA, OAU.

645. In accordance with the program and budget for the 1990-91 biennium, WIPO covered the travel and subsistence expenses of one member of the delegation of each of those countries members of the Permanent Committee which were regarded, pursuant to the relevant decisions of the United Nations, as belonging to the least developed among the developing countries or were to be granted similar treatment, as well as of each of 11 other developing countries members of the Permanent Committee.

646. The International Bureau drew attention to the fact that since the first meeting of the Permanent Committee in March 1977, about 60 developing countries had enacted new copyright laws and, of those, four had done so since the last session of the Committee in April 1989. During the same 12-year period, about 125 courses, workshops and meetings on copyright and neighboring rights had been organized by WIPO for developing countries, with over 7,800 participants from more than 100 developing countries.

647. The discussions at the session were based on documents prepared by the International Bureau. Those documents dealt with the review and evaluation of the activities under the permanent program in 1989 and 1990 (development of human resources, development of national legislation and infrastructure, information meetings and seminars); state of accessions to or ratifications of treaties on copyright and neighboring rights; cooperation among developing countries; the Permanent Program in 1991 to 1993.

648. In their statements, all the delegations which spoke expressed their appreciation of, and full support for, WIPO's development cooperation activities related to copyright and neighboring rights for the benefit of developing countries. Many developing countries expressed their satisfaction with the assistance that their countries had received from WIPO. Mention was specifically made of the development of human resources, the advice and assistance given on legislation and institution-building, and the organization of national, regional and subregional workshops, seminars and meetings. The wish was expressed that the International Bureau should continue and increase its development cooperation activities. The delegations of developing countries also expressed appreciation of the support received from donor countries and organizations, and called for the continuation and expansion of such support. The delegations of industrialized countries, as well as of a number of developing countries and of organizations which spoke, referred to the assistance which they had, through WIPO, extended to developing countries and pledged the continuation of such assistance as well as, where feasible, its expansion. Such assistance would, as in the past, take the form, among others, of training, dispatch of experts or speakers as WIPO consultants, and the holding of international meetings on copyright.

649. As regards future activities, all the delegations which spoke supported the aims and objectives of WIPO's permanent program related to copyright and

neighboring rights envisaged for 1992 and 1993. Several delegations underlined the usefulness of assistance in computerization of authors' societies, the use of experts from developing countries and the teaching of copyright law courses in university.

650. The Permanent Committee devoted part of the second day of its ninth session to a Symposium on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights. A presentation was made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland. It was followed by discussions led by a panel consisting of two government officials from Malaysia and Mexico and an official from CISAC. A WIPO official acted as moderator.

651. On the basis of the discussions that took place in the Symposium, the Permanent Committee recommended that WIPO should continue to give particular attention to the setting up of collective administration organizations in developing countries.

652. The full text of the report adopted by the Permanent Committee was communicated, inter alia, to all the Member States of WIPO shortly after the meeting. The report bears the document number CP/DA/IX/5. Further copies were available at the September 1991 sessions of the Governing Bodies.

#### Setting of Norms for the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights

##### Objective

653. The objective is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the different countries, goals that correspond to the state of development in which each of them is. This objective may be obtained by the creation of new treaties or by adjusting (through revision or supplementing) existing treaty relations to new circumstances. Furthermore, if the subject matter is not ripe for regulation by treaties, this objective may be obtained by giving advice, particularly through model laws, to the national or regional legislators, it being understood that model laws are in the nature of advice and it is the right of any legislator to follow or not to follow them. In the field of treaty making, the objectives are that the Paris Convention and possibly also the Lisbon Agreement be revised, that new treaties--supplementing the norms laid down in the Paris and Berne Conventions--be created and that a treaty on dispute settlement between States in the field of intellectual property be created. In the field of advice to legislators, the objective is that model laws be drafted and published in fields in which such advice seems to be particularly urgent.

##### Activities

654. In November, the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works held its first session in Geneva. Experts from the following 45 States and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committee, attended the meeting: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Libya,

Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Commission of the European Communities. Experts from the following 11 States participated in an observer capacity: Algeria, Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Haiti, Indonesia, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Soviet Union.

655. Representatives of four intergovernmental organizations (UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, GATT) and 39 non-governmental organizations (AID, AIDAA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, BIEM, BSA, CBEMA, CCIA, CISAC, EAPA, EBU, ECIS, ECSA, ETIC, EUROBIT, EWC, FIA, FIAPF, FIM, IAA, ICC, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IIDA, IIPA, IFLA, INTERGU, IOJ, IPA, IPO, ISETU, IVF, MPI, NAB, STM, UIA, UNICE) were also present.

656. Discussions were based on the first part of the memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Questions Concerning a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention."

657. The Committee first had a general discussion, at the end of which the Chairman stated, inter alia, that the legal nature of a possible protocol should be a special agreement under Article 20 of the Berne Convention, but that several other aspects of such a protocol could be discussed only after a preliminary discussion of the various issues whose consideration was proposed in the memorandum.

658. The Committee thereafter considered in detail the proposals in the memorandum concerning works protected (computer programs, data bases, expert systems and other artificial intelligence systems, computer-produced works) and concerning producers of sound recordings.

659. With regard to computer programs, the Chairman stated at the end of the discussion that, because of the widely differing opinions, no conclusions could be drawn at the present stage, so that the matters relating to the protection of computer software would be postponed for possible later consideration by the Committee. He also concluded that data bases should be dealt with in the context of the proposed protocol but not artificial intelligence, and that it would be premature to deal with computer-produced works.

660. As regards the rights of phonogram producers, the Chairman noted that there was agreement on the fact that the protection of those rights should be strengthened. There were several ways of attaining that goal and the International Bureau should look into the nature of a possible new instrument, and ascertain in particular whether it should be limited to copyright or should also include neighboring rights.

661. In September, the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States held its third session in Geneva.

662. The following 49 States were represented: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam,

Yugoslavia. Representatives of the following four intergovernmental organizations participated in the session in an observer capacity: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Commission of the European Communities (CEC). Representatives of the following four non-governmental organizations participated in the session in an observer capacity: ALAI, AIPPI, FICPI, UNICE.

663. Discussions were based on the following document prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO: "Provisions of a Draft Treaty for the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property" (document SD/CE/III/2).

664. The first eight Articles of the working document (Substantive Provisions) had been drawn up on the basis of the issues and the principles that the Committee had considered at its previous sessions, as well as on the basis of the comments, suggestions and conclusions made in the discussions that took place thereon. As concerns Articles 9 to 13 (Administrative Provisions) and Articles 14 to 18 (Final Clauses), the content of which had not been previously discussed by the Committee, the International Bureau had drawn their provisions from similar provisions in treaties concluded under the aegis of WIPO as well as from the provisions in the draft Treaty submitted to the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned, the first part of which was held in June 1991. The International Bureau drew attention, in particular, to the proposed provisions in the draft treaty set forth in the working document that contained certain measures in favor of developing countries, which had been included in response to the wish expressed by several developing countries at the second session of the Committee. Those measures concerned resort by a developing country at its request to the good offices, conciliation or mediation of the Director General (Article 5(1)(b)), the inclusion of persons from developing countries in the composition of a panel (Article 6(3)(a)), financial assistance to facilitate the participation in sessions of the Assembly of delegations from developing countries (Article 9(1)(d)(i)) and making available to a developing country a qualified legal expert (Articles 9(1)(d)(ii) and 10(1)(iii)).

665. The Committee of Experts examined the entirety of the draft treaty provisions and also discussed the inclusion of additional substantive provisions.

666. Following the discussion, the Committee recommended the following:

(i) the International Bureau should prepare a draft treaty for the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property, which should be presented to the Committee at its next session; the said draft treaty should be based on the provisions for a draft treaty which had been discussed by the Committee at its present (third) session and should take into account the views expressed and the conclusions reached in that session; the provisions of the said draft treaty could contain variations and all should be accompanied by explanations;

(ii) the next (fourth) session of the Committee should be held in the first part of the year 1992 on dates to be decided by the Director General in view of the circumstances, taking into account in particular the time needed

by the International Bureau to prepare the said draft treaty and to distribute it to the members of the Committee in sufficient time in advance of that session so as to permit the Member States an adequate opportunity for consultations with their interested government authorities;

(iii) the fourth session of the Committee should extend over a period of seven working days and at the end of that session the Committee should assess the progress of its work and, if need be, recommend to the Director General that a further (fifth) session of the Committee be held;

(iv) the Director General should present proposals to the ordinary sessions of the Governing Bodies in September-October 1992 on the need for a further session of the Committee and on the modalities for fixing a date in the year 1993 of the Diplomatic Conference and the date preceding that Conference of a preparatory meeting which would decide on the composition, the draft agenda and the draft rules of procedure of the Diplomatic Conference;

(v) the Director General should present to the September-October 1991 sessions of the Governing Bodies a proposal adjusting Item 03(1) of the Draft Program and Budget for the 1992-1993 Biennium to take into account the recommendations of the Committee concerning the duration of its fourth session, the holding of a fifth session of the Committee and the fixing of the date of the Diplomatic Conference and of the preparatory meeting.

667. The Governing Bodies endorsed that proposal at their September-October 1991 sessions (see also paragraph 1116(b)).

668. In June, the first part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned took place pursuant to a decision of the Assembly of the Paris Union in October 1989. The Diplomatic Conference was to have taken place in one part, from June 3 to 28, 1991, as established by the Paris Union Executive Committee in September 1990. It was decided by the Assembly of the Paris Union, however, meeting in extraordinary session on April 29 and 30, 1991, that the Diplomatic Conference would take place in two parts, the first part being held from June 2 to 28, 1991. When the Assembly adopted the above decision, it was understood that the final decisions on all articles in the draft Treaty would be made in the second part of the Diplomatic Conference, the dates of which have not yet been established.

669. In accordance with the decision of the Paris Union Assembly, the first part of the Diplomatic Conference was convened and organized by WIPO, at facilities offered in the Netherlands Congress Centre in The Hague by the Government of the Netherlands, from June 3 to 21, 1991.

670. The following 88 States members of the Paris Union were represented by member delegations in the first part of the Diplomatic Conference: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal,



Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe. The African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the European Patent Organisation (EPO) participated as Special Delegations. The following five States were represented in an observer capacity: Costa Rica, India, Peru, Thailand, Venezuela. In addition, the representatives of four intergovernmental organizations (CEE, GATT, SELA, UNCTAD) and of 33 non-governmental organizations (ABA, ABPI, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALIFAR, AMPPI, APA, APAA, BDI, CASRIP, CEFIC, CEIPI, CIPA, CNIPA, CIPS, CNCBI, DVGR, EFPIA, EPI, FCPA, FICPI, GIFAP, IFIA, IPO, JPA, JPAA, LES, MPI, NYPTC, PIPA, PTIC, UEPIP, UNICE) participated as observers.

671. The Diplomatic Conference was presided over by Mr. Max A.J. Engels (Netherlands). In accordance with Rule 12 of the Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference, there were two Main Committees, Main Committee I and Main Committee II. Main Committee I was chaired by Mr. Jean-Louis Comte (Switzerland), Main Committee II by Mr. Antonio Trombetta (Argentina), the Credentials Committee by Mr. Salah Kamel (Egypt) and the Drafting Committee by Mr. Michael Kirk (United States of America). The Director General of WIPO participated in all the discussions.

672. The Diplomatic Conference considered in detail the draft Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property as far as Patents are Concerned and draft Regulations ("Patent Law Treaty," contained in document PLT/DC/3), prepared by the Director General of WIPO. In particular, Main Committee I considered the following Articles of the draft Treaty: Article 1 (Establishment of a Union), Article 2 (Definitions), Article 3 (Disclosure and Description), Article 4 (Claims), Article 5 (Unity of Invention), Article 6 (Identification and Mention of Inventor; Declaration Concerning the Entitlement of the Applicant), Article 7 (Belated Claiming of Priority), Article 8 (Filing Date), Article 9 (Right to a Patent), Article 11 (Conditions of Patentability), Article 12 (Disclosures Not Affecting Patentability (Grace Period)), Article 13 (Prior Art Effect of Certain Applications), Article 14 (Amendment or Correction of Application), Article 15 (Publication of Application), Article 16 (Time Limits for Search and Substantive Examination), Article 17 (Changes in Patents), Article 18 (Administrative Revocation), Article 20 (Prior User), Article 21 (Extent of Protection and Interpretation of Claims) and Article 23 (Enforcement of Rights).

673. Moreover, Main Committee I considered the following draft Rules of the Regulations under the draft Treaty: Rule 1 (Definitions (ad Article 2)), Rule 2 (Contents and Order of Description (ad Article 3(2))), Rule 3 (Manner of Claiming (ad Article 4(5))), Rule 4 (Details Concerning the Requirement of Unity of Invention (ad Article 5(1))), Rule 5 (Divisional Applications (ad Article 5(1))), Rule 6 (Manner of Identification and Mention of Inventor (ad Article 6)), Rule 7 (Details Concerning the Filing Date Requirements (ad Article 8)), Rule 8 (Announcement in the Gazette of the Publication of an Application (ad Article 15(1))), Rule 9 (Announcement in the Gazette of the Publication of a Change in a Patent (ad Article 17(5))), and Rule 10 (Announcement in the Gazette of the Grant of a Patent (ad Article 18(1)(b))).

674. Main Committee II considered the following Articles of the draft Treaty: Article 10 (Fields of Technology), Article 19 (Rights Conferred by the Patent), Article 22 (Term of Patents), Article 24 (Reversal of Burden of

Proof), Article 25 (Obligations of the Right Holder), Article 26 (Remedial Measures Under National Legislation), Article 27 (Assembly), Article 28 (International Bureau), Article 29 (Regulations), Article 30 (Settlement of Disputes), Article 31 (Revision of the Treaty), Article 32 (Protocols), Article 33 (Becoming Party to the Treaty), Article 34 (Effective Date of Ratifications and Accessions), Article 35 (Reservations), Article 36 (Special Notifications), Article 37 (Denunciation of the Treaty), Article 38 (Languages of the Treaty; Signature) and Article 39 (Depositary).

675. Moreover, Main Committee II considered the following draft Rules of the Regulations under the draft Treaty: Rule 11 (Absence of Quorum in the Assembly (ad Article 27)), Rule 12 (Requirement of Unanimity for Amending Certain Rules (ad Article 29(3))) and Rule 13 (Settlement of Disputes (ad Article 30)).

676. The Diplomatic Conference also considered proposals on the Preamble from Lebanon; on Article 1 from the Netherlands; on Article 2 from Israel and the Netherlands; on Article 3 from Germany, Israel and Lebanon; on Article 4 from Israel and the United Kingdom; on Article 5 from Israel; on Article 6 from Japan; on Article 7 from Israel and Lebanon; on Article 8 from Ireland, Japan, Lebanon and Switzerland; on Article 9 from Israel, Lebanon, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; on Article 9bis from the United States of America; on Article 10 from Lebanon; on Article 11 from the United States of America; on Article 13 from Japan, Sweden and the United States of America; on Article 14 from Israel; on Article 15 from Japan, Norway and the United States of America; on Article 16 from Germany, Japan, Norway and the United States of America; on Article 17 from Japan and the United States of America; on Article 18 from the United States of America; on Article 19 from Germany, Japan and the Netherlands; on Article 20 from Switzerland and the United States of America; on Article 21 from Canada, France, Japan and the United States of America; on Article 22 from Japan; on Article 23 from Germany, the Netherlands and the United States of America; on Article 24 from Germany and Japan; on Rule 2 from Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom; on Rule 3 from Japan and the United Kingdom; on Rule 7 from Ireland, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

677. The Assembly of the Paris Union will consider the continuation of the Diplomatic Conference at an extraordinary session to be held during the meetings of the Governing Bodies in September 1992 (see also paragraph 1119).

678. In October, WIPO organized a Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications in cooperation with the Government of Germany in Wiesbaden. The Symposium dealt with the protection of geographical indications (appellations of origin and other indications of source) at the national and multilateral level. In this context, important questions concerning the protection of geographical indications were examined, such as the definition of geographical indication, settlement of conflicts between trademarks and geographical indications and possibilities of improving the existing protection of geographical indications, in particular as regards the existing multilateral treaties administered by WIPO. The Director General and a German government official opened the Symposium. Papers were delivered by a representative of the Government of Germany and by WIPO consultants from Argentina, Australia, France, Germany, Japan, the United States of America, Yugoslavia and experts from the Commission of the European Communities, the Committee on Geographical Indications, the German Wine Institute, the International Office of Vine and Wine (IWO), and the National Institute of Appellations of Origin (INAO) of France. About 100 participants from Austria,

Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia attended the Symposium.

### Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting

#### Objective

679. The objective is to create awareness of certain questions in the field of intellectual property, namely, questions that do not seem to have found, in most countries, a satisfactory solution but which, before being ripe for possible solution through the establishment of norms, require attention and exploration.

#### Activities

680. In October, the Informal Working Group on Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties held its first session in Zurich. The program of WIPO for the 1990-91 biennium provides, in the section devoted to the exploration of intellectual property questions in possible need of norm-setting, for the study by the International Bureau of the possibilities for establishing a mechanism to provide services for the resolution of disputes between private parties concerning intellectual property rights. This activity will continue in the 1992-93 biennium.

681. The informal working group was convened to consider and to provide advice on the question of the possible provision by WIPO of services for the extra-judicial resolution of disputes between private parties in the field of intellectual property.

682. The informal working group comprised nine experts from Australia, Brazil, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. In addition, representatives of three international non-governmental organizations (AIPPI, FICPI, LES) attended in an observer capacity.

683. The meeting considered two documents. The first was a study commissioned by the International Bureau from Mr. Tom Arnold, attorney (Arnold, White & Durkee, Houston, Texas), describing developments in extra-judicial dispute resolution in the United States of America, entitled "Alternative Dispute Resolution--Patent Disputes--A Summary of Practices and Development in the United States of America" (document WIPO/ADR/91/1). The second document, entitled "Observations on a Possible Role for WIPO" (document WIPO/ADR/91/2), was prepared by the International Bureau.

684. The deliberations of the informal working group addressed three main questions: (i) Is there a need for the institutional provision of specialized, extra-judicial services for the resolution of disputes in the field of intellectual property? (ii) If such a need exists, is WIPO an appropriate organization to fulfill that need? (iii) If WIPO were to provide extra-judicial dispute-resolution services, what is the nature of the services that should be established and what particular issues require attention in the establishment and provision of those services?

685. The next activity in this area will be a meeting of non-governmental organizations in 1992.

686. In March, WIPO organized a Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence which was held in Stanford, California (United States of America).

687. The Symposium, which was attended by about 80 participants, was opened by the Director General, and during the opening ceremony the Register of Copyrights of the United States Copyright Office and the President of Stanford University also made speeches. Three WIPO officials also participated.

688. Discussions were based on papers presented by 23 invited speakers.

689. "Artificial intelligence" is an expression commonly used to designate those kinds of computer systems that display certain capabilities associated with human intelligence, such as perception, understanding, learning, reasoning and problem-solving. There is a specific branch of computer science that deals with the research and development of artificial intelligence systems. Some systems are already applied in practice, while others are still at the research stage. The three best-known existing categories of artificial intelligence are: expert (or knowledge-base) systems, perception systems and natural-language systems.

690. Those "systems" represent certain specific areas of work in research, development and application in the field of artificial intelligence. A longer-term objective is, however, the combination of the various specific "systems" into ever more complex global systems which--being able to perceive, to understand, to learn, to communicate, to reason and, from the viewpoint of intellectual property, most importantly, possibly also to create--will perform certain functions of human intelligence better.

691. The Symposium examined the various categories of artificial intelligence and their main fields of application from the viewpoint of their possible intellectual property implications. Discussions were focused, in particular, on what protection certain existing creations protected by intellectual property rights should enjoy in respect of their inclusion in artificial intelligence systems (e.g., in expert systems), what protection, if any, should be granted to the various artificial intelligence systems themselves, and what the intellectual property status of the outputs of such systems (such as computer-produced creations) should be. On the basis of the discussions of those intellectual property aspects, an assessment was also made of the possible long-term impact of artificial intelligence on the law of intellectual property (in the light of the fact that existing international systems for the protection of intellectual property have been established with human creations in mind, and that, with the advent of artificial intelligence, the possibility of "artificial creation" is emerging, and, according to some views, such "creation" does already exist in certain forms).

692. The result of the Symposium will be taken into account, inter alia, in the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention.

693. In March, the International Bureau issued the Spanish version of a publication entitled "Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights," containing a study and advice on the establishment and operation of collective administration organizations.

694. Unfair Competition. A study entitled "Protection Against Unfair Competition--Analysis of the Present World Situation" in respect of legislation for the prevention and repression of unfair competition prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of documents drafted by consultants will be submitted to a group of consultants scheduled to meet on July 2 and 3, 1992. The task of the consultants will be to advise the International Bureau on the principles that should be included in a model law or in guiding principles on the prevention and repression of unfair competition and on possible international measures for combatting unfair competition.

695. Franchizing. On October 21, a group of consultants was convened by WIPO in Geneva to discuss a draft guide on intellectual property aspects of franchizing prepared by the International Bureau. The comments of the consultants were taken into consideration for the preparation of a revised draft which will be discussed at a meeting of consultants from developed and developing countries to be held in July 1992.

