

# WIPO



AB/XXIII/ 3

ORIGINAL: English

DATE: August 21, 1992

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
GENEVA

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

Twenty-Third Series of Meetings  
Geneva, September 21 to 29, 1992

ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1992

### Report of the Director General

#### Introduction

1. This document is a report on the activities of the International Bureau from January 1 to June 30 of the year 1992.
2. Annex A contains tables summarizing WIPO's development cooperation activities from January 1 to June 30, 1992, Annex B contains a list of meetings organized by WIPO, Annex C contains a list of WIPO publications issued during the same period, Annex D contains a list of abbreviations and acronyms used in the present document, Annex E contains an index of references to countries and territories mentioned in this document.

2466E/Editorial Unit/0130E

## CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	
<u>ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1992</u>		
Introduction	1 -	2
<b>HIGHLIGHTS</b>		
Overview of WIPO Activities in the First Half of 1992	3 -	13
<b>PART I: GOVERNING BODIES</b>		
Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO	14 -	16
Working Group on Professional Remuneration	14 -	16
<b>PART II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>		
Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Fields of Industrial Property and Copyright and Neighboring Rights	17 -	302
Objective	17	
Activities	18 -	302
Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Industrial Property: General	18 -	24
Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Copyright: General	25 -	31
Industrial Property: Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels	32 -	103
Global: Industrial Property	32 -	33
Regional and National: Industrial Property	34 -	103
Africa	34 -	42
Asia and the Pacific	43 -	86
Latin America and the Caribbean	87 -	103
Copyright: Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels	104 -	155
Regional and National: Copyright	104 -	155
Africa	104 -	121
Asia and the Pacific	122	
Latin America and the Caribbean	123 -	155
Industrial Property: Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement, Adherence to WIPO Administered Treaties and Institution Building	156 -	267
Africa: Intercountry: Industrial Property	156 -	165
Individual Countries of Africa:		
Industrial Property	166 -	187
Individual Arab Countries: Industrial Property	188 -	200

Asia and the Pacific: Intercountry:			
Industrial Property	201	-	205
Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific:			
Industrial Property	206	-	235
Latin America and the Caribbean: Intercountry:			
Industrial Property	236	-	243
Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Industrial Property	244	-	265
Interregional Sectoral Adviser	266	-	267
Copyright: Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement, Adherence to WIPO Administered Treaties and Institution Building	268	-	282
Individual Countries in Africa: Copyright	268	-	276
Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Copyright	277	-	278
Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Copyright	279	-	282
Development of the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, Authors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries	283	-	293
The Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent			294
Acquisition of Foreign, Legally Protected, Technology			295
Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents and its Dissemination	296	-	300
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property			301
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights			302
Setting of Norms for the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	303	-	319
Objective	303	-	306
Activities	307	-	319
Protocol to the Berne Convention	307	-	311
Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Trademarks are Concerned ("Trademark Law Treaty")	312	-	316
Model Law on the Protection of the Intellectual Property Rights of Producers of Sound Recordings	317	-	319
Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting	320	-	328
Objective			320
Activities	321	-	328
Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties	321	-	326
Impact of Certain New Technologies on the Intellectual Property Rights of Performing Artists			327
Character Merchandizing			328

Dissemination of Information Concerning Intellectual Property in the World	329	-	337
Objective		329	
Activities	330	-	337
Periodicals and Other Publications	330	-	335
Public Information	336	-	337
Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices	338	-	395
Objective		338	
Activities	339	-	395
WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)	339	-	392
Publications	393	-	395
International Patent Classification (IPC)	396	-	402
Objective		396	
Activities	397	-	402
IPC Committee of Experts	397	-	398
Publications	399	-	402
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks	403	-	406
Objective		403	
Activities	404	-	406
International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks	407	-	412
Objective		407	
Activities	408	-	412
<b>PART III: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES</b>	413	-	503
PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)	413	-	461
Objective		413	
Activities	414	-	461
Administration	414	-	423
Use of Computers	424	-	434
Information and Promotion Services	435	-	456
Development of the PCT System	457	-	460
Reimbursement of PCT Deficit-Covering Contributions		461	
Madrid System (Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement and Madrid Protocol)	462	-	489
Objective		462	
Activities	463	-	489
Administration	463	-	465
Use of Computers	466	-	474
Information and Promotion Services	475	-	488
Application of the Madrid Protocol		489	

Hague System (Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement)	490	-	499
Objective			490
Activities	491	-	499
Administration	491	-	492
Use of Computers			493
Information and Promotion Services			494
Development of the Hague System	495	-	499
 FRT System (Film Register Treaty)	500	-	503
Objective			500
Activities	501	-	503
 PART IV: PROMOTION OF WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION OF AND RESPECT FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY; COOPERATION WITH STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS; STAFF AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	504	-	660
 Adherences to Treaties Administered by WIPO - Cooperation with States and Organizations	504	-	658
Objective	504	-	505
Activities	506	-	658
Promotion of Adherences to WIPO Administered Treaties	506	-	525
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	508	-	512
Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property	513	-	517
Treaties Establishing International Classifications in the Field of Inventions, Marks and Industrial Designs	518	-	519
Treaties Establishing 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	520	-	525
Cooperation with States and International Organizations	526	-	658
States	526	-	579
United Nations	580	-	598
Intergovernmental Organizations	599	-	618
Other Organizations	619	-	658
 Staff and Support Activities	659	-	660
 DECISION INVITED			661
 ANNEX A: WIPO Development Cooperation Activities from January 1 to June 30, 1992			
 ANNEX B: Meetings Organized by WIPO from January 1 to June 30, 1992			
 ANNEX C: WIPO Publications Issued from January 1 to June 30, 1992			
 ANNEX D: Abbreviations and Acronyms Used in the Present Document			
 ANNEX E: Index of Countries and Territories			

HIGHLIGHTS

Overview of WIPO Activities in the first half of 1992

Development Cooperation

3. During the six-month period under review, WIPO continued to receive many requests for assistance from developing countries and from various intergovernmental organizations of developing countries. Although the decline started in 1990, in the extra-budgetary funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Bureau was able to respond satisfactorily to most of those requests. However, if the decline is not soon reversed, it would be necessary to allocate more resources from WIPO's regular budget in order to maintain a good level of development cooperation activities.

4. In the first six months of 1992, a total of 96 developing countries, two developing territories and four intergovernmental organizations of developing countries, benefited from development cooperation activities in both the industrial property and copyright fields. Eighteen courses, seminars or other meetings were held at the global, regional or national levels, and gave training or information to some 1,700 men and women coming from the government and private sectors. The travel and living expenses of 159 of them were borne by WIPO. Study visits were organized for 17 persons. As for advisory missions relating to legislation and institution-building, 53 were undertaken to 33 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants recruited for that purpose. In total, 79 consultants were recruited either for advisory missions or as speakers in courses and seminars, with 30% of them coming from developing countries.

5. In carrying out its development cooperation program, WIPO received financial support or support in kind from 36 countries, both developing and industrialized and six intergovernmental organizations.

6. The work will continue in the second half of 1992.

Norm-Setting

7. As far as work on the setting of norms and exploration of issues in possible need of norm-setting was concerned, progress was made. The Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention held its second session in February. This was followed up by four informal meetings with experts from several countries. Further steps are expected to be decided by the Assembly of the Berne Union in September 1992. The draft Trademark Law Treaty was examined by a Committee of Experts in June and will be further studied in November 1992. A Committee of Experts met to discuss the draft WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings. A Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties met and yielded interesting ideas that would be further examined later in the year by the same group.

Countries in transition to a market-economy system

8. WIPO's contacts with countries in transition from a centrally-planned to a market-economy system intensified significantly during the period under

review, as the government of several of the newly independent States embarked on legislative and administrative tasks in the field of intellectual property. Politicians or government officials from those countries had discussions in Geneva with the Director General, and WIPO officials visited various capitals to discuss cooperation questions. Most of the countries expect to adopt and one--Slovenia--has already adopted intellectual property laws which are compatible with WIPO's treaties and in line with modern international trends. Their administrations are also to be modernized.