696. Character Merchandizing. On the basis of an analysis carried out in 1991 by consultants on the world situation in respect of laws applicable to "character merchandizing" (that is, the use of the name, picture, voice and statements of a real or fictitious personality to promote the sale or use of certain products or services), the International Bureau will prepare and publish a report on this topic in 1992.

#### Dissemination of Information Concerning Intellectual Property in the World

##### Objective

697. The objective is to increase and spread knowledge about the doctrine, legislation, frequency of use, and practical administration, of intellectual property. Such knowledge is useful, if not essential, to all those concerned with intellectual property.

##### Activities

698. The periodicals Industrial Property, La Propriété industrielle, Copyright and Le Droit d'auteur continued to be published each month. The new periodicals, Derecho de Autor and Propiedad Industrial are issued quarterly.

699. Collection of Intellectual Property Laws and Treaties. WIPO continued to keep up to date its collection of the texts of intellectual property laws and regulations of all countries and of treaties dealing with intellectual property, both in their original languages and in English and French translations. The most important texts were published in the periodicals Industrial Property, La Propriété industrielle, Copyright and Le Droit d'auteur.

700. Industrial Property Statistics. In February, Publication B, an exhaustive compilation of industrial property statistics for 1989, based on information supplied by the industrial property offices of the world, was issued. Publication B was issued in two separate volumes: Part I (Patents) and Part II (Trademarks and Service Marks, Utility Models, Industrial Designs, Varieties of Plants, Microorganisms).

701. Public Information. Presentations on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to particular topics, were given by WIPO officials, often in conjunction with visits by organized groups to WIPO. Such groups included, in particular, diplomats, university students and industry representatives from various countries.

702. Interviews were given by the Director General and WIPO officials to newspaper, journal and radio correspondents in various countries. A WIPO official participated in the regular press briefings held at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

703. In February, the WIPO Newsletter was published in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

704. New editions of the WIPO General Information brochure were issued in February in English and French, in April in Spanish, in May in Arabic, Chinese and Russian.

705. The International Bureau regularly issued an annotated list of selected forthcoming WIPO meetings.

#### Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices

##### Objective

706. The objective is to encourage and institute close cooperation among national and regional industrial property offices, and among such offices and the International Bureau, in all matters concerning patent, trademark and industrial design documentation and information, including in particular the standardization of documents and the indexing and classifying of patent documents in order to facilitate the retrieval of the information contained therein, the establishment of the state of the art and the searching for the purposes of patent examination. Those activities are planned and monitored by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

##### Activities

707. The WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) consists of the States members of the Paris Union which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members, the States members of the PCT Union, the States members of the IPC Union, and (without the right to vote) ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO and OAPI. During the period under review, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Morocco and Tunisia became members of the PCIPI. These new memberships brought the number of members to 81. They are the following: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Rwanda, Senegal, Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America,

Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI. During the period under review, India joined the Committee as an observer. The following States have observer status in the PCIPI: Belarus, Colombia, India, Peru, Turkey, Yemen. Four international organizations (CEC, FID, INPADOC, PDG) and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" (WPI) also have observer status in the PCIPI.

708. In May, the English version of the "WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information" (two volumes) was published. In June, the French version of this "Handbook" was published.

709. In April, the Working Group on General Information held its seventh session in Geneva. The following 15 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) was represented by an observer.

710. The Working Group discussed and approved the new draft of the "Introductory Handbook for Accessing Online Patent Information," and finalized an inventory of data bases covering trademark information in which detailed information on each data base was given.

711. The Working Group agreed that, since no substantial objections had been submitted to the text relating to the Recommendation for the Presentation of Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequences in Patent Applications and in Published Patent Documents (WIPO Standard ST.23), this Recommendation could be finally adopted at the next session of the Executive Coordination Committee.

712. The Working Group agreed that WIPO Standard ST.2 on the designations of calendar dates be applicable only to printed documents and agreed on its revised wording. As far as the representation of dates on machine-readable records was concerned, WIPO Standard ST.30 was the applicable Standard.

713. The Working Group discussed an inventory of definitions of the expression "patent family." It was noted that "simple patent family," "complex patent family" and "extended patent family," could be formed, based not only on priority applications but also on international applications filed under the PCT or on regional applications. The Working Group discussed also purposes for which definitions of patent families could serve and noted that the said definitions could be more useful for the public than for patent offices themselves.

714. The Working Group agreed to amend the list of kind-of-document codes in WIPO Standard ST.16 (Standard Code for Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents). Two further codes should be added to Group 3: L (documents containing bibliographic information and only the text of an abstract and/or claim(s) and, where appropriate, a drawing) and R (separately published search reports). The following two-letter codes of Group 3 should be reserved: K (patents of improvement) and Q (patents of importation or reregistration of foreign patents). New or modified codes could be given in the Appendix to Standard ST.16 country code only upon an express confirmation by offices of their acceptance.

715. The Working Group approved some amendments to the Annexes to WIPO Standard ST.3 (two-letter country code). The representative of the German

Patent Office confirmed that the use of the letters "DD" as a distinguishing feature on some documents published by his Office would be covered in amendments being discussed to the Appendix to WIPO Standard ST.16.

716. Finally, the Working Group decided to discontinue the work on the project "Survey of published patent gazettes or other equivalent publications."

717. In April, the PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on Optical Storage held its fifth session in Geneva. Twenty-one members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of "World Patent Information" (WPI) were represented by observers.

718. The Working Group noted the status reports on the developments of optical disk products within offices. The Working Group established a revised inventory of available, or soon to be available, CD-ROM disk products containing patent and trademark information.

719. The Working Group had a detailed discussion on the establishment of a recommendation (WIPO Standard ST.40) concerning the exchange of patent documents as facsimile images on CD-ROM and agreed that the further elaboration of the Standard should be towards establishing a basic set of recommendations to which all offices could agree as representing desirable features of a CD-ROM disk.

720. The Working Group noted that the question of establishing a standard for the production of mixed-mode CD-ROMs was being actively discussed between the Japanese Patent Office, the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the European Patent Office and expressed a wish to be kept fully informed of future progress on this question by those Offices. The Working Group also established a tentative definition of mixed-mode CD-ROMs.

721. Finally, the Working Group discussed the material concerning hardware requirements for CD-ROM work stations and agreed that the said material could serve as a basis for investigating user requirements in respect of performance characteristics of CD-ROM work stations, such as search speed, image display time, screen resolution, printing speed.

722. In May, WIPO organized a Seminar on International Cooperation and the Use of Computers in the Field of Trademarks at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington. The Seminar was convened in the framework of the PCIPI to discuss matters of mutual concern to industrial property offices regarding the use of computers in the field of trademarks, and to foster international cooperation in that area.

723. The following 14 members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the Seminar: Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and BBM.

724. The Seminar noted that, in most countries, the use of remote access to trademark data bases had already been developed by the trademark offices, or that such remote access would exist in the very near future. The Seminar also



noted that several trademark offices put the contents of their data bases at the disposal of private vendors to be made available on host services against payment. In this connection, it was noted that several hundreds of thousands of searches were made yearly in the various data bases in existence, either by accessing the data base in the office concerned or on the host services.

725. The Seminar also noted that the level of investment in planning and in training and the level of user involvement were significant to the success of any development of automated systems. In particular, it was considered essential that the involvement of the user throughout the automation project, at the correct level and in a formalized manner, was necessary to ensure that the final system satisfied the user requirements.

726. The International Bureau of WIPO presented to the Seminar a prototype CD-ROM in the ROMARIN (Read-Only-memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) series. This CD-ROM contained 10,000 text records of the International Trademark Registry (i.e., data from the SEMIRA data base) and allowed searching in the files according to several search criteria.

727. The Seminar noted a survey of existing automated trademark data bases prepared by the International Bureau and containing relevant information regarding privately owned trademark data bases, as well as trademark data bases belonging to industrial property offices.

728. The participants in the Seminar paid a visit to the USPTO and observed its trademark operations. They saw demonstrations of manual and automated procedures, including an automated search of the figurative elements of marks based on an amended version of the Vienna Classification.

729. A demonstration was also made of a test CD-ROM developed by the USPTO using Dataware software and containing the complete contents of the text of the Trademark Register as well as data on approximately 150,000 pending trademark applications.

730. In May and June, the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information held its seventh session in Geneva. Fourteen members of the Working Group, were represented at the session: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO.

731. The Working Group dealt with the 78 IPC revision projects pending, of which 39 related to the mechanical field, 19 to the chemical field and 20 to the electrical field, considered selected patent documents to be used for internal training in offices, illustrating the problem of classifying in function-oriented places or in application places in the IPC, discussed the introduction of references to application places in the function-oriented class G 05, the use of the expression "per se" in the IPC and the deletion of a trademark from the IPC.

732. In June, the PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information held its seventh session in Geneva. Twenty-nine members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, ARIPO, EPO. Colombia, India, CEC and PDG were represented by observers.

733. The Working Group noted the progress made in respect of the preparation of the IPC CD-ROM, which will contain the latest IPC editions in English, French, German and Spanish (together with other IPC material), and the report of the Seminar on International Cooperation and Use of Computers in the Field of Trademarks, held in Washington, D.C., in May 1991, discussed the effectiveness of online versus manual search, revision of the International Bureau's questionnaires relating to industrial property statistics and model provisions for the harmonization of the presentation of patent applications, and recommended to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee to include three new tasks in the field of industrial designs in the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium.

734. In June and July, the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee held its eighth session in Geneva. Twenty-nine members of the Committee were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam, ARIPO, EPO. Colombia, India, Turkey, CEC, PDG and the publishers of "World Patent Information" (WPI) were represented by observers.

735. The Committee accepted all IPC revision requests submitted, with the exception of one, and agreed on a new task for the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information, namely to study those groups in the IPC which may be used both for classifying and indexing purposes and exclude from indexing those groups which are not suitable for that purpose.

736. The Committee approved the final text of the "Recommendation for the Presentation of Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequences in Patent Applications and in Published Patent Documents" (WIPO Standard ST.23.)

737. The Committee approved the "Introductory Handbook for Accessing Online Patent Information," the "Inventory of Data Bases Consisting of References to Marks," the modifications to WIPO Standard ST.3 (two-letter country code), the revised wording of WIPO Standards ST.2 and ST.10/C, concerning the representation of calendar dates on printed documents, and the introduction of two further letter codes in WIPO Standard ST.16 (kind-of-document code), elaborated by the PCIPI Working Group on General Information.

738. The Committee reviewed the decisions of the PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage and noted the extensive report prepared by the Working Group regarding present and future CD-ROM developments, in particular, the inventory of available, or soon to be available, CD-ROM products containing patent or trademark information. The Committee agreed to collect information concerning the long-term stability of digital optical discs and the security of the supply of information recorded thereon.

739. The Committee introduced three tasks relating to industrial designs into the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium, proposed by the PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information.

740. The Committee considered the following ongoing projects, established on the basis of the conclusions of the Round Table of Experts on the Use of Computerized Search Systems for the Purposes of Patent Search and Examination, held in London in April 1990: computerized patent search systems; communication software and host systems features; inventory of data bases of

full texts and abstracts of patent documents; display of images and drawings occurring in published patent documents during a computerized search; online thesaurus.

741. The Committee established a report to the Permanent Committee on the PCIPI activities in the 1990-91 biennium and approved the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium.

742. In July, WIPO organized a one-day Users' Meeting on the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries. The Meeting was convened in conjunction with the eighth session of the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee. The meeting exchanged experiences and views and discussed improvements that could be made to the efficiency of the services, including assisting developing countries in making better use of the information contained in patent literature and assisting the donor offices to better understand the needs of developing countries and the problems encountered by those countries in submitting their requests and in evaluating the search reports.

743. In September, the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) held its third session in Geneva. Twenty-six members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Monaco, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), BBDM, BBM, EPO. The Patent Document Group (PDG) was represented by an observer.

744. The Permanent Committee reviewed the progress of work made by the Executive Coordination Committee and its Working Groups and agreed that progress on the tasks on the 1990-91 Work Program had been satisfactory during the past 20 months.

745. The Permanent Committee endorsed the statement by the Director General: "that the most important matter for international cooperation in the field of patent information until the year 2000 should continue to be:

(i) the storage of full texts, including drawings, of all the patent documents on optical discs or other devices capable of storing such texts in an extremely compact and easily accessible form;

(ii) the further development of highly automated and computerized retrieval systems in which retrieval is based not only on classification but also on words, combination of words, chemical formulae and other elements;

(iii) the harmonized development of searching methods of all offices and commercial data bases so that each of them can, with permission and subject to payment (when required), search the data bases of the others."

746. The Permanent Committee approved the proposal of the Director General that any trademark and industrial design questions, arising from the increased international awareness of trademark and design activities in industrial property offices, should be adequately addressed in the next biennium, the more so as it is likely that during the next biennium the Protocol to the Madrid Agreement will enter into force.

747. The Permanent Committee endorsed further a proposal of the Director General that in the next biennium the PCIPI should address special problems of developing countries, arising from the fast developing trends in automation, more particularly the delivery of patent documents and bibliographic search systems on CD-ROM.

748. The Permanent Committee approved a recommendation initiated by the Director General that CD-ROMs containing patent information and documentation should be made downloadable provided that

"(a) this 'downloadability' should, for the time being, be considered to be restricted to the CD-ROMs containing facsimile images (that is, those CD-ROMs that are intended to replace the paper copies published by the various industrial property offices);

(b) such downloadability should be limited to the bibliographical data per se and the image data per se and not to the search index information;

(c) this downloadability should only be available for the internal use of offices, and any commercial use of the data on the CD-ROM should only take place with the express authorization of the CD-ROM producing office."

749. The Permanent Committee approved the continued implementation of the policy, strategy and priorities, which it had elaborated on the occasion of its second session in September 1989, and agreed that the policy in the 1992-93 biennium should be as outlined by the Executive Coordination Committee.

750. In October 1991, the PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on Optical Storage held its sixth session in Geneva. Seventeen members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and the European Patent Office. The Patent Document Group (PDG) and the publishers of the periodical "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

751. The Working Group noted the status reports on the developments of optical storage within offices. The Working Group established a revised inventory of available, or soon to be available, CD-ROM disc products containing patent or trademark information.

752. The Working Group established a further draft of a Recommendation (WIPO Standard ST.40) concerning making facsimile images of patent documents available on CD-ROM. The Working Group decided that the draft should be checked in offices so as to discover remaining problems, and that the Standard could be finally considered at the next session of the Working Group.

753. The Working Group noted the information given by the representatives of Japan, the United States of America and the European Patent Office, concerning the elaboration, within the framework of trilateral cooperation, of a specification for mixed-mode CD-ROM software. The Working Group noted also the plans of the Japanese Patent Office to start production of mixed-mode CD-ROMs containing published unexamined patent and utility model applications in early 1993.

754. The PCIPI Working Group on Search Information held its eighth session in Geneva, from November 25 to December 6. The Working Group dealt with 64

revision projects, of which 31 related to the mechanical field, 21 to the electrical field and 12 to the chemical field. Substantive amendments were made to class B 09 C relating to "reclamation of contaminated soil." The Working Group completed its work in standardizing the use of the expression "per se" in the IPC, and continued its work on the introduction of references in the function-oriented class G 05, relating to "control," to application places elsewhere in the IPC.

755. In December, the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee held its ninth session in Geneva. Twenty-three members of the Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), European Patent Office (EPO). India, the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), the Patent Document Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

756. The Committee considered the request of the International Bureau to put the elaboration of a WIPO Standard concerning the filing of nucleotide and amino acid sequences in computer-readable form on the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium and decided to include the new task in the PCIPI Working Program and to assign it to the PCIPI Working Group on General Information.

757. The Committee discussed the requests formulated by Denmark, Finland and Sweden to include additional two-letter codes in WIPO Standard ST.3 in order to indentify the Baltic States, and decided to include a new task in the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium--Revise WIPO Standard ST.3--and to assign it to the PCIPI Working Group on General Information.

758. The Committee considered the proposal made by PDG and decided to entrust the PCIPI Working Group on General Information with the new task: WIPO recommendation concerning the correction and alteration of patent data.

759. The Committee endorsed the recommendation of the PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information and decided to create a new ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information and that this Working Group should be entrusted with 11 tasks. The Committee agreed to recommend to the Director General of WIPO that he convene the first session of the ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information during the period from March 30 to April 3, 1992.

760. The Committee decided to include a new task related to model provisions for the harmonization of the presentation of patent applications and the like filed electronically and for the layout of their technical content in the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium.

761. Finally, the Committee decided that its tenth session should be held in Tokyo from May 25 to 29, 1992.

762. In December, the PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information held its eighth session in Geneva. Twenty-three members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Algeria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), European Patent Office (EPO). India, the Commission

of the European Communities (CEC), the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

763. The Working Group noted the progress report on the synoptical presentation of different IPC editions on CD-ROM and underlined the importance of making isolated files containing the structured data available to industrial property offices.

764. The Working Group noted the action taken by the Governing Bodies, more particularly the Assemblies of the Madrid, Nice and Vienna Unions, on the recommendations and conclusions made by the Seminar on international cooperation and the use of computers in the field of trademarks on the possible creation of a Working Group on Trademark Information.

765. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the Executive Coordination Committee that the 11 tasks in the field of trademark information be included in the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium.

766. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the Executive Coordination Committee the creation of an ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information to deal with the above-mentioned tasks.

767. The Working Group noted the urgency of the tasks relating to patent applications filed electronically. A survey giving the existing or planned requirements for electronic filing of patent applications will be discussed at its next meeting.

768. The Working Group approved the proposals to revise the questionnaires and tables in WIPO's Publications A and B of the Industrial Property Statistics.

769. During the period covered by this report, the monthly periodical "JOPAL" (Journal of Patent Associated Literature) continued to be published on a regular basis. In February, the 1990 annual index was also published.

770. In March, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the IMPACT Working Group of the Patent Documentation Group (PDG) in London.

771. In June, a WIPO official participated in the 37th Annual Members' Conference of the Patent Documentation Group (PDG), in Novara (Italy).

772. Also in June, two WIPO officials participated in the Subcommittee of the EPO Working Party on Technological Information in The Hague.

773. In July, two WIPO officials participated in the Annual Meeting of the International Association of Producers and Users of Online Patent Information (OLPI) in Geneva.

774. Also in July, WIPO was represented at the International Online Information Seminar in Geneva. Two WIPO officials delivered papers at this Seminar.

775. Also in July, WIPO was represented at a meeting of the Management Committee of "World Patent Information" (WPI) in Geneva.

776. In September, two WIPO officials attended the 22nd session of the Patent Documentation Group (PDG), a non-governmental organization, in Norton and Teeside (United Kingdom).

777. In November, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Group on Optical Storage, a subgroup of the PDG, in Düsseldorf (Germany).

778. In 1991, several WIPO officials visited the EPO in Munich and The Hague, as well as INPI (France) and a number of private enterprises in Paris to discuss various projects involving CD-ROM technology, in particular the ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs containing PCT pamphlets.

### International Patent Classification (IPC)

#### Objective

779. The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Patent Classification (IPC), an important tool in the orderly filing of patents and in the retrieval of patent documents and patent information. "Improvement" means the covering of new fields of technology and the more precise description and classification of existing ones.

#### Activities

780. In February and March, the Committee of Experts of the IPC held its nineteenth session in Geneva. The following members of the Committee were represented at the session: Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Canada and EPO were represented by observers.

781. This session was the second of a series of sessions of the Committee of Experts that will lead to the adoption of the sixth edition of the IPC (to be published in 1994).

782. The Committee of Experts approved amendments (to both the English and the French versions of the IPC) submitted to it by the Working Group on Search Information of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI). Those amendments affect two classes and 76 subclasses of the IPC.

783. The Committee of Experts considered the conclusions and recommendations of the 4th Advanced IPC Seminar, held at the German Patent Office, in Munich, in November 1989, and endorsed recommendations that, as a rule, new indexing schemes should be elaborated according to the non-discretionary principle, and that, whenever possible, they should permit truncation of the indexing codes.

784. The Committee of Experts requested the International Bureau to solicit the views of the members of the IPC Union on whether the application of the indexing codes should be made obligatory.

785. In March, two WIPO officials visited Madrid to discuss with the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain cooperation between WIPO, the German Patent Office and that Registry in the preparation of a CD-ROM containing various versions of the IPC (IPC:CLASS project) and more particularly the Spanish version (see also paragraph 733).

786. In August, the Director General of WIPO and the President of the German Patent Office signed, in Geneva, an Agreement concerning cooperation in the preparation of a CD-ROM product containing material relating to the IPC.

787. Also in August, a similar agreement was signed by the Director General of WIPO and the Director General of the Spanish Industrial Property Office.

788. In August, October and November, a number of WIPO officials visited Budapest in order to discuss the preparation of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM (see also paragraph 785), which is being developed by a Hungarian computer software company.

### International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

#### Objective

789. The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks ("Nice Classification"), an important tool in the orderly registration of trademarks and service marks. "Improvement" means the covering of new products and services and the more precise description and classification of existing ones, in addition to the updating of the Classification in various languages.

#### Activities

790. The sixth edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification), which was published in the authentic languages, English and French, in November 1991, entered into force on January 1, 1992. It contains the amendments adopted by the Committee of Experts at its sixteenth session (1990). A general information brochure on the Nice Classification was published simultaneously in the same languages.

791. The WIPO Classification Service for Marks, which gives advice, in the form of classification reports, in respect of the correct classification of goods and services according to the Nice Classification, pursued its activities. In 1991, a total of 104 classification reports were drawn up, whereas 84 classification reports were drawn up for the year 1990.

792. In October, a WIPO official visited the Benelux Trademark Office in The Hague to discuss the computerization of figurative elements of marks.

793. In 1991, several WIPO officials visited the EPO in Munich and The Hague, as well as INPI (France) and a number of private enterprises in Paris to discuss various projects involving CD-ROM technology, in particular the implementation of the ROMARIN (Read-Only-memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) project, which is intended to lead to the creation of two CD-ROMs containing data from the International Trademark Register on the textual and figurative elements of each international registration.



International Classification of Industrial DesignsObjective

794. The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Classification for Industrial Designs ("Locarno Classification"), an important tool in the orderly registration of industrial designs. "Improvement" means the covering of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones, in addition to the updating of the Classification in various languages.

Activities

795. Preparatory work on the publication of the Portuguese version of the Locarno Classification was continued during this period in collaboration with the National Institute of Industrial Property in Lisbon.

796. In May, the official text of the Locarno Classification was issued in Spanish, with the cooperation of the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain.

Promotion of the Worldwide Recognition of and Respect for Intellectual Property; Cooperation with States and International OrganizationsObjective

797. The general objective is to promote the realization of the benefits of intellectual property--both industrial property and copyright--for the social, economic and cultural progress of any country and for the continuous promotion of the cause of peace.

798. As a natural avenue leading to such benefits, the objective is also to promote accession to the treaties on the recognition and protection of intellectual property rights administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them.

799. Finally, the objective is also to ensure that, through regular contacts between WIPO, on the one hand, and the governments of States and international organizations, on the other, there should be full awareness of what is being done and planned on either side in order to inspire more and more mutually useful activities, to combine forces whenever possible and to avoid unnecessary duplication.

Activities

800. During the period covered by this report, WIPO continued to promote accession by States to the WIPO Convention and to the other treaties administered by WIPO. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such accession took place during WIPO missions to States, particularly developing countries, in meetings with Permanent Missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of accession to certain treaties were prepared and sent to the competent authorities of a number of countries.

801. Pursuant to Article 6<sup>ter</sup>.(1)(a) and (3)(a) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the International Bureau communicates

armorial bearings, flags, and other States emblems of the countries party to the Paris Convention, and official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty adopted by those States; it also communicates pursuant to Article 6ter.(1)(b) and (3)(b) of the said Convention, armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations and names of international intergovernmental organizations of which one or more countries of the Paris Union are members.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

802. On March 26, 1991, San Marino deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing WIPO. The accession entered into force in respect of that country on June 26, 1991. On September 23, 1991, Namibia deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention Establishing WIPO. The accession entered into force in respect of that country on December 23, 1991. With those accessions, the number of States party to the WIPO Convention as of December 31, 1991, was 127. They are the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property

803. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. On February 12, 1991, Swaziland deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention. The Paris Convention entered into force in respect of that country on May 12, 1991.

804. On March 13, 1991, Chile deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention. The Paris Convention entered into force in respect of that country on June 14, 1991.

805. On March 26, 1991, San Marino deposited its instrument of accession to the Stockholm Act of July 14, 1967, of the Paris Convention. The Stockholm Act of the said Convention entered into force in respect of that country on June 26, 1991.

806. On June 11, 1991, Czechoslovakia notified the International Bureau of the withdrawal of its declaration concerning Article 28(1) (competence of the International Court of Justice) of the Paris Convention.

807. On October 21, 1991, the Gambia deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Convention. The Paris Convention entered into force in respect of that country on January 21, 1992.

808. The entry into force of the Paris Convention in respect of Swaziland, Chile and the Gambia brought the number of States party to that Convention to 103: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

809. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. On April 18, 1991, Guinea-Bissau deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force in respect of that country on July 22, 1991.

810. On June 11, 1991, Czechoslovakia notified the International Bureau of the withdrawal of its declaration concerning Article 33(1) (competence of the International Court of Justice) of the Berne Convention.

811. On July 8, 1991, Ecuador deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force with respect to that country on October 9, 1991.

812. On July 11, 1991, Ghana deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force with respect to that country on October 11, 1991.

813. On July 12, 1991, Malawi deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force with respect to that country on October 12, 1991.

814. On September 9, 1991, Paraguay deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force with respect to that country on January 2, 1992.

815. On September 13, 1991, Zambia deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention entered into force with respect to that country on January 2, 1992.

816. The entry into force of the Berne Convention in respect of Guinea-Bissau, Ecuador, Ghana, Malawi, Paraguay and Zambia brought the number of States party to that Convention to 90: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

817. Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods. On March 26, 1991, San Marino deposited its instrument of accession to the Additional Act of Stockholm of July 14, 1967, to the Madrid Agreement. The Additional Act of Stockholm entered into force in respect of that country on June 26, 1991.

818. On December 31, 1991, the following 30 States were party to the Madrid Agreement: Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

819. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. On December 31, 1991, the following 23 States were party to the Budapest Treaty: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

820. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention). Argentina deposited its instrument of ratification of the Rome Convention on December 2, 1991; the Convention entered into force in respect of that country on March 2, 1992.

821. Spain deposited its instrument of ratification of the Rome Convention on August 14, 1991; the Convention entered into force in respect of that country on November 14, 1991.

822. The entry into force of the Convention in respect of Argentina and Spain brought the number of States members of that Convention to 37: Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

823. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. On December 31, 1991, the following 43 States were party to the Geneva Convention: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

824. Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. On July 22, 1991, Greece deposited its instrument of accession to the Brussels Convention. That accession took effect on October 22, 1991, and brought the number of States party to that Convention as of December 31, 1991, to 14: Australia, Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), United States of America, Yugoslavia.

825. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. On December 31, 1991, the following 32 States were party to the Nairobi Treaty: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, India, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), San Marino, Senegal, Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Sri Lanka, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay.

826. Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits. The Treaty, which was ratified by Egypt in 1990, has not yet entered into force.

Treaties Establishing International Classifications in the Field of Inventions, Marks and Industrial Designs

827. International Patent Classification Agreement. On December 31, 1991, the following 26 States were party to the Agreement: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

828. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. On December 31, 1991, the following 33 States were party to the Agreement: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

829. Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. On December 31, 1991, the following five States were party to the Agreement: France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Tunisia.

830. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. On December 31, 1991, the following 16 States were party to the Agreement: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Cooperation with States and International Organizations

States

831. Albania. In September, the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports visited WIPO and had discussions on questions of mutual interest with the Director General and WIPO officials.

832. In November, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland had discussions with the President of the Committee on Science and Technology of Albania in Tirana on cooperation in the preparation of a new patent law and the establishment of an industrial property office in that country. They also had discussions on the preparation of a new copyright law on the basis of a draft prepared by WIPO and handed over to the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports of Albania on the occasion of his visit to WIPO in September, and on the advantages for Albania of accession to the Berne Convention. Discussions were also held concerning the training of Albanian officials in copyright matters and concerning the setting up of an organization for the collective administration of authors' rights.

833. Bulgaria. In June, on the occasion of the Second World Exhibition of Achievements of Young Inventors, EXPO '91, in Plovdiv, two WIPO officials had discussions with senior government officials on cooperation between Bulgaria and WIPO, and, in particular, on a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the upgrading of the patent information services of the Institute of Inventions and Rationalizations (INRA).

834. Certain European Countries. In July, WIPO organized a study visit to EPO in The Hague, Munich and Vienna and to the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna for four government officials from Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and Turkey. The purpose of this visit was to allow the participants to observe, on the spot, the actual work being developed in the said offices in the area of optical storage and on-line access and use of patent documentation and information. The study visits were funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.

835. In September-October, a Training Course on Patent Documentation and Searching, organized by WIPO in cooperation with the National Office of Inventions of Hungary under the UNDP-financed regional project for Eastern and Central Europe, was held in Budapest. Some 22 participants from Bulgaria, Cyprus, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia attended the course. Presentations were made by two WIPO officials, two officials from Austria, one official from EPO and two officials from the National Office of Inventions of Hungary. In addition, the WIPO officials conducted practical exercises.

836. From November 18 to 20, a Symposium on Patent Protection in a Market Economy: Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, organized by WIPO and the EPO in cooperation with the industrial property offices of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, and hosted by the National Office of Inventions of Hungary, was held in Budapest. A WIPO official presented a paper. In addition, papers were presented by 11 experts from a number of European countries, the Commission of the European Communities and the EPO. The Symposium was attended by the Director General. The Symposium was attended by 140 participants from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and EPO Member States and representatives of other organizations and private industry.

837. A WIPO official presented a paper at a Copyright Seminar for Central and Eastern European Countries, organized by the United States Copyright Office, held in Washington, D.C., from November 18 to 22.

838. Cyprus. In April, a WIPO official visited the Department of the Official Receiver and Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks in Nicosia to advise the officials of that Office on computerization of the trademark administration.

839. In July, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on the draft Regulations under the proposed patent law as well as on a possible UNDP-financed country project and other matters of cooperation between Cyprus and WIPO.

840. Finland. In August, a Government official visited WIPO to discuss current copyright matters, particularly the proposed Protocol to the Berne Convention.

841. France. In February, three WIPO officials visited Paris for discussions with INPI (France) on activities to be financed in 1991 by a special contribution from the Government of France to development cooperation activities of WIPO on industrial property.

842. In May, the Director General and three WIPO officials attended the Celebration of the Bicentenary of Patents in France, in Paris. On this occasion, two WIPO officials participated in a Day of Reflection entitled "Innovation and Patents: the Spring Buds of Success," which was organized by the "Groupe Expansion," in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France.

843. Germany. In April, two WIPO officials visited Wiesbaden to discuss practical arrangements for the Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications to be held in October 1991 in cooperation with the Government of Germany (see also paragraph 678).

844. In December, a WIPO official attended in Munich a Seminar on Patent Law Harmonization organized by a law firm for some 50 senior officials from patent administrations, representatives of private industry and research centers and from universities and patent attorneys throughout the world.

845. Hungary. In February, the Minister for Foreign Affairs together with other Hungarian officials visited WIPO and had discussions on questions of mutual interest with the Director General and WIPO officials.

846. In May, Arpad Göncz, President of Hungary, visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General. The President was accompanied by Hungary's Ambassadors in Berne and Geneva and Consuls in Geneva and Vaud.

847. Also in May, at the invitation of the Government of Hungary, the Director General visited Budapest and had discussions with officials about the revision of certain aspects of the Hungarian industrial property system. The Director General was accompanied by a WIPO official. The Director General was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa by the Eötvös Lóránd University in Budapest.

848. In October, a WIPO official participated in a Seminar on the Copyright Protection of Computer Software, organized by the Hungarian Statistical Office and the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights, (ARTISJUS), in Budapest.

849. In November, WIPO organized a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in cooperation with the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS).

850. In December, two officials of the National Office of Inventions of Hungary visited WIPO to discuss questions relating to computerization of industrial property administration.

851. Japan. In March, two WIPO officials visited Tokyo to attend a meeting to evaluate the 1990 program of activities conducted under the funds-in-trust established with a contribution of the Government of Japan. The meeting also considered a tentative program of activities for the 1991 Japanese fiscal year. The mission was financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Japan.

852. In September, two officials from the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) visited WIPO in Geneva for discussions on the work plan of the funds-in-trust program established by WIPO following a contribution from the Government of Japan for the period April 1991 to March 1992.

853. Latvia. In November, a draft copyright law was prepared by the International Bureau and sent to the Government of Latvia at the latter's request.

854. Lithuania. In December, the Director of the State Patent Bureau of Lithuania and another Government official visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and WIPO officials, inter alia, the possible accession of Lithuania to treaties administered by WIPO and the preparation of new industrial property laws for that country.

855. Netherlands. In June, in a private audience, the Director General was received by Her Majesty Beatrix, the Queen of the Netherlands, in the Hague.

856. Nordic Countries. In December, a WIPO official delivered a lecture on the proposed Protocol to the Berne Convention at a meeting jointly held in Stockholm by the copyright societies of the five Nordic countries, which was attended by some 100 participants from those countries.

857. Poland. In November, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau prepared a note on the compatibility of the draft Polish copyright law with the Berne Convention.

858. Romania. In May, the Director General, at the invitation of the Government of Romania, made an official visit to Romania, accompanied by a WIPO official. He was received by and held discussions with the President of Romania, the Vice-Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister for Culture, the Vice-President of the House of Deputies of the Romanian Parliament, together with several Members of Parliament, senior government officials and the President of the Romanian Academy. During the official visit, the Director General was awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws honoris causa by the University of Bucharest.



859. Also in May, WIPO organized a National Symposium on Intellectual Property in cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Education, the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks and the Ministry of Culture, in Bucharest. The Symposium was opened by the State Secretary for Education and Science and the Director General and was attended by approximately 120 participants, coming from government, industry, research institutes and universities. Three WIPO consultants from France, Germany, Hungary and 15 experts from Romania delivered lectures at the Symposium.

860. In November, a government official attended a Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Budapest.

861. Russian Federation. The Director General received a note dated December 26, 1991, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation stating that the membership of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (until December 24, 1991) in WIPO and all its bodies as well as participation in all the conventions, agreements and other international legal instruments signed in the framework of WIPO or under its auspices was continued by the Russian Federation (as from December 25, 1991).

862. Also in December, a WIPO official visited Moscow, where he met the Vice-President of the Russian Federation and government officials, with whom he discussed the Russian Federation's participation in the work of WIPO. The International Bureau was requested to make comments on the new draft laws on patents (also dealing with utility models), on trademarks, on the protection of integrated circuits and on the protection of computer programs.

863. Soviet Union. In June, on the occasion of a Training Course on Patent Information, held in Moscow, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials on questions of mutual cooperation.

864. Spain. In January and May, a WIPO official attended Preparatory Meetings of the Executive Committee of the First Ibero-American Congress on Copyright, in Madrid, to be organized in October 1991 by the Government of Spain and WIPO in cooperation with the Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA).

865. In October, the First Iberoamerican Meeting of Heads of Copyright Offices and of Authors Societies was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Spain, and the General Authors Society of Spain (SGAE), in Madrid. The meeting was attended by participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain and Venezuela. Two WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from Switzerland and Venezuela also participated.

866. Also in October, the First Iberoamerican Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Spain and the Interamerican Copyright Institute (IIDA) in Madrid. Opening addresses were given, amongst others, by the Director General of WIPO. About 500 persons attended the Congress. Papers were given by invited speakers from Spain, France, Portugal, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, from Latin American countries and by two WIPO officials.

867. Sweden. In October, a WIPO official had discussions in Stockholm with officials of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), the Swedish Agency for International, Technical and Economic Cooperation (BITS) and the Swedish Patent Office (SPO) concerning the renewal of the funds-in-trust agreement between WIPO and Sweden on development cooperation projects for developing countries.

868. In December, a WIPO official had further discussions in Stockholm with the Director General of the Swedish Patent and Registration Office and the Director General of the Swedish Performing Rights Society (STIM) concerning future development cooperation activities to be organized jointly with WIPO, including activities for the three Baltic countries.

869. Also in December, a WIPO official met a number of Swedish government officials in Stockholm, where they discussed Sweden's possible accession to the Madrid Protocol and the future development cooperation program in both the industrial property and the copyright sectors. The WIPO official also gave a speech on WIPO's activities at the Stockholm School of Economics, which was attended by some 50 participants.

870. Switzerland. In June, the Director General attended a ceremony in Geneva organized by the Conseil d'Etat de la République et Canton de Genève, the Conseil administratif de la Ville de Genève and the Association des Communes genevoises on the occasion of the 700th Anniversary of the founding of the Swiss Confederation.

871. Also in June, the Director General attended ceremonies in Berne organized by the Government of the Swiss Confederation, also to commemorate the 700th Anniversary of the founding of the Swiss Confederation.

872. Turkey. In May, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on questions of mutual cooperation between Turkey and WIPO, including the possibility of a new UNDP-financed country project.

873. United Kingdom. In August, a WIPO official attended a copyright meeting of the British Copyright Council in London.

874. In December, an official of the Computer Industry Research Unit (CIRO) of the United Kingdom visited WIPO to discuss the possible technical protection of literary and artistic works in digital form (copy protection and copy management systems) with a WIPO official.

875. Yugoslavia. In April, WIPO organized for a government official a study visit to the National Institute of Appellations of Origin (INAO) in Paris. The visit was financed by the UNDP-funded country project.

#### United Nations

876. The Director General and WIPO officials participated in the work of a number of intersecretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of all the organizations and programs of the United Nations system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in Paris, in April, and in New York, in October, the Consultative Committee on Administrative

Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ(FB)) of the ACC, which met in Vienna, in March, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (CCAQ(PER)) of the ACC, which met in Paris, in March, and in New York, in July and August, the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB), which met in Washington, in February, and in Paris, in July, and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) which met in Paris, in March, and in New York, in August.

877. In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in reports concerning environmental matters, assistance to the Front-Line States of Africa, cooperation with OAU, implementation of resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, international economic cooperation, development cooperation, etc.

878. In January, WIPO was represented at the meeting of the UN Special Committee on the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in New York.

879. In July, WIPO was represented at the Second Regular Session of 1991 of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) in Geneva.

880. In September, a WIPO official attended the session of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole for the Final Review and Appraisal of the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990), in New York.

881. In November, a WIPO official attended a meeting in Geneva on cooperation between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

882. In December, a WIPO official chaired, at WIPO headquarters, the UN Working Group on Accounting Standards.

883. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In March and April, WIPO was represented at the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in Geneva.

884. In June, WIPO was represented at the UNCED Workshop on Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies, in Geneva.

885. In August and September, WIPO was represented at the Third Session of the UNCED Preparatory Committee in Geneva. The Director General of WIPO addressed the session.

886. In October, WIPO and UNCED jointly organized a Meeting of Experts on the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Environmentally Relevant Technology Protected by Intellectual Property held at the WIPO headquarters. The meeting was attended by twelve experts from the following developing countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Venezuela, by five UNCED officials and six WIPO officials.

887. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In March, WIPO was represented at the second part of the 37th regular session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD in Geneva.

888. In April, WIPO was represented at the eighth session of the UNCTAD Committee on Transfer of Technology in Geneva.

889. In September, WIPO was represented at the 17th session (part I) of the Trade and Development Board (TDB) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva.

890. In November, a WIPO official attended the seventh UNCTAD Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in Tehran.

891. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In February, a WIPO official attended an Organizational Meeting and a Special Session of the UNDP Governing Council in New York.

892. In June, two WIPO officials attended the 38th session of the UNDP Governing Council in New York.

893. In November, WIPO hosted a meeting of the smaller agencies of the United Nations common system, to review recent developments in UNDP, the national execution of UNDP-financed development cooperation projects and the UNDP financial mechanism for the reimbursement of support costs to smaller agencies acting as executing agencies of such projects.

894. In December, two WIPO officials participated in the Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting (IACM), convened by UNDP in New York, which reviewed the resource situation of UNDP, and other questions such as, in particular, national execution of UNDP-funded projects and support cost successor arrangements.

895. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In April, WIPO was represented at the second session of the third meeting of the Open-Ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in Geneva.

896. Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). During the period under review, the following reports of the JIU were received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO, and entitled "Technical Co-operation and the Use of National Professional Project Personnel (NPPP);" "Assessment of the Environmental Focus of Projects Financed by UNDP and Other United Nations Agencies" and "Grade Overlap." The said JIU reports were distributed by the United Nations to all States members of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO.

897. During the same period, WIPO provided input for JIU studies on coordination in the United Nations system, on transfer of technology by organizations of the United Nations system in the context of their development cooperation activities, on comparative methods of decentralization of organizations of the United Nations system, and on cash and budgetary surpluses in the United Nations system. WIPO also gave comments to the JIU on the draft of the JIU report on staff grade overlap and on draft JIU reports on advantages and disadvantages of the post classification system, and on review of specific development needs of small member States and the responsiveness of the United Nations development system in meeting these needs. The said reports and studies are available for reference in the International Bureau.

898. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In March and October, WIPO officials delivered lectures on intellectual property and WIPO

activities, at WIPO, to GATT trainees participating in the GATT Trade Policy Course.

899. During the period under review, WIPO was represented at a number of meetings of the GATT Negotiating Group on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Including Trade in Counterfeit Goods ("TRIPS"), in Geneva.

900. International Labour Office (ILO). In June, WIPO was represented at the 78th ILO Conference in Geneva.

901. In December, a WIPO official made a presentation at the meeting "Review and Experiences with CD-ROM for International Development and Prospects for the Future" jointly organized by ILO and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Co-operation (CTA) at the ILO headquarters, in Geneva.

902. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In June, two WIPO officials attended the ninth ordinary session of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention, and represented WIPO in an advisory capacity in accordance with Article XI(4) of the Convention, in Paris.

903. World Meteorological Organization (WMO). In May, WIPO was represented at the World Meteorological Congress in Geneva.

#### Intergovernmental Organizations

904. Commission of the European Communities (CEC). In February, a WIPO official participated in a hearing on copyright and neighboring rights questions of satellite broadcasting and cable retransmission of broadcast programs in Brussels.

905. In June, a WIPO official participated in a hearing on harmonization of the term of protection of copyright and neighboring rights in the Community, in Brussels.

906. Also in June, a WIPO official participated in a hearing on the need for, and possible content of, a Community directive concerning reprography in Brussels.

907. In November, a WIPO official participated in a hearing organized by the CEC on the subject of the droit de suite in Brussels.