#### Registration Activities

9. Compared to the first six months of 1991, registrations increased in two of the three registration systems in the corresponding period of 1992. In the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) system, "record copies" of 11,976 international applications were received by the International Bureau, representing a growth of 9.24% compared to the same period in 1991. As the average number of countries designated per international application was 24.57, the said international applications were equivalent to 294,250 national applications (238,884 in the same period in 1991).

10. In the Hague industrial designs system, the number of international deposits of designs was 1,708, an increase of 1% compared to the corresponding period of 1991. However, the total number of deposits and renewals together rose by 10.36% compared to the same period last year.

11. In the Madrid trademark system, the total number of registrations made was 7,885, representing a decline of 2.1% compared to the same period in 1991. The total number of registrations and renewals, at 10,529 was almost identical to the corresponding figure of 10,489 in 1991.

#### New Accessions to Treaties

12. The number of member States party to the treaties administered by WIPO increased between January 1 and July 28, 1992, by the adherences (or declarations of continuation) of the following countries to the following treaties: Albania, Croatia, Lithuania and Slovenia to the WIPO Convention; Croatia and Slovenia to the Paris Convention; China, Croatia and Slovenia to the Berne Convention; Argentina and Australia to the Rome Convention; Croatia and Slovenia to the Nice Agreement; Croatia and Slovenia to the Locarno Agreement; Ireland to the PCT; Croatia and Slovenia to the Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement; Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Romania to the Hague Agreement; Argentina to the Film Register Treaty.

13. With these adherences, the number of States, on July 28, 1992, party to the following treaties were as follows:

WIPO Convention	131
Paris Convention	105
Berne Convention	93
Rome Convention	38
Nice Agreement	35
Locarno Agreement	18
PCT Agreement	50
Madrid (Marks)	31
Hague Agreement	21
FRT	6

## PART I: GOVERNING BODIES

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPOWorking Group on Professional Remuneration

14. The Working Group on Professional Remuneration, which was established by the WIPO Coordination Committee at its twenty-eighth session in September-October 1991, held its first session at the headquarters of WIPO from February 10 to 12, 1992. Representatives of 17 member States (Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sudan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia) attended the session, together with experts from ICSC (namely, its Chairman and Executive Secretary) and from the secretariat of CCAQ (namely, its Secretary) and staff members appointed by the WIPO Staff Association. The discussions took place on the basis of four documents which had been prepared by the International Bureau. The Working Group identified a number of additional data that the International Bureau was requested to gather and submit to a further session of the Working Group.

15. The Working Group held its second session at the headquarters of WIPO from April 27 to 29, 1992. Representatives of 15 member States (Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, India, Japan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia) attended the session, together with experts from ICSC (namely, its Chairman and Executive Secretary) and from the secretariat of CCAQ (namely, its Secretary) and staff members appointed by the WIPO Staff Association. The discussions took place on the basis of two documents containing additional information requested from the International Bureau and from the ICSC at the first session of the Working Group. The Working Group decided to establish a drafting group open to all its member States to prepare a draft of its report to the WIPO Coordination Committee for submission to a third session of the Working Group to be convened by the Director General of WIPO to meet in June 1992.

16. The Working Group held its third session at the headquarters of WIPO on June 1 and 2, 1992. Representatives of 15 member States (Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, and Yugoslavia) attended the session, together with an expert from the Secretariat of the CCAQ (namely its Secretary) and staff members appointed by the WIPO Staff Association. The Working Group adopted its report to the WIPO Coordination Committee.