908. European Patent Organisation (EPO). In February, March and July, a WIPO official attended sessions of the EPO Working Party on Harmonization in Munich.

909. In March, a WIPO official held discussions at EPO in Munich with government officials of the industrial property offices of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and with EPO officials on organizational arrangements for the holding of a symposium for those three countries. The symposium was to be organized jointly by WIPO and EPO later in 1991 (see also paragraph 836).

910. Also in March, the Director General and a WIPO official participated in the inauguration of the EPO Sub-Office in Vienna which was established following an Agreement signed by the Government of Austria and WIPO on the one

hand, and by the Government of Austria and EPO on the other. The Agreement entered into force on January 1, 1991, concerning the integration of INPADOC into EPO. After their meeting in Vienna, the Director General and the President of the European Patent Office had discussions in Munich on cooperation between the two organizations.

911. In May and November, a WIPO official attended meetings of the EPO Working Party on Statistics in Munich.

912. In July, September and December, two WIPO officials participated in meetings of the Administrative Council of the European Patent Organisation in Munich.

913. In October, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of the EPO Working Party on Technical Information in Stockholm.

914. In November, a WIPO official gave a lecture on the PCT at a Seminar on European Patent Law and Practice organized by the EPO at Munich for heads of legal departments and lawyers from the industrial property offices of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Portugal.

915. Also in November, two WIPO officials attended the meeting of heads of patent libraries, PATLIB '91, organized by the EPO in Vienna.

916. In December, WIPO and EPO officials met in Geneva to discuss cooperation activities with Central and Eastern European countries.

917. Also in December, WIPO and EPO officials met in Geneva to establish cooperation plans between WIPO and EPO in favor of developing countries for 1992.

918. Also in December, two WIPO officials attended the 43rd meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO, held in Munich.

919. Also in December, a WIPO official attended, in an observer capacity, the Diplomatic Conference of the Contracting Parties of the European Patent Organisation held in Munich. The Conference adopted an Act revising Article 63 of the European Patent Convention of 1973, providing for an extension of the term of patents for products or processes of manufacturing a product or a use of a product which has to undergo an administrative authorization procedure required by law before it can be put on the market.

920. Also in December, two officials from the EPO in The Hague visited WIPO in order to discuss practical cooperation issues relating to the PCT.

921. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In August, an official from OECD visited WIPO to gather information on WIPO's activities, in particular regarding the protection of technology through industrial property rights, as well as on the use and transfer of such rights.

922. International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). In March, WIPO was represented at the Diplomatic Conference for the Revision of the UPOV Convention in Geneva.

Other Organizations

923. In December, WIPO held, at its headquarters, an informal meeting with international non-governmental organizations in order to exchange views on the activities and program of WIPO.

924. The following non-governmental organizations were represented: European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Committee for Interoperable Systems (ECIS), International Advertising Association (IAA), International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC), International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Publishers Association (IPA), Max-Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI), Patent Documentation Group (PDG), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP).

925. American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In May, a WIPO official participated in the Annual Meeting of AIPLA in Detroit (United States of America).

926. Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG). In March, two officials of CDG had discussions with WIPO officials on development cooperation matters concerning copyright.

927. Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC). In December, a WIPO official attended the 14th ordinary session of the Council of FASRC, in Cairo.

928. German Association of Industrial Property and Copyright (GRUR). In June, two WIPO officials attended the centenary celebration of GRUR in Berlin.

929. In July, the President of GRUR visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General.

930. German Musical Performing and Mechanical Reproduction Rights Society (GEMA). In July, the Director General and the Chief Legal Adviser of GEMA visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials concerning, inter alia, development cooperation matters.

931. Hungarian Association of Inventors. In November, the Director General was invited to attend the Assembly of that Association, at which he gave a speech.

932. Industrial Property Cooperation Center (IPCC) (Tokyo). In November, a delegation from the IPCC visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on future cooperation in assisting patent examiners of developing countries with the preparation of search reports.

933. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI). In April, a WIPO official participated in a symposium on "Frontiers of Patent Law" organized by the Finnish Group of AIPPI in Helsinki.
934. In September, the Director General and a WIPO official attended the Administrative Session of the Council of Presidents of AIPPI in Lucerne. The Director General spoke about the activities of WIPO.
935. In November, a WIPO official attended, in Stockholm, a Conference organized by the Swedish Group of AIPPI jointly with the Danish, Finnish and Norwegian Groups of AIPPI and the Federation of Swedish Industries, on Industrial Design Law from the Perspective of the European Communities.
936. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In April and in November, a WIPO official participated in meetings of the Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property of the ICC in Paris.
937. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In March, a WIPO official participated in the Annual Meeting of the Working Group for Latin America and Caribbean countries of CISAC in Mar del Plata (Argentina).
938. In May, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Legal and Legislation Committee of CISAC in Dunkeld (United Kingdom).
939. In July, a WIPO official participated in the Annual Meeting of the Latin American Committee of CISAC in Santiago.
940. In September, a WIPO official participated in a CISAC meeting of Heads of African Copyright Societies, in Algiers.
941. International Copyright Society (INTERGU). In September, a WIPO official presented a paper at the 12th Congress of the International Copyright Society (INTERGU), in Prague.
942. International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). In May, a WIPO official participated in a round table on "Patent Harmonization Package" organized by the Work and Study Commission of FICPI in Stockholm.
943. In October, the Director General and a WIPO official attended the FICPI Congress held in Harrogate. The Director General gave an address at the opening ceremony.
944. International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). In December, the Director General of IFPI visited WIPO to discuss questions relating to the Berne Convention and the Phonograms and Rome Conventions, as well as to digital broadcasting.
945. International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI). In February, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Executive Committee of ALAI in Paris.
946. In April, a WIPO official presented a paper at the 58th Congress of ALAI in the Aegean Sea (Greece).



947. In October, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), in Madrid.

948. In December, the President of ALAI visited WIPO to discuss the organization of the ALAI meeting to be held at the headquarters of WIPO in February 1992.

949. International Film and Program Market for Television, Video, Cable and Satellite (MIPCOM). In October, a WIPO official chaired a Copyright Round Table discussion on satellite broadcasting and cable television organized in the framework of the International Film and Program Market for TV, Video, Cable and Satellite (MIPCOM), in Cannes.

950. International Organization of Journalists (IOJ). In November, a WIPO official participated at a workshop of IOJ, concerning copyright activities, held at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva.

951. International Olive Oil Council (IOOC). In May, a WIPO official attended the sixty-fourth session of the International Olive Oil Council in Madrid.

952. International Vine and Wine Office (IWO). In September, a WIPO official attended the 71st General Assembly of IWO in Paris.

953. International Publishers Association (IPA). In March, two WIPO officials participated in a seminar organized by IPA and the International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM) on "Copyright and the Publisher in a Market Economy" in Hamburg (Germany).

954. International Standard Organization (ISO). In October, a WIPO official attended the 15th ISO General Assembly in Geneva.

955. International Trademark Association (ITMA). In March, a WIPO official participated in a meeting organized by ITMA on "Trade Marks--A Changing World" in London.

956. Japanese Institute of Inventions and Innovations (JIII). In June and in November, a delegation from the JIII visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on questions of mutual interest.

957. Japanese Patent Association (JPA). In June, a delegation from the Biotechnology Patent Study Team of the JPA visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on questions relating to the protection of biotechnological inventions.

958. Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (FLAPF). In September, a WIPO official participated in the 17th Latin American Congress of Producers of Phonograms, in Cartagena (Colombia).

959. Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI). In March, a WIPO official attended a symposium on protection against unfair competition in Central and Eastern European countries organized by the Max Planck Institute in Ringberg (Germany).

960. In April, the Director General and a WIPO official attended a special ceremony in honor of the outgoing Managing Director of the Max Planck Institute in Munich.

961. United States Trademark Association (USTA). In May, a WIPO official participated in the Annual Meeting of USTA in San Francisco (United States of America).

962. World Computer Law Congress. In April, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in the World Computer Law Congress in Los Angeles (United States of America).

963. Zurich Institute for Industrial Property (INGRES). In November, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of INGRES held at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva on the possibilities for harmonizing laws for protection against unfair competition.

964. Zyma S.A. In October, two WIPO officials attended the 38th meeting of a Working Party on Trademarks organized in Gland (Switzerland) by Zyma S.A., a private Swiss chemical enterprise. The participants also visited the headquarters of WIPO where they were given information, in particular, on WIPO's activities in general and on the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol.

## PART II: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)Objectives

965. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (hereinafter referred to as the "PCT"). An additional objective is to further develop the PCT system in order to simplify, to an even greater extent, the obtaining of patents for a given invention in several countries.

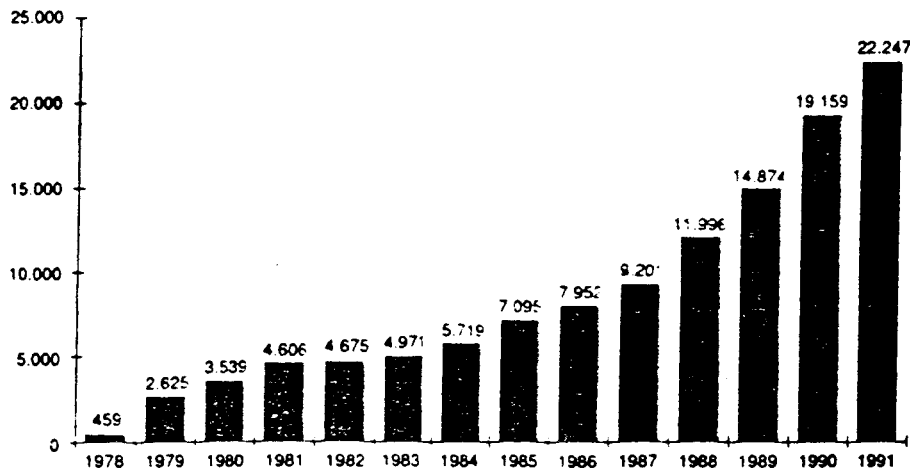
Activities

966. On February 25, 1991, the International Bureau of WIPO received the 100,000th international application filed under the PCT. The applicant was Japanese. The 100,000 international applications are equivalent to approximately 1,400,000 national or regional applications in Contracting States.

967. Operational Services. The number of international applications received by the International Bureau of WIPO in 1991 amounted to 22,247 (1990: 19,159). This represented an increase of 16.12% over 1990.

968. The corresponding numbers in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations are as follows:

Number of International Applications  
Received by WIPO



969. The growth of 50.61% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in 1991 compared to 1990 can be attributed to the fact that most of the Contracting States can now be elected for international preliminary examination and that applicants are more and more aware of the advantages of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT.

970. The following table shows the country of origin of international applications received by the International Bureau in 1991 and the corresponding percentages:

<u>Applications Received</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u> <u>of the Applicant(*)</u>	<u>Applications Received</u> <u>Percentage</u>
9,036	United States of America	40.62
2,867	Germany	12.89
2,486	United Kingdom**	11.17
1,815	Japan	8.16
1,094	France	4.92
949	Sweden	4.27
599	Australia	2.69
472	Canada	2.12
414	Denmark	1.86
412	Switzerland***	1.85
400	Finland	1.80
366	Soviet Union	1.65
321	Netherlands	1.44
284	Italy	1.28
171	Austria	0.77
170	Norway	0.76
135	Belgium	0.61
85	Spain	0.38
54	Hungary	0.24
34	Republic of Korea	0.15
29	Brazil	0.13
18	Greece	0.08
15	Poland	0.07
12	Luxembourg	0.05
3	Bulgaria	0.01
2	Czechoslovakia	0.01
2	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.01
2	Romania	0.01
<u>Total: 22,247</u> =====		<u>100.00</u> =====

\* 2,589 (= 11.64%) of the international applications received were filed with the European Patent Office (EPO); they are included in the figures concerning the Member State of the EPO of which the applicant is a national or resident.

\*\* Includes figures for Hong Kong and the Isle of Man, since the national Office of the United Kingdom also acts for residents of Hong Kong and the Isle of Man.

\*\*\* Includes figures for Liechtenstein, since the national Office of Switzerland also acts for nationals and residents of Liechtenstein.

971. In 1991, the average number of Contracting States designated per international application was 22.84 (1990: 20.01). The average number of designation fees payable per international application was 9.29 (1990: 8.27). This difference is due to the fact that in the case of the designation of several countries for a regional (European or OAPI) patent, only one designation fee is due and to the fact that each designation beyond the first 10 for which designation fees are due is free of charge. The difference also reflects the fact that applicants eliminate a certain number of designations--made at no cost at the time of filing--by the time they pay the designation fees, a natural result of the PCT procedure. In 1991, a European patent was sought in 21,241 international applications, which represents 95.47% (1990: 17,328 = 93.57%) of the total. The number of applications containing more than 10 designations was 5,199 (23.37%); the applicants concerned thus benefited from the advantage according to which (as already stated) any designation in excess of 10 is free of charge. A copy of every international application is sent to the competent International Searching Authority (ISA). The number of such international applications sent to each ISA in 1991 was as follows:

<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Authority (Country or Organization)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
11,560	European Patent Office	51.96
6,004	United States of America	26.99
1,862	Sweden	8.37
1,754	Japan	7.88
597	Australia	2.68
371	Soviet Union	1.67
99	Austria	0.45
<hr/>		<hr/>
<u>Total:</u> 22,247		100.00
=====		=====

972. The table below shows the total number of designations made in the international applications received in 1991, broken down according to the

designated States and the number of times a Contracting State is designated per 100 international applications (expressed in percentage).

<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection*</u>	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage of Designation*</u>
25,139	United Kingdom	113.00
24,937	Germany	112.09
24,170	Sweden	108.64
24,151	Denmark	108.56
24,108	Netherlands	108.37
24,030	Switzerland**	108.01
23,889	Austria	107.38
23,969	Spain	107.74
23,772	Luxembourg	106.85
21,180	France	95.20
21,028	Italy	94.52
20,817	Belgium	93.57
20,724	Greece	93.15
18,863	Japan	84.79
15,101	Canada	67.88
13,082	United States of America	58.80
11,366	Australia	51.09
10,049	Republic of Korea	45.17
7,435	Norway	33.42
7,305	Finland	32.84
7,204	Brazil	32.38
6,960	Soviet Union	31.29
5,941	Hungary	26.70
4,942	Romania	22.21
4,836	Bulgaria	21.74
4,541	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20.41
4,458	Monaco	20.04
4,369	Sri Lanka	19.64
4,348	Sudan	19.54
4,343	Madagascar	19.52
4,342	Poland	19.51
4,336	Barbados	19.49
4,313	Malawi	19.39
4,250	OAPI***	19.10
1,732	Czechoslovakia	7.78
1,134	Mongolia	5.10

\* Two designations are counted where a State member of the European Patent Organisation is designated both for national protection and for a European patent, which explains why the percentage indicated in connection with some States is above 100%.

\*\* Includes the simultaneous designation of Liechtenstein.

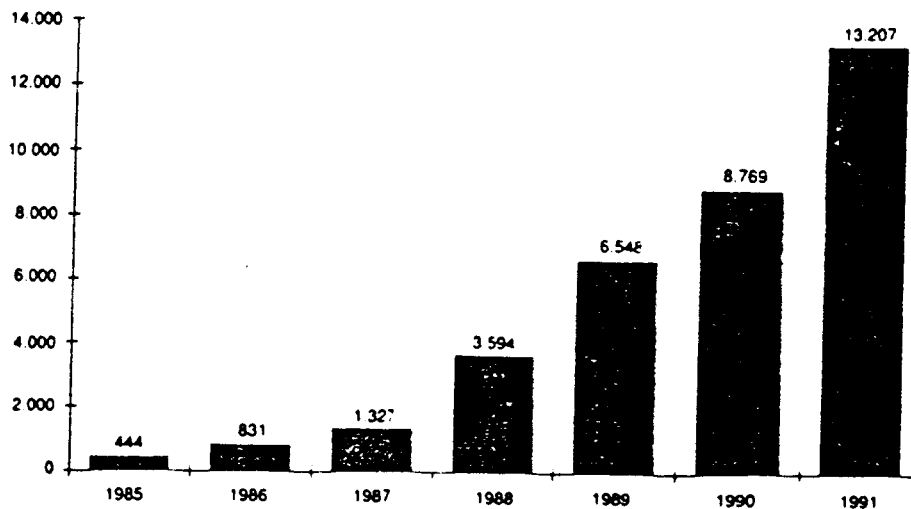
\*\*\* Includes the simultaneous designation of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo.

973. The languages of filing of the international applications received in 1991 by the International Bureau were as follows:

<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Language of Filing</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
14,562	English	65.45
3,272	German	14.71
1,753	Japanese	7.88
1,185	French	5.33
503	Swedish	2.26
366	Russian	1.64
176	Finnish	0.79
142	Danish	0.64
104	Dutch	0.47
102	Norwegian	0.46
82	Spanish	0.37
<u>Total:</u>		
22,247		100.00
=====		=====

974. The number of demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT in 1991 amounted to 13,207, which represents an increase over 1990 of 50.61%. The corresponding number of demands in each calendar year since 1985 are as follows:

Number of Demands Filed Worldwide



975. These 13,207 demands were filed with the Offices indicated below, which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEA):

<u>Number of Demands</u>	<u>Authority (Country or Organization)</u>	<u>Percentage of Total</u>
4,954	United States of America	37.51
4,778	EPO	36.18
1,722	United Kingdom*	13.04
969	Sweden	7.34
460	Australia	3.48
268	Japan	2.03
35	Austria	0.26
21	Soviet Union	0.16
<hr/>		
<u>Total:</u> 13,207		100.00
=====		=====

976. The growth of 50.61% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in 1991 compared to 1990 can be attributed to the fact that most of the Contracting States can now be elected for international preliminary examination, which permits applicants, instead of having to file separate application directly in each country within 12 months from the priority date, to postpone such filings until 30 months from the priority date, and that applicants are more and more aware of the advantages of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT.

977. Publications Under the PCT. The fortnightly publication of the PCT Gazette, in separate English and French editions, was continued throughout 1991. In addition to a substantial volume of information of a general character, the PCT Gazette included entries relating to the 20,178 (1990 : 16,103) international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in English, French, German, Japanese, Russian or Spanish, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issues of the PCT Gazette. Three special issues of the PCT Gazette were published, two with consolidated information of a general character and one with the text of the amendments to the PCT Regulations which were adopted by the Assembly of the PCT Union on July 12, 1991. The numbers of international applications published in 1991 as pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages are as follows:

<u>Number of Applications Published</u>	<u>Language of Publication</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
14,066	English	69.71
3,079	German	15.26
1,620	Japanese	8.03
1,077	French	5.34
278	Russian	1.38
58	Spanish	0.28
<hr/>		
<u>Total:</u> 20,178		100.00
=====		=====

\* Includes figures for Hong Kong and the isle of Man, since the national Office of the United Kingdom also acts for residents of Hong Kong and the Isle of Man.



978. In February, a revised edition of the PCT Applicant's Guide was issued in English and French.

979. In July, a revised edition of the publication entitled "Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty PCT" was issued in English and in French.

980. The Assembly of the PCT Union held its nineteenth session in September and October 1991. It dealt, among others, with a second progress report on the status and further development of a document-imaging and computer-assisted publication system for the processing of international applications under the PCT. It also adopted an 8% increase in the PCT fees effective as of January 1, 1992.

981. Reimbursement of PCT Deficit-Covering Contributions. In January, the following States were credited with the following amounts, in Swiss francs, as their share of the second yearly installment, for 1991, of the reimbursement of the PCT deficit-covering contributions paid by them, pursuant to a decision taken by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its session held in Geneva from September 25 to October 4, 1989:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
United States of America	466,630
Japan	285,730
Germany	231,172
United Kingdom	170,142
Soviet Union	166,548
France	143,070
Sweden	90,732
Switzerland	80,182
Netherlands	58,270
Australia	55,724
Canada	46,560
Austria	33,740
Denmark	32,672
Brazil	32,570
Norway	22,672
Finland	21,086
Hungary	14,866
Spain	14,110
Belgium	11,988
Ireland	4,666
Israel	4,232
Romania	3,928
Luxembourg	3,864
Yugoslavia	1,560
Liechtenstein	1,044
Egypt	976
Philippines	644
Cuba	568
Monaco	54
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,000,000</u> =====

982. Meeting. In March, the PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters held the second part of its fourth session in Geneva. The following members of the Committee were represented: 21 States, members of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union): Australia, Austria, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and EPO, in its capacity as International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authority. The following States, members of the Paris Union but not members of the PCT Union, were represented in an observer capacity: Côte d'Ivoire,\* Indonesia, Philippines, Syria, Turkey. In addition, representatives of six non-governmental organizations (AIPPI, BDI, CNIPA, FCPA, FICPI, UNICE) participated as observers.

983. The Committee considered proposed amendments to the Regulations and modifications of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT in preparation for an extraordinary session of the PCT Assembly to be convened in July 1991, in Geneva. The amendments were proposed in order to streamline the PCT system further and thus make it even easier to use. Other amendments were intended to adapt the system to the use of modern office and communication techniques and to provide special provisions for international applications in the biotechnological field.

984. In July, the Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) (hereinafter referred to as "the Assembly") held its eighteenth session in Geneva.

985. The following 25 Contracting States were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and United States of America. Bangladesh, Indonesia and Mexico participated in the session as observers. The European Patent Organisation (EPO), having the status of special observer, was represented. The following six non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: AIPPI, CNIPA, FEMPI, FICPI, ICC and UNICE.

986. The Regulations under the PCT were last amended (apart from fee changes) in February 1984. Since then, the practical application of the PCT system showed that amendments to the Regulations under the PCT were required in order to further simplify and modernize the system, and to afford better protection for applicants' rights in a few situations, in particular in relation to the procedure under Chapter II and to the use of new office technologies.

987. The International Bureau proposed various amendments, in particular amendments relating to the procedure under Chapter II, for discussion at the Meeting of International Authorities (i.e., International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities) held in January 1990 in Geneva. Subsequently, the PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters considered numerous proposed amendments, including those mentioned above, during its third and fourth sessions in 1990 and 1991, in Geneva, and gave its advice on all those amendments to the International Bureau.

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\* Côte d'Ivoire deposited its instrument of ratification of the PCT on January 31, 1991, and became bound by the PCT on April 30, 1991.

988. During its July 1991 session, the Assembly examined draft amendments to the PCT Regulations prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the above-mentioned preparatory work. It adopted a large package of amendments and 18 new Rules. All the changes will enter into force on July 1, 1992.

989. The changes are designed to streamline the procedures for filing and prosecuting an international patent application under the PCT, and to make the use of PCT procedures simpler, safer and more accessible to applicants. The amendments take into account 13 years of experience in the use and administration of the PCT.

990. Some of the more important changes adopted by the Assembly are as follows: the nationality and residence requirements for access to PCT procedures are liberalized; filings of computer generated requests and demands, filings by facsimile machines and mailing by delivery services are accommodated to a greater extent than up to now; the unity of invention requirement is modified as a step towards greater international harmonization of patent laws; the international preliminary examination procedures are clarified so as to make it possible for the International Preliminary Examining Authority to commence examination earlier than at present; designated Offices will follow liberalized procedures for requiring translations of the claims as filed and/or as amended when an application enters the national phase of processing; and improved means for searching certain biotechnology inventions are introduced.

#### Status of Computerization

991. The processing of PCT international applications and demands for international preliminary examination, including the monitoring of time limits, the production of notifications, as well as the preparation of the PCT Gazette and "pamphlets," is presently undertaken by the PCT computer system. This system has been operational since 1982.

992. The experience acquired with the existing PCT computer system enabled the International Bureau to identify new requirements which led to the development of a new, improved system. This system, called the "Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications" (CASPIA) will be operational in November 1991. CASPIA will run in a more adaptable system environment and will retain the user interface and concept of the existing system; interaction with the users will be significantly improved, however, facilitating the detection of errors (through on-line messages) as well as the input of repetitive data. This flexible new environment will facilitate the integration of other systems, such as the DICAPS system.

993. The DICAPS system is designed to satisfy the following general requirements: circulation, storage and retrieval of the application files (files will no longer exist in paper form; instead, all papers making up a file will be stored on optical disks); automatic page setting, with the drawings, of the PCT Gazette pages and of the pamphlet front pages; automatic printing of the pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of the pamphlets on optical media, in particular on CD-ROMs.

994. The development of the system is taking place in two phases. The first phase, involving an organizational study and the preparation of a detailed description of the proposed system, was finalized. The second phase, which

consists of the implementation of the system, was started and should end in 1992.

995. In 1991, the International Bureau continued, in cooperation with the European Patent Office, the production of CD-ROMs, each containing the full text and drawings of about 500 published international applications as well as the corresponding bibliographic data in coded, searchable form. All international applications published in 1990 and 1991 are available in CD-ROM format (a total of 72 CD-ROMs).

#### Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement

##### Objective

996. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (hereafter referred to as "the Madrid Agreement").

##### Activities

997. Registration of Marks and Connected Tasks. The International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement. In 1991, the number of registrations and renewals was 20,791, representing a decrease of 5,54% in relation to the 1990 figure, which appears to be mainly due to the less favorable economic conditions prevailing in most member countries. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 26,949 (1990: 34,352) and the number of refusals recorded was 48,961 (1990: 44,199).

998. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Warsaw to train staff of the Patent Office of Poland on administrative procedures regarding the international registration of trademarks.

999. In April and July, a WIPO official visited the USPTO in Washington and had discussions concerning the ROMARIN (Read-Only-memory of Madrid Actualized Registry INformation) project (see also paragraphs 1013 to 1016).

1000. In September, to mark the 100th Anniversary of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, a Roman marble column with the inscription "MATRITI CONSOCIATIONIS CENT. ANNUM COMMEMORANTES HANC ROMANAM COLUMNAM ERIGIMUS A.D. MCMXCI," which, in English, means "Commemorating the hundredth year of the Madrid Union, we have erected this Roman column in 1991", was placed in the grounds of the WIPO headquarters.

1001. The table below breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected in 1991, according to the country of origin, in the case of

registrations, and the country of the owner of the renewed registration, in the case of renewals, together with the corresponding percentages:

<u>Total Registrations</u>		<u>Country of Origin or of Owner</u>	<u>Renewals</u>		<u>Registr./Renewals</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
4,381	27.45	France	1,177	24.36	5,558	26.73
3,523	22.08	Germany	1,578	32.66	5,101	24.53
2,257	14.14	Italy	395	8.18	2,652	12.76
2,239	14.03	Benelux countries	373	7.72	2,612	12.56
1,516	9.50	Switzerland	642	13.29	2,158	10.38
909	5.70	Spain	294	6.08	1,203	5.79
738	4.62	Austria	160	3.31	898	4.32
62	0.39	Liechtenstein	20	0.41	82	0.40
58	0.36	China	--	--	58	0.28
55	0.34	Yugoslavia	6	0.12	61	0.29
54	0.34	Czechoslovakia	81	1.58	135	0.65
52	0.33	Monaco	13	0.27	65	0.31
28	0.18	Hungary	29	0.60	57	0.28
21	0.13	Portugal	48	0.99	69	0.33
20	0.12	Soviet Union	--	--	20	0.10
11	0.07	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	--	--	11	0.05
10	0.06	Morocco	6	0.12	16	0.08
8	0.05	Egypt	--	--	8	0.04
5	0.03	Bulgaria	--	--	5	0.02
4	0.03	Cuba	--	--	4	0.02
3	0.02	Poland	--	--	3	0.01
3	0.02	San Marino	--	--	3	0.01
2	0.01	Romania	10	0.21	12	0.06
--	--	Algeria	--	--	--	--
--	--	Mongolia	--	--	--	--
--	--	Sudan	--	--	--	--
--	--	Viet Nam	--	--	--	--
15,959	100%		4,832	100%	20,791	100%
=====	===		=====	===	=====	===

1002. Information Services. The review Les Marques internationales (published in paper form, on microfiche and on a computer medium), containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations recorded in the International Register, continued to appear each month.

1003. Coefficients. China, Cuba and Poland informed the Director General of the coefficients to be applied to them for the distribution between the countries party to the Agreement, of the amounts deriving from the supplementary and complementary fees paid on international registration of a mark (see Article 8(2)(b) and (c), (5) and (6) of the Madrid Agreement and Rule 35 of the Regulations). That coefficient is four for each of the three countries mentioned above.

1004. Meetings. In May, the centenary of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks was organized by the Spanish Registry of Industrial Property and celebrated in Madrid by an Acto Solemne. The ceremony

was graced by the presence of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain. At the Acto Solemne, His Majesty the King Juan Carlos I, the Director General of the Spanish Registry of Industrial Property and the Director General of WIPO made speeches.

1005. Also in May, the Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989, convened and organized by WIPO, had its third session at facilities offered by the Government of Spain in Madrid. The following 33 States members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia. The European Communities, also a member of the Working Group, were represented. The following three States were represented in an observer capacity: Norway, Republic of Korea, United States of America. The representative of BBM participated in the session in an observer capacity. In addition, the representatives of 17 non-governmental organizations (AIM, AIPPI, APRAM, BDI, CIPA, CNIPA, CSMM, ECTA, FCPA, FCIPI, ICC, ITMA, TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB, USTA) participated as observers. The Director General participated in the discussions of the Working Group.

1006. Those discussions were based on a document entitled "Draft Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol," prepared by the International Bureau. The draft Regulations supplement the Agreement and the Protocol; they regulate in detail the procedure for the international registration of trademarks.

1007. The Working Group considered in detail draft Rules 14 to 32 of the draft Regulations which concern procedures to be followed after the international registration of a trademark has been effected. Due to lack of time, Rules 33 to 36 and Rules 1 to 13 and the Annex were not considered by the Working Group. However, a number of observations were made in respect of those texts, which would be taken into account by the International Bureau when preparing the next draft of the Regulations, which will be considered by the Working Group at its fourth session, scheduled to take place in November 1991, in Geneva.

1008. Also in May, the Director General attended, as a speaker, with two WIPO officials, in Madrid, the International Seminar on the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, organized by the Spanish Registry of Industrial Property.

1009. In November, the Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 held its fourth session in Geneva. The following 34 States members and one intergovernmental organization member of the Working Group were represented: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, European Communities (EC). The following States were represented in an observer capacity: Burundi, Chile, Mexico, Norway, Republic of Korea, United States of America. The representative of the BBM also took part in the session in an observer capacity, as did representatives of 18 non-governmental organizations (AIM, AIPPI, APRAM, BDI, CIPA, CNIPA, CSMM, ECTA, FICPI, ICCI,

Istituto Nazionale per la Difesa, Identificazione e Certificazione dei Marchi Autentici (INDICAM), ITMA, The New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association, Inc. (NYPTC), TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB, USTA.

1010. The Working Group considered the document "Draft Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol" which was prepared by the International Bureau. The document dealt, inter alia, with communication and representation before the International Bureau, time limits, languages, requirements concerning the international applications, various types of irregularities, refusals, recordal of charges and fees. It was decided that the Working Group would meet in a fifth session in 1992 to examine drafts of the official forms to be used under the Regulations and those Rules which were not approved or concerning which further studies had to be made.

1011. Distribution of Supplementary Fees and Complementary Fees Collected Under the Madrid Agreement. The member States of the Madrid Union received the following amounts as their share of the distribution of supplementary fees and complementary fees in respect of 1991:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
Benelux countries	1,710,496.29
Spain	1,572,019.25
Portugal	1,352,081.76
Germany	1,230,477.27
Yugoslavia	1,071,855.92
Czechoslovakia	995,173.35
Hungary	976,520.16
Italy	810,968.16
Switzerland	765,814.82
Austria	757,924.64
Romania	737,949.05
France	734,191.56
Russian Federation (as successor of the Soviet Union)	664,315.57
Egypt	525,844.41
Bulgaria	493,337.27
Monaco	378,549.75
China	300,838.22
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	253,152.52
Poland	249,285.58
Viet Nam	242,158.68
Liechtenstein	225,817.34
Sudan	200,705.99
Cuba	178,852.42
Algeria	172,012.50
Mongolia	146,415.80
Morocco	144,936.41
San Marino	113,425.31
	<hr/>
<u>Total</u>	17,005,120.00
	=====

1012. A number of the member States of the Madrid Union use all or part of the above amounts for paying their contributions to the budgets of the Unions administered by WIPO.

### Status of Computerization

1013. The automated International Marks Register (System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Admistration (SEMIRA)) system continued to be improved and a number of corrections were made in the software.

1014. A first extraction program for the purposes of producing ROMARIN (Read-Only-memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) CD-ROMs was written. The implementation of the ROMARIN project, which is intended to lead to the creation of two CD-ROMs containing data from the International Register on the textual and figurative elements of each international registration, together with the accompanying search indexes, was pursued in order to enable all member States of the Madrid Union to have equal and easy access to the data on the Register via those CD-ROMs by means of a CD-ROM workstation, which will be made available to each of the States in 1992.

1015. Scanning of the Madrid archives started in June 1991 and is scheduled to last five years. The publication module of the archiving and publishing system MINOS (Marks Information Optically Stored) project started to be used, together with the normal printing procedure, on July 1, 1991, on a test basis. Since September, notifications and the pages of the review Les Marques internationales are prepared by the MINOS system.

1016. The International Bureau finalized the first basic analysis for the preparation of the computerized system which will be used once the Protocol to the Madrid Agreement enters into force. Work on drafting the User's Requirements has proceeded at the same pace as the preparation of the Madrid Protocol Regulations proceeds.

### The Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement

#### Objectives

1017. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (hereafter referred to as "the Hague Agreement"). An additional objective is to further develop the system under the Hague Agreement in order to simplify, to an even greater extent, the international deposit of industrial designs.

#### Activities

1018. Receiving Industrial Designs and Connected Tasks. The International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Hague Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux) of industrial designs deposited with it. In 1991, the number of industrial design deposits, renewals and prolongations was 4,364, representing an increase of 1,7% as against 1990.



1019. The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/ prolongations, by country of origin, effected by the International Bureau during the period under review.

<u>International Deposits</u>		<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Renewals/ Prolongations</u>		<u>Total Dep./Ren./Prol.</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
893	27.21	Germany	248	22.92	1,141	26.15
795	24.22	France	363	33.55	1,158	26.54
601	18.31	Benelux countries	139	12.85	740	16.96
479	14.59	Switzerland	247	22.83	726	16.64
326	9.93	Italy	5	0.46	331	7.58
172	5.24	Spain	74	6.84	246	5.64
9	0.27	Monaco	--	0	9	0.20
6	0.18	Liechtenstein	6	0.55	12	0.27
1	0.05	Morocco	--	0	1	0.02
<hr/>			<hr/>		<hr/>	
3,282	100%		1,082	100%	4,364	100%
=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	=====

1020. In April the Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs held its first session in Geneva. The following eight States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland. The following 13 States were represented in an observer capacity: Algeria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Libya, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America. In addition, the representatives of three intergovernmental organizations (BBDM, CEC, GATT) and 10 non-governmental organizations (ABA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, CELIBRIDE, FICPI, MPI, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB) participated as observers.

1021. Discussions were based on a Memorandum entitled: "Possibilities of Improving the System of International Deposit of Industrial Designs," prepared by the International Bureau.

1022. The aim of the meeting was to find solutions which would both increase the use of the system of international deposit of industrial designs and permit additional Contracting Parties to join the Hague Agreement. At the end of its deliberations, the Committee of Experts concluded that it was highly desirable that it should continue its work. The International Bureau was requested, for the time being, to study the following three questions:  
(i) grace period for disclosure of an industrial design before filing an application for international deposit; (ii) designation fees and fees for renewal which would take into account the cost of examination work performed by prospective additional Contracting Parties; (iii) access to an electronic database to be established by the International Bureau containing information on all industrial designs which have been deposited under the Hague Agreement.

1023. Distribution of State Fees Collected Under the Hague Agreement. The member States of the Hague Union received the following amounts as their share of the distribution of State fees in respect of 1991:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
Hungary	180,821
Benelux countries	133,049
Germany	129,486
Switzerland	122,607
France	119,401
Italy	110,297
Monaco	47,267
Liechtenstein	46,986
Senegal	11,433
Suriname	10,937
Benin	9,372
<u>Total</u>	915,761 =====

1024. A number of member States of the Hague Union use all or part of the above amounts for paying their contributions to the budgets of the Unions administered by WIPO.

1025. Lisbon (Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration) Agreement

Objective

1026. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (hereafter referred to as "the Lisbon Agreement").

Activities

1027. In 1991, two appellations of origin were registered, bringing the total of internationally registered appellations of origin to 728.

1028. The table below shows the international registrations effected by the

International Bureau for the period 1967 to 1991, broken down by country of origin:

<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Total Registrations</u>
France	471
Czechoslovakia	108
Bulgaria	48
Hungary	26
Italy	25
Algeria	19
Cuba	18
Tunisia	7
Portugal	4
Israel	1
Mexico	1
Burkina Faso	-
Congo	-
Gabon	-
Haiti	-
Togo	-
	—
Total	728
	===

Film Register (International Registration of Audiovisual Works) Treaty

Objective

1029. The objective is to maintain and improve the system of international registration of audiovisual works under the Geneva Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works once that Treaty enters into force.

Activities

1030. The Treaty, adopted in Geneva on April 18, 1989, entered into force on February 27, 1991, following ratification or accession by the following States: Austria, Burkina Faso, Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico.

1031. The International Film Registry was opened on September 1, 1991. From September 1 to December 31, 1991, the Registry received 149 initial work-related applications, which all led to corresponding registrations.

1032. In January, three WIPO officials visited Vienna to discuss with the Austrian authorities practical aspects of the setting up of the International Film Register.

1033. In February, the Assembly of the Union for the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty (FRT) Union) held its first session (1st extraordinary) in Geneva. The following five States, which are members of the Assembly, were represented at the Session: Austria, Burkina Faso, Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico. In addition, Brazil, Chile, Hungary, India and the Soviet Union, as well as six non-governmental organizations, AGICOA, AIDAA, CISAC, FIAD, FIAPF, IFPI, participated as observers.

1034. The Assembly adopted its Rules of Procedure and took a decision on the admission of observers at this and future sessions of the Assembly. Also, the Assembly adopted the program and budget for the Union for the rest of 1991 and its Financial Regulations. It designated Switzerland as auditor of the accounts of the Union up to and including the year 1993. The Assembly established the Consultative Committee consisting of representatives of interested non-governmental organizations, provided for in Article 5(3)(a)(vii) of the Treaty, and adopted the Rules of Procedure of the Consultative Committee. Also, the Assembly adopted certain amendments to the Regulations under the Treaty. The date of commencement of the operation of the International Film Register was fixed as September 1, 1991.

1035. The Consultative Committee met immediately after its establishment and gave, inter alia, its advice on the Draft Administrative Instructions to be drawn up by the Director General after consultation with that Committee. These Administrative Instructions, including the Schedule of Fees and forms for various types of applications, were issued on March 15, 1991.

1036. Also in February, a WIPO official participated in an information meeting concerning the International Film Register, organized by the British Screen Advisory Council, in London.

1037. In March, the Director General and two WIPO officials had discussions with officers of the United States State Department and the United States Copyright Office and also with representatives of the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) and the American Film Marketing Association (AFMA) concerning the ratification of the Film Register Treaty by the United States of America, in Stanford, California (United States of America).

1038. Also in March, the preparations started for the setting up of the International Film Registry; these preparations were conducted in provisionally rented office space in Vienna.

1039. Also in March, the Administrative Instructions under the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works, drawn up by the Director General pursuant to Rule 9(2) of the Regulations under the Treaty, were published in English and French.

1040. In June, two WIPO officials had discussions with officers of the International Federation of Film Producers Associations in Paris, concerning various questions relating to the International Film Register.

1041. Also in June, preparations for the computerization of the operations of the Registry started with the assistance of a consultant.

1042. The Consultative Committee established under the Film Register Treaty held its second session in Geneva on September 24, 1991. Representatives of the following five international non-governmental organizations, members of the Consultative Committee, attended the meeting: Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works (AGICOA), International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM), CISAC, International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors (FIAD), International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF). A representative of the American Film Marketing Association (AFMA), a national non-governmental organization, member of the Consultative Committee, also attended the meeting.

1043. The Consultative Committee considered the status of adherence to the Treaty, and the commencement of operation of the Register.

1044. The Consultative Committee noted that attempts should be made for practical cooperation with national film registries and other bodies, that contacts with EUREKA Audiovisual should be established and that further efforts should be undertaken to explain the practical usefulness of the Register to private parties.

1045. The Consultative Committee agreed that the possible establishment of an International Identification Number for audiovisual works should be studied in cooperation with interested organizations, particularly AGICOA.

1046. Concerning the establishment of an Information Register (FRT/CC/II/2), the Consultative Committee found the proposal interesting but considered it premature in view of the present number of ratifications to the Treaty.

1047. The Assembly of the Film Register Treaty held its second session (1st ordinary) in Geneva from September 23 to October 2, 1991.

1048. The Assembly decided not to adopt the decision to authorize the International Bureau to establish a separate Information Register on the basis of applications from natural persons and legal entities which are not eligible to be applicants under Article 3(5) of the Treaty.

1049. In December, in Geneva, the Director General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria signed an Agreement between WIPO and Austria concerning the headquarters of the International Registry of Audiovisual Works.

Promotion of Accession to the Treaties Providing for International Registration Systems in the Field of Intellectual Property and Promotion of the Use of Such Treaties; Cooperation with States and International Organizations

Objective

1050. The general objective is to promote the realization of the benefits of the registration systems administered by WIPO, systems whose use makes the protection of intellectual property rights on the international level more secure and less expensive than separate applications for registrations in national registers.

1051. As a natural avenue leading to such benefits, the objective is also to promote accession to the treaties establishing such systems, by countries not yet party to them.

1052. Finally, the objective is also to ensure that, through regular contacts between WIPO, on the one hand, and the governments of States and international organizations, on the other, there should be full awareness of what is being done and planned on either side in order to inspire mutually more and more useful activities, to combine forces whenever possible and to avoid unnecessary duplication.

### Activities

1053. During the period covered by this report, WIPO continued to promote accession by States to the above-mentioned treaties. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such accession took place during WIPO missions to States, particularly developing countries, in meetings with Permanent Missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of accession to certain treaties were prepared and sent to the competent authorities of a number of countries.

### Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

1054. On January 31, 1991, Côte d'Ivoire deposited its instrument of ratification to the PCT, which entered into force in respect of that country on April 30, 1991.

1055. On February 27, 1991, Guinea and Mongolia deposited their instruments of accession to the PCT, which entered into force in respect of those two countries on May 27, 1991.