[Part II follows]



PART II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Fields of Industrial Property and Copyright and Neighboring Rights

Objective

17. 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) encouraging adherence to WIPO-administered treaties,
- (iv) facilitating the creation or improvement of governmental and other institutions for the administration and effective implementation of national or regional legislation,
- (v) encouraging local inventive and creative artistic activity and the exploitation of its results,
- (vi) developing the teaching of intellectual property law,
- (vii) developing the profession of intellectual property lawyer and agent,
- (viii) facilitating the acquisition of foreign, locally protected technology through licensing contracts,
- (ix) facilitating the access to and the use of technological information contained in patent documents,
- (x) consulting the two Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation,
- (xi) facilitating participation in certain WIPO meetings.

Activities

Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Industrial Property: General

18. During the first six months of 1992, a total of 78 developing countries, two developing territories, and two intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India,

Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Swaziland, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Aruba, Hong Kong, ARIPO and OAPI.

19. A total of nine training courses, seminars or other meetings in the field of industrial property were organized; three were at the global level, five at the regional and one at the national levels. Some 650 persons from the public and private sectors attended these events and received training or information on different aspects of industrial property. Of that number, 113 persons participated at the expense of WIPO which bore their travel and living expenses; the other participants were from the host countries.

20. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits for nine government officials, to industrialized countries.

21. As far as advisory missions on matters relating to legislation and institution-building was concerned, 48 were organized to 31 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants recruited for that purpose. In total, 57 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, 30 came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both developed and developing. Consultants from developing countries accounted for 21% of the said total number of consultants.

22. In all, 24 countries and two intergovernmental organizations contributed in different forms to one or more of the development cooperation activities which took place during the period under review. The different forms of contribution included, inter alia, the following: cash contributions in the form of funds in trust, payment for the travel and/or the living expenses of participants in training courses or study visits, hosting a course or a meeting by making available a meeting room and secretariat support, receiving trainees and study visits, providing the services of experts as members of advisory missions or as speakers, providing patent documents and some equipment. The remainder of the costs were borne by WIPO.

23. The contributing countries (24) and intergovernmental organizations (2) were: Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Japan, Mali, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, UNDP and EPO.

24. For more details, see Annex A of the present document.

#### Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Copyright: General

25. During the first six months of 1992, a total of 52 developing countries and two intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities in the field of copyright: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina

Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia, CARICOM and OECS.

26. A total of nine training courses, seminars or other meetings in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights were organized; six at the regional and three at the national levels. Some 1,000 persons from the public and private sectors attended these events and received training or information on different aspects of copyright and neighboring rights. Of that number, 46 persons participated at the expense of WIPO which bore their travel and living expenses; the other participants were from the host countries.

27. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits for eight officials, to both industrialized and developing countries.

28. As far as advisory missions on matters relating to legislation and institution-building was concerned, five were organized to five developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants recruited for that purpose. In total, 22 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, 17 came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both developed and developing. Consultants from developing countries accounted for 55% of the said total number of consultants.

29. In all, 21 countries and four intergovernmental organizations contributed in different forms to one or more of the development cooperation activities which took place during the period under review. The different forms of contribution included, inter alia, the following: cash contributions in the form of funds in trust, payment for the travel and/or the living expenses of participants in training courses or study visits, hosting a course or a meeting by making available a meeting room and secretariat support, receiving trainees and study visits, providing the services of experts as members of advisory missions or as speakers. The remainder of the costs were borne by WIPO.

30. The contributing countries (21) and intergovernmental organizations (4) were: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Guatemala, Hungary, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Peru, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, CARICOM, OECS, IFPI and IIDA.

31. For more details, see Annex A of the present document.

#### Industrial Property: Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels

##### Global: Industrial Property

32. In June, WIPO organized with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, a Training Course on Patents and Trademarks, in English, in

Washington, D.C. Six government officials attended from Argentina, Nigeria, Panama and Sudan; 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.

33. In June and July, WIPO organized a Training Seminar on the Use of Patent Documentation: Techniques for Searching and Dissemination of Information, in English and French, in cooperation with the European Patent Office (EPO), the Danish Patent Office and the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), in Copenhagen, Paris, The Hague and Vienna; 16 government officials attended from Algeria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal and Zambia; their travel and subsistence costs were funded by either the EPO or by UNDP; the Seminar was followed by a visit to WIPO.