1056. On March 20, 1991, Czechoslovakia deposited its instrument of accession to the PCT, which entered into force in respect of that country on June 20, 1991.

1057. The entry into force of the PCT in respect of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia brought the number of States party to the PCT to 49: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), Senegal, Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, United Kingdom, United States of America.

1058. In January, a WIPO official gave a lecture on the PCT at the Katholieke Universiteit, Leuven (Belgium); two WIPO officials gave lectures on the PCT at a Seminar organized by the Royal Flemish Society of Engineers (K VIV), with the support of CEIPI/EPI, WIPO and EPO, in Antwerp (Belgium); a WIPO official gave PCT training to paralegals from industry in Kronberg/Taunus (Germany); a WIPO official gave a PCT Seminar in Munich to patent specialists from Germany who were acting as tutors in the CEIPI training program for European patent attorneys.

1059. In February, a WIPO official gave a lecture on the PCT to patent attorneys in Berne; three WIPO officials gave lectures at a PCT Seminar organized by the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA) in Los Angeles (United States of America); two WIPO officials gave lectures at a PCT Seminar organized by the Ministry of Commerce in Wellington; two WIPO officials had discussions in Wellington with government officials on questions relating to the implementation of the PCT in New Zealand. The officials also met with representatives of the Institute of Patent Attorneys of New Zealand; two WIPO officials gave lectures on the PCT at a Euro/PCT Seminar organized by CEIPI in Budapest.

1060. In March, two WIPO officials gave lectures on the PCT to French patent agents in Lyon (France).

1061. In April, two WIPO officials gave lectures on the PCT at a Seminar for patent attorneys and paralegals organized by the Patent Department of Du Pont de Nemours & Company in Wilmington, Delaware (United States of America); three WIPO officials gave lectures on the PCT at a Seminar organized by Patent Resources Group in Key Biscayne, Florida (United States of America).

1062. In May, a WIPO official gave a lecture on the PCT at the TELDAN Convention in Tel Aviv and also appeared before the Patent Law Revision Committee set up by the Minister of Justice of Israel for the purpose of making a presentation on the PCT; two WIPO officials visited the Federal Office for Inventions of Czechoslovakia to assist that Office in the implementation of its tasks as a receiving Office under the PCT. One of the WIPO officials gave a lecture on the PCT to the interested circles of the country; three government officials from Poland visited WIPO for discussions on the PCT; two government officials from Morocco discussed possible accession to the PCT with WIPO officials in Geneva; three government officials from Algeria visited WIPO to study procedures under the PCT.

1063. Also in May, the Director General of the Algerian Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property (INAPI) and two officials from INAPI visited WIPO in Geneva and the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne to study the administration and procedures established under the PCT.

1064. In June, three WIPO officials conducted a PCT Seminar in Canada for members of the Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada in Montreal; a WIPO official gave a lecture on the development of the PCT at the International Patent Club in New York; two WIPO officials conducted a PCT Seminar for patent attorneys of the pharmaceutical industry in New York; a WIPO official held a PCT training course for paralegals in Frankfurt (Germany); two WIPO officials conducted a PCT Seminar at the University of Stockholm; a government official from Swaziland had discussions on the PCT with WIPO officials in Geneva.

1065. In July, three WIPO officials visited Beijing and conducted a PCT Seminar at the Chinese Patent Office (see also paragraph 423); two WIPO officials visited the USPTO in Washington for the purpose of strengthening the cooperation of the International Bureau with the said Office in its capacity of Receiving Office under the PCT.

1066. In July, two WIPO officials visited Beijing to discuss the PCT with officials of the Chinese Patent Office.

1067. In July/August, two WIPO officials visited Santiago to discuss with the authorities of Chile the advantages of accession to the PCT.

1068. In August, three WIPO officials conducted a seminar on PCT organized by the Patent Resources Group (PRG), a private company, in Washington, D.C.

1069. Also in August, two WIPO officials conducted a seminar on PCT organized by 3M, a private company, in St. Paul (Minnesota).

1070. In September, two WIPO officials conducted a seminar on PCT organized by Management Forum Ltd., a private company, in London.

1071. Also in September, two WIPO officials conducted a seminar on PCT organized by Forum Institut für Management GmbH, a private company, in Munich.

1072. In October, WIPO organized a study visit for two Chilean government officials to WIPO headquarters, the EPO in The Hague and Munich and INPI Brazil in order to acquaint them with the operations of a Receiving Office and of an International Search Authority under the PCT.

1073. Also in October, a WIPO official conducted a seminar on PCT organized by the Deutscher Verband der Patentingenieure und Patentassessoren e.V. (VPP), an association of German patent agents, in Nuremberg (Germany).

1074. Also in October, three officials of the Chinese Patent Office visited WIPO to study operations under the PCT and had discussions with the Director General and other officials of WIPO on the advantages of accession by China to the PCT.

1075. Also in October, WIPO organized for a government official of the Mongolian Patent and Trademark Office a study visit on the PCT at WIPO headquarters. The visit took place within the framework of the UNDP-financed regional project for Asia and the Pacific.

1076. In November, two WIPO officials conducted a seminar on PCT organized by Kenyon & Kenyon, a law firm in New York City.

1077. Also in November, two WIPO officials conducted a Round Table for paralegals of major PCT users organized by WIPO jointly with Pfizer Inc., a private company in New York City.

1078. Also in November, two government officials from Chile visited the headquarters of WIPO and the industrial property offices of France and Spain. The purpose of the mission was to study the advantages of Chile's accession to the Madrid Agreement (Marks) and to the PCT, and also to have discussions on the Chilean Government's plans for the establishment of an autonomous National Institute of Industrial Property. At WIPO, the two officials had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials. The study visits were funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

1079. Also in November, a WIPO official gave a lecture on the PCT at the Autumn Meeting of the Deutscher Verband der Patentingenieure und Patentassessoren e.V. (VPP), an association of German patent agents, in Wiesbaden (Germany).

1080. Also in November, a WIPO official gave a lecture on PCT at the EPO in Munich.

1081. Also in November, two officials from the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks of Cuba visited the headquarters of WIPO and the industrial property offices of Switzerland and Brazil, in order to acquaint themselves with patent office operations in connection with the PCT.

1082. Also in November, two WIPO officials visited the Japanese Patent Office where they had discussions with various officials of that Office and gave lectures on the PCT at a seminar on the PCT held in Kyoto by the Japanese



Group of AIPPI. They also visited the patent departments of several enterprises in Osaka and Tokyo to discuss the use of the PCT.

1083. Also in November, three officials of the Chinese Patent Office had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and officials of WIPO on cooperation between WIPO and China in the patent field, particularly on China's possible accession to the PCT.

1084. Also in November, the President of the Federal Office for Inventions of Czechoslovakia and another official of that office visited WIPO to discuss various matters relating to the PCT.

1085. Also in November, a government official from the Philippines visited WIPO to discuss the advantages of accession to the PCT by the Philippines.

1086. Also in November, the President of the Association for the Promotion of Inventions, Innovations and Creations of Tokyo (ATOPIIC) visited WIPO to gather information on the PCT.

1087. Also in November, two representatives of the chemical industry of the United States of America visited WIPO and had discussions about future developments of the PCT system.

1088. Also in November, the judge of the Patents County Court of the United Kingdom visited WIPO to discuss a number of PCT questions.

1089. In December, a WIPO official conducted a seminar on PCT organized for paralegals by Forum Institut für Management GmbH, a private company, in Munich.

1090. Also in December, a WIPO official gave a lecture on the PCT at a meeting organized by the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law in Munich for members and researchers of that Institute, as well as for members of the German Association for Industrial Property (DVGR).

1091. Also in December, a WIPO official visited the EPO in Munich in order to discuss various technical issues relating to the PCT.

1092. Also in December, two officials from the EPO in The Hague visited WIPO in order to discuss practical cooperation issues relating to the PCT.

1093. Also in December, two officials from the German Patent Office visited WIPO to discuss questions relating to the PCT minimum documentation and handling of nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listings in international applications.

#### Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement

1094. On December 14, 1990, Poland deposited its instrument of accession to the Madrid Agreement. The Agreement entered into force in respect of that country on March 18, 1991.

1095. On March 26, 1991, San Marino deposited its instrument of accession to the Madrid Agreement as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and amended on October 2, 1979. The Stockholm Act (1967), as amended on October 2, 1979, of the said Agreement entered into force in respect of that country on June 26, 1991.

1096. On April 17, 1991, Spain deposited its instrument of ratification of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement adopted at Madrid on June 27, 1989 ("Madrid Protocol (1989)"). Spain is the first State to ratify the Protocol.

1097. The entry into force of the Madrid Agreement in respect of Poland brought the number of States party to the Agreement to 29: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation (from December 25, 1991), San Marino, Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991), Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

1098. In November, two officials of the Korean Industrial Property Office made a study, at the headquarters of WIPO and at the Benelux Trademark Office in The Hague, of procedures under the Madrid Agreement.

1099. Also in November, two government officials from Chile visited the headquarters of WIPO and the industrial property offices of France and Spain. The purpose of the mission was to study the advantages of Chile's accession to the Madrid Agreement and to the PCT, and also to have discussions on the Chilean Government's plans for the establishment of an autonomous National Institute of Industrial Property. At WIPO, the two officials had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials. The study visits were funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

1100. Also in November, two officials of the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce of Colombia studied the international registration of marks under the Madrid Agreement for one week at the headquarters of WIPO, and subsequently visited the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain.

1101. In November, two trademark examiners from the Patent Office of Poland received one week's training, at WIPO, on the international registration system under the Madrid Agreement.

1102. In December, a Seminar on the Use of the System of the Madrid Agreement, organized by WIPO, was held in Warsaw for some 123 participants (trademark attorneys, university lecturers and representatives of the regional branches of the Polish Patent Office). The Seminar was conducted by a WIPO official.

#### The Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement

1103. On December 31, 1991, the following 19 States were party to the Hague Agreement: Belgium, Benin, Egypt, France, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Tunisia.

#### Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration

1104. On January 16, 1991, Portugal deposited its instrument of ratification of the Lisbon Agreement of October 31, 1958, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967. The Stockholm Act, as amended on October 2, 1979, entered into force in respect of that country on April 17, 1991.

1105. On December 31, 1991, the following 16 States were party to the Lisbon Agreement: Algeria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Gabon, Haiti, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia.

Film Register Treaty (Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works)

1106. On December 31, 1991, the following five States were party to the Treaty: Austria, Burkina Faso, Czechoslovakia, France, Mexico.

## PART III: GOVERNING BODIES, STAFF AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Governing Bodies

1107. From September 23 to October 2, 1991, the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO held their twenty-second series of meetings in Geneva. Delegations from 93 States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe; 12 intergovernmental organizations: UNESCO, UNIDO, GATT, ARIPO, OAPI, AGECOOP, BBDM, BBM, CEC, EPO, LAS, OAU; and six non-governmental international organizations: IAA, AIPPI, BIEM, ICC, CISAC, ALAI, participated in the meetings.

1108. The following 23 Governing Bodies met:

WIPO General Assembly, thirteenth session (10th ordinary);  
 WIPO Conference, eleventh session (10th ordinary);  
 WIPO Coordination Committee, twenty-eighth session (22nd ordinary);  
 Paris Union Assembly, eighteenth session (10th ordinary);  
 Paris Union Conference of Representatives, nineteenth session (10th ordinary);  
 Paris Union Executive Committee, twenty-seventh session (27th ordinary);  
 Berne Union Assembly, twelfth session (10th ordinary);  
 Berne Union Conference of Representatives, twelfth session (10th ordinary);  
 Berne Union Executive Committee, thirty-third session (22nd ordinary);  
 Madrid Union Assembly, twenty-third session (9th ordinary);  
 Hague Union Assembly, twelfth session (8th ordinary);  
 Hague Union Conference of Representatives, twelfth session (8th ordinary);  
 Nice Union Assembly, twelfth session (10th ordinary);  
 Nice Union Conference of Representatives, eleventh session (10th ordinary);  
 Lisbon Union Assembly, ninth session (9th ordinary);  
 Lisbon Union Council, sixteenth session (16th ordinary);  
 Locarno Union Assembly, twelfth session (9th ordinary);  
 IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly, eleventh session (8th ordinary);  
 PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly, nineteenth session (8th ordinary);  
 TRT [Trademark Registration Treaty] Union Assembly, seventh session (6th ordinary);  
 Budapest Union Assembly, ninth session (6th ordinary);  
 Vienna Union Assembly, fifth session (4th ordinary);  
 FRT [Film Register Treaty] Union Assembly, second session (1st ordinary).

1109. The main agenda items and the main decisions covered the following points:

1110. Appointment of the Director General. On the basis of the nomination made by the WIPO Coordination Committee in 1990, the WIPO General Assembly appointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch, unanimously and by acclamation, as the Director General of WIPO for a further period ending November 30, 1995.

1111. Activities from July 1, 1989, to July 15, 1991. The delegations expressed their entire satisfaction with the format and substance of the reports submitted by the Director General and, in particular, praised the comprehensiveness and clarity of those reports which made possible a full review of the activities undertaken by the International Bureau. In their view, those activities were impressive both in terms of quality, volume and variety, and they conformed to the plans laid down for the 1990-91 biennium and achieved the objectives set out therein. The delegations paid special tribute to the professionalism, competence and dedication of the staff of the International Bureau led by the Director General.

1112. Most of the delegations singled out for special mention the development cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries and, in particular, in the areas of human resource development or training, advice and assistance in legislative and legal drafting, the upgrading of administrative procedures and office management, computerization, patent information services (including the introduction of CD-ROM technology) and the teaching of intellectual property law in universities.

1113. The delegations of the developing countries considered such activities as being of prime importance in WIPO's work program, and expressed their great satisfaction with the assistance that their countries had received from WIPO and also, through WIPO, from other countries, both developing and industrialized, as well as from certain organizations. Most of the delegations of the industrialized countries stressed the importance which their governments attached to WIPO's development cooperation program. They pledged to continue their participation in those activities and, whenever feasible, also to increase their share in such participation.

1114. Many delegations expressed their satisfaction with the work the International Bureau had undertaken or was undertaking in the area of norm-setting, such as the progress achieved in the preparations for a Patent Law Treaty and in discussions on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. In addition, they noted with satisfaction the continuing growth in the international registration activities relating to patents, marks and industrial designs.

1115. Program and Budget for the 1992-93 Biennium. The program and budget were adopted. The Assemblies of the PCT, Madrid and the Hague Unions approved the proposal of the Director General to have these three fee-financed Unions participate (for the first time), with an amount of 4.3 million Swiss francs, in the financing of certain activities (primarily development cooperation activities) in which they had not previously participated. The total of contributions by the member States to the Paris and the Berne Unions will be the same for the 1992-93 biennium as it was for the 1990-91 biennium.

1116. In the 1992-93 biennium, more emphasis will be placed on activities in the following areas:

(a) development cooperation, where a greater volume of activities is foreseen, particularly for encouraging adherence by developing countries to WIPO-administered treaties, for facilitating the participation, by representatives of developing countries, in WIPO-organized meetings, for the computerization of the services of industrial property offices of developing countries, and for the development of teaching of intellectual property law in developing countries;

(b) norm-setting, where it is envisaged to conclude the Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as Far as Patents Are Concerned (the first part of the Diplomatic Conference for the adoption of that Treaty took place in June 1991) and a treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States, as well as to continue preparations on a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a proposed treaty on the harmonization of the formalities and other aspects of the protection of trademarks;

(c) international registration services, where it is planned to continue the computerization of the operations of the PCT, the international registration of trademarks under the Madrid Agreement and the international deposit of industrial designs under the Hague Agreement with a view to providing ever better services to users.

1117. Contribution System; Arrears of Contributions of the Least Developed Countries. Two new contribution classes representing one-half and one-quarter, respectively, of contribution class VII or class C, were created as from January 1, 1992. Forty-nine developing countries with low assessments in the United Nations systems of contributions will benefit from these two new contribution classes which will reduce their present contributions by 50% or 75%, respectively.

1118. The amount of the arrears of contributions of any least developed country (LDC) relating to years preceding 1990 were placed in a special account ("frozen account"); their payment will not be claimed although some payments will be expected and encouraged.

1119. Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as Far as Patents Are Concerned. The Assembly of the Paris Union decided that it would take a decision on the date of the second part of the Diplomatic Conference in an extraordinary session to be convened at the latest by September 1992. The Director General would convene the extraordinary session either at the request of member States or on his own initiative when he believed the time was ripe for making a decision.

1120. Fee Increases. The Assemblies of the Madrid and the Hague Unions decided to increase their respective fees by 10%, effective from April 1, 1992. The Assembly of the PCT Union decided to increase the PCT fees by 8%, effective from January 1, 1992.

#### Paris Union Assembly

1121. In April, the Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) held its seventeenth (eighth extraordinary) session in Geneva. The following 60 States members of the Assembly of the Paris Union were represented at that extraordinary session: Algeria,

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia. The following State, member of the Conference of Representatives of the Paris Union, was represented by an observer: Syria. The following six States, members of WIPO but not of the Paris Union, were represented by observers: Colombia, Honduras, India, Peru, Thailand, Venezuela. In addition, representatives of two intergovernmental organizations (EPO and OAPI) participated in an observer capacity.

1122. Convened by the Director General of WIPO, by virtue of the authority conferred on him by the Assembly of the Paris Union to convene an extraordinary session if he deemed it necessary, the Assembly considered the date (June 3 to 28, 1991) forseen for the holding in The Hague of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned.

1123. After several consultations among groups of countries, the Assembly adopted the following decision:

- "1. The Assembly of the Paris Union, meeting at the request of some members of the Paris Union in extraordinary session in Geneva on April 29 and 30, 1991, decides that the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned will be in two parts.
- "2. The first part of the Diplomatic Conference will be held in The Hague from June 3 to 21, 1991. It will discuss articles of the Basic Proposal.
- "3. The date of the second part of the Diplomatic Conference may be recommended by the Diplomatic Conference in its first part and will be considered by the September 1991 ordinary session of the Assembly of the Paris Union. It is hoped that the second part will take place towards the middle of 1992."

1124. When the Assembly adopted the above decision, it was understood that the final decisions on all articles would be made in the second part of the Diplomatic Conference.

#### Coordination Committee

1125. The WIPO Coordination Committee held its twenty-ninth session (7th extraordinary) at the headquarters of WIPO on November 21 and 22, 1991. The session was opened and presided over by its Chairman, Mr. Max A.J. Engels (Netherlands).

1126. Thirty-eight of the 52 member States of the Coordination Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua,

Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia. Furthermore, the following 22 States were represented in an observer capacity: Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire.

1127. At its second session in November 1973, the WIPO General Assembly decided that there should be three posts of Deputy Director General of equal rank and equal remuneration, and that one should be occupied by a national of a developing country, one by a national of one of the other countries and one by a national of a socialist country.

1128. In conformity with the proposals made by the Director General, the Coordination Committee approved

- the extension for a period of two years, that is, from December 1, 1991, to November 30, 1993, of the appointment of Mr. Shahid Alikhan as Deputy Director General, in the post of Deputy Director General to be occupied by a national of a developing country;

- the extension by three months (from December 1, 1991, to February 29, 1992) of the appointment of Mr. Lev Kostikov as Deputy Director General; the Committee came to the conclusion that that part of the 1973 decision of the WIPO General Assembly dealing with the post of Deputy Director General to be filled by a national of a socialist country should be referred to the WIPO General Assembly;

- the appointment of Mr. François Curchod to the post of Deputy Director General, to be occupied by a national of a country other than a developing country or a socialist country, for a period of four years (from December 1, 1991, to November 30, 1995).

#### WIPO Budget Committee

1129. In April, the tenth session of the WIPO Budget Committee was held in Geneva. The following 14 States, members of the Budget Committee, were represented: Brazil, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Japan, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

1130. The Budget Committee reviewed the draft program and budget for the 1992-93 biennium.

1131. The report of the Budget Committee is reproduced as document AB/XXII/3. Document AB/XXII/4 contains the observations of the Director General on that report.

#### WIPO Working Group on Contributions

1132. In May, the first session of the WIPO Working Group on Contributions was held in Geneva. The following seven States, members of the Working Group, were represented: Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.



1133. The Working Group reviewed the proposals to introduce two new lower contribution classes for developing countries and to have a partial write-off of the arrears of contributions of the least developed countries.

1134. The report of the Working Group is reproduced as Part II of document AB/XXII/6; Part III of that document contains the observations of the Director General on that report.

#### Premises Committee

1135. The WIPO Premises Committee held its third session in Geneva, at the headquarters of WIPO, on August 29 and 30, 1991.

1136. The following member States of the Committee were represented at the session: Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Soviet Union, Switzerland, United States of America.

1137. The Committee considered proposals by the International Bureau and information relating to the following matters:

- (a) a "long-term solution" concerning the construction of a new building by WIPO to meet the needs of WIPO for premises;
- (b) a "provisional solution" that would enable WIPO's premises requirements to be met pending the adoption of a long-term solution;
- (c) steps to be taken in the following two years to meet the needs of the International Bureau for premises for 20 to 50 work places from the commencement of 1992 until such time as a provisional solution would become operative.

#### Decisions of the Governing Bodies and Actions Taken with Respect of Premises

1138. The proposals and information considered by the Premises Committee referred to in the preceding paragraph, together with the report of the Premises Committee, were placed before the Governing Bodies of WIPO in September-October 1991.