#### Regional and National: Industrial Property

##### Africa

34. Algeria. See under "Arab Countries"

35. Angola. In June, two government officials attended a Sub-regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa in Maio, Guinea-Bissau.

36. Cape Verde. In June, two government officials attended a Sub-regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa in Maio, Guinea-Bissau.

37. Guinea-Bissau. In June, a Sub-regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa was organized by WIPO on the Island of Maio, in cooperation with the Government of Guinea-Bissau and SIDA. The seminar was attended by eight government officials from Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, and five participants from Guinea-Bissau. Two WIPO officials and five WIPO consultants from Brazil, Portugal and Sweden made presentations at this Seminar. The participants also spoke on the situation of industrial property in their respective countries, including on the status of review of the draft industrial property law sent by WIPO in March/April to each of the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, at their request.

38. Mali. In June, WIPO organized a National Seminar on Industrial Property in Bamako, in cooperation with the Government of France and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from France and OAPI, a government official of Mali and a WIPO official. Eighty participants from the public and private sectors of Mali attended this seminar.

39. Mozambique. In June, two government officials attended a Sub-regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa in Maio, Guinea-Bissau.

40. Namibia. In February, WIPO organized a study visit for the Head of the Registry of Companies, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs to the United Kingdom Patent Office, the German Patent Office and WIPO. During his visit to WIPO, he held discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on strengthening cooperation between WIPO and Namibia.

41. Sao Tome and Principe. In June, two government officials attended a Sub-regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa in Maio, Guinea-Bissau.

42. Zimbabwe. In February, WIPO organized a study visit at its headquarters for a computer consultant of the Government of Zimbabwe to discuss proposals for a possible UNDP-financed country project for the computerization of trademark operations of the Office of the Controller of Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.

#### Asia and the Pacific

43. Australia. In March, a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination was organized by WIPO in Canberra, in cooperation with the Patents, Trademarks and Designs Office of Australia and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). The objective of the workshop was to provide information and training on computerized trademark administration. The workshop was attended by 18 government officials from Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. Presentations and demonstrations of computerized systems for trademark administration were made by five WIPO consultants from Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, four Australian officials from the Patents, Trademarks and Designs Office, one patent attorney from the Institute of Patent Attorneys of Australia, and a WIPO official.

44. Banqladesh. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

45. Also in February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

46. In March, a government official attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

47. China. In February, an Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry was organized in Beijing by WIPO in cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office and the Japanese Patent Office (see paragraph 295).

48. Also in February, a government official attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

49. Also in February, WIPO organized, with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office, a study visit for two officials of the Chinese Patent Office to the Japanese Patent Office in Tokyo, where they received further training in patent examination.

50. In March, two government officials attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

51. Fiji. In March, a government official attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

52. India. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
53. Also in February, an Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation was organized in New Delhi by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of India and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (see paragraph 287).
54. In March, two government officials attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.
55. In May, two government officials from India undertook a study visit organized by WIPO in the context of the UNDP-financed country project relating to the modernization of the patent information services in Nagpur. They visited the United Kingdom Patent Office, the British Library, Derwent Publications Limited in London, the European Patent Office at The Hague and Vienna, the Austrian Patent Office and WIPO.
56. Indonesia. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
57. Also in February, a government official attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
58. Iran (Islamic Republic of). In February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
59. Malaysia. In February, two government officials and a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
60. Also in February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
61. In March, a government official attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.
62. Mongolia. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
63. Also in February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
64. In March, a government official attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

65. Nepal. In February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
66. Pakistan. In February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
67. Philippines. In February, a government official and three representatives of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
68. Also in February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
69. In March, two government officials attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.
70. Republic of Korea. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
71. Also in February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
72. In March, two government officials attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.
73. In April, the Dean of the International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPTI) in Daeduk and a member of its Faculty, visited WIPO in Geneva and held discussions with WIPO officials on future activities to be undertaken by IIPTI, and a possible strengthening of its cooperation with WIPO.
74. Singapore. In February, a government official attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
75. Also in February, a government official attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
76. In March, a government official attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.
77. Sri Lanka. In February, a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
78. Also in February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
79. In March, a government official attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