1139. As regards the long-term solution, the Governing Bodies noted the information placed before it by the Director General to the effect that the only solution that, at that time, appeared to be feasible, consisted in the taking over by WIPO of the present building of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (adjacent to WIPO's headquarters). They noted, however, that a decision could be taken only in mid-1992 since it would be at that time that WMO could let their position be known.

1140. As regards the provisional solution, the Governing Bodies noted that, because the construction of a new building for WMO would take three or four years and thereafter an additional period would be needed to transform its existing building to meet the needs of WIPO, it was realistic to estimate that provisional solutions to the need of WIPO for premises would have to be envisaged until about the year 2000. The Governing Bodies approved the proposal of the Director General whereby WIPO would cooperate with the Geneva authorities and the "Fondation du centre international de Genève (FCIG)"--controlled by the said authorities--in the construction, with the financial help of WIPO, of a new building in the rue Morillon, some two kilometers from the headquarters of WIPO.

1141. On the basis of the approval referred to above, the International Bureau, the Geneva authorities and FCIG agreed that the building would be of a size that could accommodate some 160 work places and its construction would be financed in the following way: (i) WIPO would give to FCIG an interest-free loan of 10 million francs which would, to the extent of 9 million francs, be repaid by the FCIG to WIPO when the latter vacated (presumably around the year 2000) the new building; (ii) a bank would give to FCIG a loan of approximately 10 million francs the interest on which loan and an amortization of 1% per year would be paid by WIPO as the rental fee of the building.

1142. The arrangements between WIPO and the Geneva authorities were concluded in September 1991 and work commenced on the construction in November 1991.

1143. As regards the needs in 1992 and 1993, the International Bureau rented, as a first step, office space for 20 work places in the building of the Procter & Gamble Corporation, 1, rue Pré-de-la-Bichette, 1211 Genève 2.

1144. Those premises were occupied by the International Bureau in October 1991.

Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention)

1145. In June, the Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention) (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee"), convened by WIPO, ILO and Unesco held its thirteenth ordinary session in Paris. The 12 member States of the Committee (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, United Kingdom, Uruguay) were represented. The governments of eight States party to the Rome Convention but not members of the Committee (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Italy, Japan, Norway, Panama) and 30 States not party to the Rome Convention (Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Hungary, India, Israel, Jamaica, Libya, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela) were represented by observers. Two intergovernmental organizations (CEC, CE) and nine international non-governmental organizations (ALAI, CISAC, FIA, FIAPF, FIM, IFPI, IMC, INTERGU, IPA) attended the session as observers.

1146. The Committee, after considering the request submitted by CEC to be invited to be represented at the Committee's sessions as an observer, decided to grant observer status to that organization.

1147. The Committee took note of developments regarding adherence to the Rome Convention, particularly the accession, since the previous session of the Committee in July 1989, of Honduras, Japan and Lesotho. Observers from a number of countries informed the Committee of preparatory legislative work in order to accede to the Convention.

1148. The Committee noted, with satisfaction, a report on the activities of the Secretariat and particularly of WIPO, to provide assistance and training for developing countries with a view to promoting the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations.

1149. The Committee discussed and noted a report on information received in response to a circular letter concerning the implementation of, or obstacles to accession to, the Rome Convention. The Committee requested the Secretariat to continue to collect information on those questions, analyze the information received and submit a report to the next session of the Committee.

#### Staff and Support Activities

1150. Missions. During the period under review, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in Austria, China, France, Gabon, Germany, Hungary, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland (Berne, Lucerne and Zurich), the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

1151. In addition to the missions referred to above, the following countries and one territory were visited by officials or by consultants of WIPO: Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Soviet Union, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Hong Kong.

[Annexes follow]



AB/XXIII/2  
ANNEX A

WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 1991

This Annex contains two tables showing the main development cooperation activities of WIPO in 1991 both in the field of industrial property and in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Table I lists, by region, the developing countries and organizations of developing countries which benefited from such activities during the said period and shows, for each, the form or forms of cooperation.

Table II lists the countries and organizations which have contributed, during this period, to development cooperation activities by providing funds, facilities, experts or support services.

TABLE I

Country, Organization	Training Courses/ Study Visits	National Meetings/ Seminars	Inter-country Meetings/ Seminars	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services
AFRICA					
Angola	X		X		
Benin	X		X	X	
Botswana		X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	
Burundi			X	X	
Cameroon	X		X	X	
Cape Verde		X	X		
Central African Republic	X		X		
Chad	X				
Comoros	X			X	
Congo	X		X	X	X
Côte d'Ivoire			X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea	X		X	X	
Ethiopia	X			X	
Gabon		X	X	X	
Gambia	X	X	X	X	
Ghana	X	X	X	X	
Guinea	X		X	X	
Guinea-Bissau	X		X	X	
Kenya	X		X	X	X
Lesotho	X		X		X
Liberia			X		

(Table I, cont.)

Country, Organiza- tion	Training Courses/ Study Visits	National Meetings/ Seminars	Inter- country Meetings/ Seminars	Advice and Assistance: Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services
AFRICA					
Madagascar	X		X	X	
Malawi	X	X	X	X	X
Mali	X		X	X	X
Mauritania		X	X		
Mauritius	X		X	X	X
Mozambique	X	X	X	X	
Namibia	X		X	X	
Niger	X		X	X	
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda	X		X	X	
Sao Tome and Principe	X		X	X	
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Leone	X				
Swaziland	X		X		
Togo	X		X		
Uganda	X	X	X	X	X
United Republic of Tanzania	X		X	X	
Zaire	X	X	X	X	
Zambia			X	X	X
Zimbabwe	X	X	X	X	X
ARCT	X		X	X	
ARIPO	X		X	X	X
OAPI	X		X	X	
OAU	X		X	X	

(Table I, cont.)

Country, Organiza- tion	Training Courses/ Study Visits	National Meetings/ Seminars	Inter- country Meetings/ Seminars	Advice and Assistance: Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services
ARAB COUNTRIES					
Algeria	X		X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X		X	X	
Kuwait					X
Lebanon			X		
Libya	X		X	X	X
Mauritania	X	X	X		
Morocco	X		X	X	X
Saudi Arabia	X		X	X	
Sudan	X		X	X	
Syria	X		X		X
Tunisia	X		X		X
Yemen	X		X	X	

(Table I, cont.)

Country, Organiza- tion	Training Courses/ Study Visits	National Meetings/ Seminars	Inter- country Meetings/ Seminars	Advice and Assistance: Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC					
Afghanistan	X				
Bangladesh	X		X	X	
Cambodia				X	
China	X	X	X	X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	X		X	X	X
Fiji	X		X		
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	X	X	X	
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X
Mongolia	X	X	X	X	
Nepal	X		X		
Pakistan	X		X	X	
Papua New Guinea			X		
Philippines Republic of Korea	X		X	X	X
Samoa			X		
Singapore	X	X	X	X	X
Solomon Islands			X		
Sri Lanka	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand	X	X	X		X
Viet Nam	X	X	X	X	X
Hong Kong	X		X	X	
ESCWA			X		



(Table I, cont.)

Country, Organiza- tion	Training Courses/ Study Visits	National Meetings/ Seminars	Inter- country Meetings/ Seminars	Advice and Assistance: Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X
Aruba	X		X		
Bahamas	X		X		
Barbados	X		X		
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	
Brazil	X	X	X	X	
Chile	X	X	X	X	X
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X		X	X	X
Cuba	X	X	X	X	X
Dominica			X		
Dominican Republic			X		
Ecuador	X		X	X	X
El Salvador	X		X	X	X
Guatemala	X		X	X	X
Haiti	X	X	X	X	X
Honduras	X		X	X	
Jamaica	X	X	X		
Mexico	X	X	X	X	
Nicaragua	X		X	X	X
Panama	X		X	X	X
Paraguay	X		X	X	
Peru	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Lucia	X		X		
Trinidad and Tobago	X			X	
Uruguay	X		X	X	
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X
ALADI	X				
ECLAC	X		X		
SELA			X		

(Table I, cont.)

Country, Organiza- tion	Training Courses/ Study Visits	National Meetings/ Seminars	Inter- country Meetings/ Seminars	Advice and Assistance: Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services
<b>OTHERS</b>					
Albania				X	
Bulgaria	X		X	X	
Cyprus	X		X	X	
Czecho- slovakia	X	X	X	X	
Estonia		X			
Hungary	X	X	X	X	
Latvia		X			
Lithuania		X			
Malta			X		
Poland	X	X	X	X	
Portugal	X				
Romania	X	X	X	X	
Soviet Union		X	X		
Turkey	X		X	X	
Yugoslavia	X		X		X
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>49</b>

TABLE II

Country, Organiza- tion	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Training/ Meeting Facilities	Trainees' Training Expenses	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Docu- mentation Services
Algeria		X		X	
Argentina		X		X	
Australia				X	X
Austria		X	X	X	X
Bangladesh	0			X	
Belgium				X	
Bolivia				X	
Botswana		X			
Brazil	0	X	X	X	
Bulgaria		X	X		
Burkina Faso		X			
Cameroon		X			
Canada		X		X	X
Cape Verde		X			
Chile	0	X		X	
China		X		X	
Colombia	0	X		X	
Costa Rica				X	
Cuba		X			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea					
Denmark		X	X	X	
Egypt	0	X		X	
El Salvador	0				
Finland	X			X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon		X			
Gambia		X			
Germany	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana		X		X	
Guatemala		X		X	
Haiti		X			
Hungary		X	X	X	
India	0	X		X	
Indonesia	0	X		X	
Iran		X			
Israel		X	X		
Italy				X	

\* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP projects by the recipient country.

(Table II, cont.)

Country, Organiza- tion	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Training/ Meeting Facilities	Trainees' Training Expenses	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Docu- mentation Services
Jamaica		X		X	
Japan	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg				X	
Malawi		X		X	
Malaysia		X		X	
Mauritania		X			
Mexico	X0	X	X	X	
Mongolia		X			
Morocco	0				
Mozambique		X			
Netherlands		X	X	X	
New Zealand		X			
Nigeria	0	X		X	
Norway				X	
Pakistan	0			X	
Peru		X		X	
Philippines		X		X	
Portugal		X		X	
Republic of Korea		X	X	X	
Romania		X		X	
Senegal		X		X	
Singapore		X	X	X	
Soviet Union	X	X	X	X	X
Spain		X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka		X	X		
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland		X	X	X	X
Thailand		X	X	X	
Togo				X	
Tunisia				X	
Turkey				X	
Uganda		X			
United Kingdom		X		X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	0	X		X	
Venezuela		X		X	
Yemen	0				

\* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP projects by the recipient country.

(Table II, cont.)

Country, Organiza- tion	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Training/ Meeting Facilities	Trainees' Training Expenses	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Docu- mentation Services
Yugoslavia	0				
Zaire	0	X			
Zambia				X	
Zimbabwe				X	
Hong Kong				X	
AIPPI				X	
ALADI		X		X	
ARIPO		X		X	
ATRIP				X	
BBM		X			
CEC		X			
CISAC				X	
ECLAC				X	
EPO		X	X	X	X
FIAPF				X	
IFIA				X	
IIDA				X	
ILO		X			
INPADOC		X			
JUNAC		X			
OAPI		X		X	
OAU		X			
SELA		X		X	
SUISA		X	X	X	
UNCED		X			
UNDP	X	X	X	X	
UNESCO		X			
Total	25	73	23	70	14

\* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP projects by the recipient country.

[Annex B follows]



## ANNEX B

## MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY WIPO IN 1991

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises	January	Phuket (Thailand)	Governments of Thailand and Japan
National Patent Agency Workshop	January	Singapore	Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research
National Exhibition of Inventions and Innovations	January	Ouagadougou	Government of Burkina Faso
Regional Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	February	Puebla	Government of Mexico/SUISA
National Industrial Property Seminar	February	Nouakchott	Government of Mauritania
Sixth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer)	February	Mexico City	Government of Mexico/FEMESAC
Assembly of the Union for the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty (FRT) Union) (First Session)	February	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) (Nineteenth Session)	February/ March	Geneva	-
Regional Training Workshop on Industrial Property Office Automation	March	Tokyo	Government of Japan
OAPI Users' Meeting	March	Paris	Government of France
Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence	March	Stanford (California, United States of America)	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Patent Cooperation Treaty Committee for Administration and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) (Fourth Session; Second Part)	March	Geneva	-
Regional Course on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries	April	Kingston	Government of Jamaica
Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries	April	Montevideo	ALADI
National Industrial Property Seminar	April	Kinshasa	Government of Zaire
Regional Seminar on the Usefulness of Patent Information and Modern Methods of Storage and Retrieval	April	Mexico City	Government of Mexico
National Seminar on Trademarks	April	Lima	Government of Peru
Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Food Processing Industry	April	Beijing	Chinese Patent Office
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Nineteenth Session)	April	Geneva	-
Symposium on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	April	Geneva	-
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Working Group on General Information (Seventeenth Session)	April	Geneva	-
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Ad Hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (Fifth Session)	April	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (First Session)	April	Geneva	-



<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Assembly of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) (Seventeenth Session)	April	Geneva	-
WIPO Budget Committee (Tenth Session)	April	Geneva	-
Regional General Introductory Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	April/ May	Washington	Government of the United States of America
Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa	May	Praia	Government of Cape Verde
National Workshop on the New Industrial Property Act of the Gambia	May	Banjul	Government of the Gambia
Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System	May	Daeduk	Korean Industrial Property Office
Regional Course for Patent Examiners	May	Munich	German Patent Office
Seminars on Patent Documentation as a Source of Information	May	Porto Alegre, Sao Paulo, Fortaleza, Belo Horizonte	Government of Brazil
National Copyright Workshop	May	Lagos	Nigerian Copyright Council
WIPO/SELA Meeting of Experts on Intellectual Property of Latin American and Caribbean Countries	May	Caracas	SELA
Seminar on International Cooperation and the Use of Computers in the Field of Trademarks	May	Washington	United States Patent and Trademark Office
National Symposium on Intellectual Property	May	Bucharest	Government of Romania
Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (Third Session)	May	Madrid	Government of Spain

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Working Group on Contributions (First Session)	May	Geneva	-
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Working Group on Search Information (Seventh Session)	May/ June	Geneva	-
First Panamerican Parliamentary Meeting on Intellectual Property Rights in Software Works	June	Buenos Aires	Government of Argentina
Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (First Part)	June	The Hague	Government of the Netherlands
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (Seventh Session)	June	Geneva	-
Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention) (Thirteenth Session)	June	Paris	ILO/Unesco
Interregional Training Course on Patent Information	June/ July	Moscow	State Patent Office of the USSR
Interregional Training Course on Patent Examination and Documentation	June/ July	Washington	United States Patent and Trademark Office
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Executive Coordination Committee (Eighth Session)	June/ July	Geneva	-
Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific	July	Colombo	Government of Sri Lanka
International Symposium on Young Inventors and Innovators in Economic and Technological Development	July	Plovdiv	Government of Bulgaria

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property	July	Geneva	-
Symposium on the Promotion of Technological Innovation in Developing Countries	July	Geneva	-
Assembly of the International Patent Cooperation Union (PCT Union) (Eighteenth Session)	July	Geneva	-
Seminars on Patent Documentation as a Source of Technological Information	July	Caracas	Government of Venezuela
		Santa Fe de Bogota,	Government of Colombia
		Lima	Government of Peru
		Havana	Government of Cuba
Users' Meeting on the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries	July	Geneva	-
National Seminar on the Role of Patents in the Implementation of Research Results	July	Saly Portudal	Government of Senegal
Symposium on Industrial Property and Counterfeiting	July	Dakar	Government of Senegal
PCT Union - Assembly - 18th (11th Extraordinary) Session	July	Geneva	-
Introductory Training Course on Industrial Property for Arab Countries	July	Cairo	Government of Egypt
National Rowing Advanced Course on Patent and Copyright Infringement and Litigation	July	Medan/Jakarta/ Ujung Pandang	Government of Indonesia
African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property	August	Accra	Government of Ghana
National Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property	August	Tehran	Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Premises Committee (Third Session)	August	Geneva	-
Third National Congress on Copyright	August	Arequipa	Government of Peru
Regional Training Course on the Administration of Copyright	August	Mexico City	Government of Mexico
Asian Regional Seminar on Patents, a Unique Source of Technolgical Information: Modern Methods of Access to this Information	September	Kuala Lumpur	Government of Malaysia
Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States	September	Geneva	-
Meeting of Governmental Experts on Industrial Property Management for the Andean Pact countries	September	Lima	Government of Peru
National Patent Seminar	September	Ulan Bator	Government of Mongolia
Asian Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property and Licensing	September	Daeduk	Government of the Republic of Korea
Orientation Seminar on General Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Geneva	-
Training Course on Patent Documenta- tion and Information	September	Vienna	Government of Austria
Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September/ October	Strasbourg	Government of France
Specialized Training Course on Patent Examination for Government Officials of Developing Countries	September/ October	The Hague	Government of the Netherlands
Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September/ October	Madrid	Government of Spain
Training Course on Industrial Property	September/ October	Munich	Government of Germany

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Training Course on Patent Documentation Searching and Examination Techniques	September/ October	Stockholm	Government of Sweden
Seminar on Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documentation	September/ October	The Hague	European Patent Office
Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO	September/ October	Geneva	-
WIPO General Assembly 13th (10th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
WIPO Conference 11th (10th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
WIPO Coordination Committee 28th (22th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Paris Union - Assembly 18th (10th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Paris Union - Conference of Representatives 19th (10th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Paris Union - Executive Committee 27th (27th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Berne Union - Assembly 12th (10th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Berne Union - Conference of Representatives 12th (10th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Berne Union - Executive Committee 33rd (22nd Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Madrid Union - Assembly 23rd (9th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Hague Union - Assembly 12th (8th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Hague Union - Conference of Representatives 12th (8th Ordinary) Session	see above see above		-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Nice Union - Assembly 12th (10th Ordinary) Session	September/ October	Geneva	-
Nice Union - Conference of Representatives 11th (10th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Lisbon Union - Assembly 9th (Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Lisbon Union - Council 16th (Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Locarno Union - Assembly 12th (9th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
IPC Union - Assembly 11th (8th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
PCT Union - Assembly 19th (8th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
TRT Union - Assembly 7th (6th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Budapest Union - Assembly 9th (6th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
Vienna Union - Assembly 5th (4th Ordinary) Session	see above		-
FRT Union - Assembly 2nd (1st Ordinary) Session	see above		-
FRT Union - Consultative Committee (Second Session)	September	Geneva	-
WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) (Third Session)	September	Geneva	-
Meeting with Members of the Patent Study Group of the Japan Patent Association	September	Geneva	-
Training Course on Patent Documenta- tion and Searching	September/ October	Budapest	-
Regional Meeting of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation on Industrial Property	October	Brasilia	Government of Brazil

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Group of Consultants on Draft Guide on Intellectual Property Aspects of Franchising	October	Geneva	-
South Pacific Industrial Property Licensing Seminar	October	Wellington	Government of New Zealand
Informal Working Group on Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties	October	Zurich	-
Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications	October	Wiesbaden	Government of Germany
Meeting of Experts on Acquisition by Developing Countries of Environmentally Relevant Technology Protected by Intellectual Property	October	Geneva	UNCED
National Workshop on Intellectual Property Teaching	October	Delhi	Government of India
National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright	October	Kokrobite	Government of Ghana
National Training Course on Copyright Trials	October	Kuala Lumpur	-
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (Sixth Session)	October	Geneva	-
African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property	October	Yaoundé	OAPI
National Seminar on Industrial Property	October	Maputo	Government of Mozambique
First Iberoamerican Meeting of Heads of Copyright Offices and Responsibles of Authors Societies	October	Madrid	Government of Spain
Training Course on Patents, Unique Source of Technological Information	October/ November	Madrid/ The Hague/ Munich	Government of Spain, EPO

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Training Course on Patent Examination	October/ November	Washington	Government of the United States of America
Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	November	Geneva	-
Asian Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property and Licensing for Industry	November	Singapore	Government of Singapore
Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (Fourth Session)	November	Geneva	-
Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	November	Budapest	Government of Hungary
Joint Consultative Committee of the WIPO/ARCT/ARIPO/OAPI Cooperation Agreement	November	Geneva	-
National Rowing Workshop on Small Inventions	November	Padang/ Denpasar	Government of Indonesia
National Seminar on Geographical Indications	November	Santiago	Government of Chile
Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking African Countries	November	Paris/Geneva	Government of France
National Seminar on Geographical Indications	November	Lima	Government of Peru
Symposium on Patent Protection in a Market Economy: Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland	November	Budapest	Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, and EPO
Regional Seminar on Licensing and Patent Information Storage and Search	November	Gaborone	Government of Botswana



<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Coordination Committee 29th (7th Extraordinary) Session	November	Geneva	-
National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions of Broadcasting and Sound Recordings	November	Beijing	Government of China
Permanent Committee on Indus- trial Property Information (PCIPI): Working Group on Search Information (Eighth Session)	November/ December	Geneva	-
Eleventh Seminar on Industrial Property and Patent Information for Developing Countries	December	Rio de Janeiro	Government of Brazil
Regional Seminar on Copyright	December	Kampala	Organization of African Unity (OAU)
National Seminar on Industrial Property	December	Libreville	Government of Gabon
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Executive Coordination Committee (Ninth Session)	December	Geneva	-
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI): Ad hoc Working Group on Management of Industrial Property Information (Eighth Session)	December	Geneva	-
Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Innovation in Universities and Scientific Research Centers	December	Buenos Aires	Government of Argentina
Meeting with International Non- Governmental Organizations	December	Geneva	-

[Annex C follows]



## ANNEX C

## WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED IN 1991

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Industrial Property Statistics 1989--Parts I & II	January	IP/STAT/1989	English/ French
	February	IP/STAT/1989	
Guide to the International Registration of Marks	January	430(G)	German Russian
	March	430(R)	
Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits	February	344(E)	English
Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific, No. 30	February	435(E)	English
Newsletter No. 30	February	434(E)	English French Spanish Arabic Russian Portuguese
		434(F)	
		434(S)	
		434(A)	
		434(R)	
		434(P)	
Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices in Asia and the Pacific	February	693(E)	English
WIPO General Information brochure	February	400(E)	English French Spanish Chinese Arabic Russian
	February	400(F)	
	April	400(S)	
	May	400(C)	
	May	400(A)	
	May	400(R)	
Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices in Africa	March	693(E)	English
Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	688(S)	Spanish
Administrative Instructions under the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works	March	206(E)	English French
	March	206(F)	

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
List of Member States	March April	423(E) 423(F)	English French
PCT Applicant's Guide-- new 3-binder version	April April	432(E) 432(F)	English French
WIPO Handbook on Patent Information and Documentation-- new monolingual version	May June	208(E) 208(F)	English French
Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works ("Film Register Treaty") and Regulations	May May	299(E) 299(F)	English French
International Classification of Industrial Designs	May	501(SF)	Spanish/ French
Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	May June	345(E) 345(F)	English French
Regional Workshop on Patent Information and Documentation Services, Bangkok, 1990	May	684(E)	English
Regional Round Table on the Promotion of Effective Use of the Industrial Property System in Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo, 1990	May	685(E)	English
Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific, No. 31	May	435(E)	English
The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	June	262(P)	Portuguese
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System in Sri Lanka	June	685/LK(E)	English
Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty--1991 update with new larger binder	June	661(E) 661(F)	English French

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Guide on Associations of Inventors	June	632(E)	English
Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	July	433(E)	English
	July	433(F)	French
	September	433(G)	German
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Agrochemical Industry, Sydney, 1990	July	691(E)	English
Symposium on Industrial Designs, Amboise, 1990	July	694(F)	French
	August	694(E)	English
WIPO General Information brochure	August	400(P)	Portuguese
	August	400(G)	German
	August	400(J)	Japanese
Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices in Africa	August	692(F)	French
	August	692(E)	English
Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean	August	683(E)	English
Madrid Union Centenary 1891-1991	August	880(E)	English
	August	880(F)	French
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence, Stanford, 1991	September	698(E)	English
Directory of Associations of Inventors, 1991 edition	September	622(EF)	English/ French

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works ("Film Register Treaty") and Regulations	October	299(R)	Russian
	November	299(G)	German
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, 6th Edition 1992	October	500.1(E)Part I	English
	October	500.2(E)Part II	English
	October	500.1(F)Part I	French
	October	500.2(F)Part II	French
	November	500(EF)	English/ French
	November	500.1(CEF)Part I	Chinese/ English/ French
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, 6th edition 1992 - General Information	November	500.3(E)	English
	November	500.3(F)	French
Guide on Associations of Inventors, 1991 edition	November	632(S)	Spanish
Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific, No. 32	November	435(E)	English
WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property - Organizational Rules	December	PI/95/Rev.3	English/ French/ Spanish/ Russian/ Arabic
WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights - Organizational Rules	December	DA/35/Rev.2	English/ French/ Spanish/ Russian/ Arabic
World Directory of Sources of Patent Information - 1991 edition	December	209(E)	English
Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices - 1991 edition	December	601(EF)	English/ French

NEW UPOV PUBLICATIONS

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Seminar on the Nature of and the Rationale for the Protection of Plant Varieties under the UPOV Convention	September	697(E)	English
International Convention for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (as on March 19, 1991)	September September	221(E) 221(G)	English German

[Annex D follows]





## ANNEX D

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS  
USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

AADI	Argentine Association of Performers, Buenos Aires
ABA	American Bar Association, Chicago
ABPI	Brazilian Association of Industrial Property, Rio de Janeiro
ACAM	Association of Music Composers and Authors of Costa Rica, San José
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations), New York
AFMA	American Film Marketing Association, Los Angeles (United States of America)
AGECOOP	Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, Paris
AGICOA	Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works, Geneva
AID	Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.
AIDAA	International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors, Brussels
AIIC	International Association of Conference Interpreters, Geneva
AIM	European Association of Industries of Branded Products, Brussels
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association, Houston (United States of America)
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, Zurich (Switzerland)
ALADI	Latin American Integration Association, Montevideo
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association, Paris
ALIFAR	Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries, Buenos Aires
AMPPI	Asociación Mexicana para la Protección de la Propiedad Industrial, Mexico City
APA	Association of Patent Attorneys, The Hague
APAA	Asian Patent Attorneys Association, Tokyo
APP	Agence pour la protection des programmes, Paris
APRAM	Association française des praticiens du droit des marques et des modèles, Paris
ARCT	African Regional Center for Technology, Dakar
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Harare
ARTISJUS	Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights, Budapest
ATOPIIC	Association for the Promotion of Inventions, Innovations and Creations, Tokyo
ATRIP	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property, Madrid, Stockholm
BBDM	Benelux Designs Office, The Hague
BBM	Benelux Trademark Office, The Hague
BDI	Federation of German Industry, Cologne (Germany)
BIEM	International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction, Paris
BSA	Federal Office of Plant Varieties, Bonn (Germany)
CASRIP	Center for Advanced Study and Research on Intellectual Property, Washington, D.C.

CAST China Association of Science and Technology, Beijing  
CBEMA Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association,  
Washington, D.C.  
CCAQ Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (United  
Nations), New York  
CCIA Computer and Communication Industry Association,  
Washington, D.C.  
CE Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France)  
CEC Commission of the European Communities, Brussels  
CEFIC European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations,  
Brussels  
CEIPI Centre for International Industrial Property Studies,  
Strasbourg (France)  
CELIBRIDE International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains  
and Laces, St. Gall (Switzerland)  
CIBERPAT International Center for Patent Documentation in Spanish, Madrid  
CICCST China International Conference Center for Science and  
Technology, Beijing  
CIPA Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, London  
CIPS Committee for Industrial Property Studies, Utrecht (Netherlands)  
CISAC International Confederation of Societies of Authors and  
Composers, Paris  
CNCBI National Institute of Patent Agents of France, Paris  
CNIPA Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents, Winchester  
(United Kingdom)  
CSMM Chambre des spécialistes en marques et modèles, Paris  
DVGR German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright,  
Cologne (Germany)  
EAPA European Alliance of Press Agencies, Rome  
EBU European Broadcasting Union, Geneva  
ECIS European Committee for Interoperable Systems, Brussels  
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (United  
Nations), Santiago  
ECOSOC Economic and Social Council (United Nations), New York  
ECSA European Computing Services Association, Brussels  
ECTA European Communities Trade Mark Association, Antwerp (Belgium)  
EFPIA European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations,  
Brussels  
EPI Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European  
Patent Office, Munich  
EPO European Patent Office, European Patent Organisation, Munich  
ESCWA United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,  
Amman  
ETIC European Tape Industry Council, Brussels  
EUROBIT European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and  
Data Processing Equipment, Frankfurt (Germany)  
EWC European Writers' Congress, London  
FASRC Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils, Baghdad  
FCPA Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys, Munich  
FEMESAC Mexican Federation of Authors' Societies, Mexico City  
FEMUPI European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial  
Property, Mannheim (Germany)  
FIA International Federation of Actors, London  
FIAD International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors,  
Paris

FIAPF	International Federation of Film Producers Associations, Paris
FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys, Paris
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation, The Hague
FIM	International Federation of Musicians, Zurich (Switzerland)
FLAPF	Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms, Buenos Aires
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva
GEMA	German Musical Performing and Mechanical Reproduction Rights Society, Munich
GIFAP	International Group of National Associations of Manufacturers of Agrochemical Products, Brussels
IAA	International Advertising Association, New York
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce, Paris
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission, New York
IDC	International Dance Council, Paris
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations, Geneva
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, The Hague
IFPI	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, London
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations, Salem (United States of America)
IIA	International Inventors Awards, Stockholm
IIDA	Inter-American Copyright Institute, Sao Paulo (Brazil)
IIPA	International Intellectual Property Alliance, Washington, D.C.
IIPTI	International Intellectual Property Training Institute, Daeduk (Republic of Korea)
ILO	International Labour Organisation, Geneva
INAO	National Institute of Appellations of Origin, Paris
INDICAM	Istituto Nazionale per la Difesa, Identificazione e Certificazione dei Marchi Autentici, Milan (Italy)
INGRES	Zurich Institute for Industrial Property, Zurich (Switzerland)
INTERGU	International Copyright Society, Munich
IOJ	International Organization of Journalists, Prague
IOOC	International Olive Oil Council, Madrid
IPA	International Publishers Association, Geneva
IPCC	Industrial Property Cooperation Center, Tokyo
IPO	Intellectual Property Owners, Inc., Washington, D.C.
ISETU/FIET	International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions/International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, Professional and Technical Employees, Geneva
ISO	International Standard Organization, Geneva
ITMA	Institute of Trade Mark Agents, London
ITINTEC	National Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards, Lima
IVF	International Video Federation, Paris
IWO	International Wine and Vine Office, Paris
JIII	Japanese Institute of Invention and Innovation, Tokyo
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit (United Nations), Geneva
JPA	Japan Patent Association, Tokyo
JPAA	Patent Attorneys Association of Japan, Tokyo
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement, Lima
LAS	League of Arab States, Tunis
LES	Licensing Executives Society (International), Dublin

MERCOSUR	South American Common Market, Montevideo
MIPCOM	International Film and Program Market for Television, Video, Cable and Satellite, Cannes (France)
MPAA	Motion Picture Association of America, Washington, D.C.
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law, Munich
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters, Washington, D.C.
NYPTC	The New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association, Inc., New York
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization, Yaoundé
OAU	Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris
OLPI	International Association of Producers and Users of Online Patent Information, London
PDG	Patent Documentation Group, Delft (Netherlands)
PIPA	Pacific Industrial Property Association, New York
PRS	Performing Right Society, London
PTIC	Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada, Ottawa
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce, Beijing
SELA	Latin American Economic System, Caracas
SGAE	General Authors Society of Spain, Madrid
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority, Stockholm
SISIR	Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research, Singapore
STM	International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers, Amsterdam
SUISA	Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works, Zurich (Switzerland)
TMPDF	Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation, London
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property, Brussels
UIA	International Union of Architects, Paris
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Geneva
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme, New York
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe, Brussels
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Vienna
UNIFAB	Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property, Paris
UNJSPB	United Nations Joint Staff Pensions Board, New York
USTA	United States Trademark Association, New York
WMO	World Meteorological Organization, Geneva

[Annex E follows]

## ANNEX E

## INDEX OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORY

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Philippines	53, 56(f), 56(g), 56(h), 56(k), 56(l), 56(n), 56(s), 56(v), 58, 59, 62(f), 158, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 198, 308, 309, 442, 447, 583, 595, 604, 616, 618, 620, 621, 624, 626, 642, 644, 654, 670, 707, 732, 734, 802, 808, 816, 819, 822, 981, 982, 1085, 1107, 1121, 1145

Poland	44, 624, 642, 644, 670, 678, 707, 717, 732, 734, 743, 750, 755, 762, 802, 808, 816, 818, 835, 836, 857, 909, 914, 970, 972, 982, 985, 998, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1057, 1062, 1094, 1097, 1101, 1102, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1145, 1151
Portugal	54, 56(e), 58, 101, 483, 624, 626, 642, 644, 654, 662, 670, 678, 707, 717, 730, 743, 795, 802, 808, 816, 818, 827, 828, 865, 866, 914, 1001, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1028, 1097, 1104, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1145, 1151
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Republic of Korea	53, 54, 56(f), 56(g), 56(h), 56(k), 58, 59, 62(e), 62(f), 158, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 198, 310, 311, 448, 449, 450, 599, 616, 618, 620, 621, 624, 626, 644, 662, 670, 707, 723, 732, 734, 743, 802, 808, 819, 823, 970, 972, 985, 1005, 1009, 1020, 1057, 1098, 1107, 1121, 1150, 1151
Romania	44, 45, 46, 53, 56(f), 56(l), 56(p), 58, 59, 62(f), 64, 624, 626, 642, 644, 654, 662, 670, 707, 717, 750, 802, 808, 816, 834, 835, 858, 859, 860, 970, 972, 981, 982, 985, 1001, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1020, 1057, 1097, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1150, 1151
Russian Federation (as from December 25, 1991)	624, 642, 707, 802, 808, 819, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 861, 862, 1011, 1057, 1097
Rwanda	53, 56(t), 99, 352, 388, 624, 626, 670, 707, 802, 808, 816, 1126, 1145, 1151
Saint Lucia	53, 56(b), 253
Samoa	182, 186, 617
San Marino	42, 802, 805, 808, 817, 818, 825, 1001, 1011, 1095, 1097
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Saudia Arabia	53, 56(i), 56(l), 56(r), 56(v), 59, 62(f), 121, 122, 291, 411, 550, 551, 642, 654, 802, 1107, 1151
Senegal	53, 56(n), 56(t), 59, 62(f), 62(g), 64, 102, 103, 104, 281, 282, 283, 390, 541, 542, 614, 621, 624, 626, 642, 644, 654, 662, 670, 707, 802, 808, 816, 825, 972, 1005, 1009, 1023, 1057, 1103, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1145, 1151
Sierra Leone	53, 56(j), 105, 615, 624, 802
Singapore	53, 56(h), 56(k), 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 198, 312, 442, 451, 452, 453, 612, 616, 618, 620, 802, 1151
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Somalia	624, 642, 802
South Africa	802, 808, 816
Soviet Union (until December 24, 1991)	44, 54, 56(f), 182, 589, 604, 620, 622, 624, 642, 654, 662, 670, 707, 709, 717, 723, 730, 732, 734, 750, 755, 762, 802, 808, 819, 824, 825, 827, 828, 830, 861, 863, 970, 971, 972, 975, 981, 982, 985, 1001, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1033, 1057, 1097, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1129, 1136, 1145, 1151
Spain	36, 42, 54, 56(a), 56(q), 56(u), 58, 62(a), 218, 220, 223, 241, 250, 251, 337, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 489, 496, 508, 514, 516, 527, 559, 607, 614, 624, 626, 642, 644, 654, 662, 670, 678, 707, 709, 717, 723, 730, 734, 750, 755, 762, 780, 785, 787, 796, 802, 808, 816, 818, 819, 821, 822, 823, 827, 828, 830, 864, 865, 866, 947, 951, 970, 972, 981, 982, 985, 1001, 1004, 1005, 1008, 1009, 1011, 1019, 1020, 1057, 1078, 1096, 1097, 1099, 1100, 1103, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1145, 1150, 1151
Sri Lanka	53, 54, 56(h), 56(k), 59, 62(c), 62(f), 129, 182, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 313, 314, 454, 592, 614, 616, 618, 620, 624, 626, 642, 644, 670, 707, 802, 808, 816, 818, 825, 972, 1057, 1107, 1121, 1151
Sudan	53, 56(f), 56(i), 56(l), 56(p), 58, 106, 123, 124, 125, 391, 412, 614, 615, 624, 626, 642, 670, 707, 802, 808, 972, 1001, 1009, 1011, 1057, 1097, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1140, 1151
Suriname	624, 642, 707, 802, 808, 816, 827, 828, 1023, 1103
Swaziland	42, 53, 56(j), 107, 610, 615, 624, 626, 642, 670, 802, 803, 808, 1064
Sweden	54, 56(j), 56(p), 56(s), 78, 303, 604, 620, 624, 626, 642, 654, 662, 670, 676, 678, 682, 707, 709, 717, 730, 732, 734, 743, 750, 755, 757, 762, 780, 802, 808, 816, 818, 819, 822, 823, 827, 828, 829, 830, 856, 867, 868, 869, 913, 935, 942, 970, 971, 972, 975, 981, 982, 985, 1005, 1009, 1020, 1057, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1151
Switzerland	54, 56(h), 56(p), 58, 62(a), 62(b), 62(f), 62(g), 138, 179, 265, 266, 277, 278, 281, 332, 337, 342, 422, 533, 539, 540, 545, 563, 564, 565, 567, 572, 620, 621, 624, 626, 642, 644, 650, 654, 662, 670, 671, 676, 678, 680, 682, 707, 709, 717, 723, 730, 732, 734, 750, 755, 762, 773, 774, 775, 780, 802, 808, 816, 818, 819, 827, 828, 830, 832, 865, 866, 870, 871, 934, 954, 963, 964, 970, 972, 981, 982, 985, 1001, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1019, 1020, 1023, 1034, 1057, 1059, 1063, 1064, 1081, 1097, 1103, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1129, 1136, 1150, 1151

Syria	53, 56(i), 56(l), 56(p), 126, 620, 670, 808, 818, 825, 982, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1145
Thailand	53, 56(f), 56(h), 56(k), 56(l), 56(n), 56(o), 56(p), 59, 62(f), 158, 182, 198, 199, 200, 201, 315, 316, 317, 442, 608, 616, 620, 621, 662, 670, 678, 802, 816, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1145, 1151
Togo	58, 108, 624, 642, 644, 670, 707, 802, 808, 816, 825, 972, 1027, 1057, 1105
Tonga	617
Trinidad and Tobago	53, 56(b), 254, 521, 522, 642, 707, 802, 808, 816, 823, 1107, 1121, 1151
Tunisia	53, 56(i), 56(l), 56(n), 109, 127, 403, 621, 623, 624, 626, 642, 670, 678, 707, 802, 808, 816, 818, 825, 828, 829, 1027, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1121
Turkey	58, 624, 642, 644, 654, 670, 707, 734, 802, 808, 816, 818, 834, 835, 872, 982, 1107, 1121
Tuvalu	617
Uganda	53, 56(j), 62(g), 110, 362, 392, 530, 543, 615, 620, 624, 626, 642, 644, 670, 707, 802, 808, 825, 1151
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United Republic of Tanzania	53, 56(f), 56(j), 59, 62(g), 111, 285, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 530, 544, 608, 615, 624, 642, 644, 670, 707, 802, 808, 1107, 1121, 1129, 1145, 1151
United States of America	54, 56(g), 56(h), 56(k), 56(v), 58, 60, 62(b), 62(g), 64, 139, 158, 182, 198, 211, 220, 265, 277, 278, 296, 303, 337, 422, 450, 587, 608, 609, 612, 616, 617, 618, 621, 624, 626, 642, 644, 654, 662, 670, 671, 676, 678, 682, 683, 686, 687, 707, 709, 717, 720, 722, 723, 728, 729, 730, 732, 733, 734, 743, 750, 753, 755, 762, 802, 808, 816, 819, 823, 824, 827, 828, 837, 876, 925, 961, 962, 970, 971, 972, 975, 981, 982, 985, 999, 1005, 1009, 1020, 1037, 1042, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1064, 1065, 1068, 1069, 1076, 1077, 1087, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1129, 1132, 1136, 1145, 1150, 1151



Uruguay	53, 56(a), 56(c), 56(l), 56(m), 56(q), 59, 62(a), 62(b), 211, 241, 255, 461, 462, 463, 465, 468, 469, 479, 483, 508, 523, 524, 578, 620, 621, 624, 626, 642, 644, 654, 662, 670, 802, 808, 816, 822, 823, 825, 1107, 1145, 1151
Vanuatu	617
Venezuela	53, 56(a), 56(d), 56(f), 56(g), 56(l), 56(p), 56(q), 56(u), 56(w), 59, 62(a), 62(b), 208, 211, 241, 256, 257, 320, 342, 343, 463, 465, 468, 469, 470, 471, 493, 518, 520, 525, 526, 527, 528, 530, 562, 576, 624, 642, 644, 654, 670, 802, 816, 823, 865, 886, 1107, 1121, 1145, 1151
Viet Nam	53, 56(h), 56(k), 56(l), 56(n), 56(r), 64, 158, 182, 198, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 318, 455, 556, 557, 616, 620, 621, 624, 626, 644, 662, 670, 707, 732, 734, 802, 808, 1001, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1097, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1151
Yemen	53, 56(f), 56(i), 56(l), 56(r), 128, 413, 414, 624, 626, 642, 644, 707, 802, 1126, 1151
Yugoslavia	53, 56(l), 56(m), 56(p), 58, 604, 621, 623, 624, 626, 644, 654, 662, 670, 678, 707, 802, 808, 816, 824, 830, 835, 875, 981, 1001, 1005, 1009, 1011, 1097, 1107, 1121, 1126, 1129, 1132
Zaire	53, 56(l), 56(n), 56(t), 58, 112, 398, 399, 400, 401, 624, 626, 642, 644, 670, 802, 808, 816, 112, 113, 823, 1107, 1126, 1151
Zambia	42, 56(p), 545, 615, 620, 624, 642, 670, 707, 802, 808, 815, 816, 1121, 1151
Zimbabwe	53, 56(j), 56(l), 56(n), 58, 59, 62(g), 78, 114, 286, 287, 613, 615, 620, 621, 624, 642, 670, 802, 808, 816, 1107, 1151
Hong Kong	53, 56(l), 56(n), 182, 198, 207, 456, 457, 970, 975, 1151

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