80. Thailand. In February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
81. Also in February, a government official attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
82. In March, two government officials attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.
83. Viet Nam. In February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
84. Also in February, three government officials attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
85. In March, two government officials attended a Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.
86. Hong Kong. In February, two government officials attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

#### Latin America and the Caribbean

87. Argentina. In June, a government official attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination, in Madrid.
88. Brazil. In June, two government officials attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.
89. Chile. In May, a WIPO consultant from Germany attended, as a speaker, a trademark seminar organized by a law firm in Santiago.
90. In June, two government officials attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.
91. Costa Rica. In June, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland participated as speakers in the Second National Workshop on Notarial Law relating to Intellectual Property Matters, organized by the Costa Rican Institute of Notarial Law and the Intellectual Property Registry. The workshop was attended by some 200 local participants who were representatives of various interested circles, including patent and trademark attorneys, lawyers and engineers of industrial enterprises and research centers.
92. Cuba. In June, a government official attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.
93. Ecuador. In June, a government official attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.
94. Honduras. In June, a government official attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.



95. Mexico. In February, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Portugal participated as speakers in an Information Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid System (the Madrid Agreement on the International Registration of Marks and its related Protocol), organized by the Government of Mexico. The seminar was attended by 60 local participants, including government officials, patent and trademark attorneys, lawyers and engineers of industrial and commercial enterprises and the staff of research centers.
96. In June, two government officials attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.
97. Nicaragua. In June, a government official attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.
98. Panama. In June, a government official attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.
99. Peru. In June, a government official attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.
100. Also in June, a WIPO official and a UPOV official visited Lima and participated in the First Workshop on the Protection of Plant Varieties organized by the Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards (ITINTEC). The workshop was attended by some 50 local participants coming from both the public and private sectors.
101. Spain. In June, WIPO organized a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in cooperation with the Industrial Property Office of Spain (RPI) and the European Patent Office (EPO) in Madrid. Fourteen government officials attended from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. The participants also received training at the EPO premises in The Hague and Munich. They also visited the headquarters of WIPO, where they heard presentations from various WIPO officials.
102. Venezuela. In June, six professors from the University of the Andes, in Merida, visited WIPO headquarters in the context of the preparation of a postgraduate studies program on intellectual property. They had discussions with several WIPO officials. WIPO also organized for the Venezuelan professors a visit to the Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law, in Munich, the Centre for International Industrial Property Studies of the University of Strasbourg, and to the Faculty of Law of the University of Santiago de Compostela.
103. Also in June, a government official attended a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

Copyright: Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels

Regional and National: Copyright

Africa

104. Benin. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
105. Burkina Faso. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
106. Cape Verde. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
107. Côte d'Ivoire. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
108. Gambia. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
109. Ghana. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
110. Guinea. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
111. Guinea-Bissau. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
112. Malawi. In June, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland gave a training in Port Louis on practical aspects of copyright for an official of the copyright Administration of Malawi. The training was organized by WIPO with the assistance of the Mauritian Authors' Society.
113. Mali. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
114. Niger. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.
115. Nigeria. In March, four government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

116. Senegal. In March, WIPO organized jointly with the Government of Senegal and with the assistance of the Government of France, a Preparatory Meeting of the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar for officials in charge of copyright matters in West African Countries. The meeting was attended by 29 government officials from the following 14 States: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, as well as 50 participants from Senegal (including government officials, university teachers, authors and writers).

117. Also in March, following the above-mentioned preparatory meeting, WIPO organized jointly with the Government of Senegal, and with the assistance of the Government of France, a Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works. The inaugural session of the Conference of Ministers was presided over by the President of the Republic of Senegal. Addresses were also given by the Minister of Culture of Senegal, and by the Director General of WIPO. Seven countries were represented at the Conference by their ministers in charge of copyright: Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo. The government officials and the said 50 participants from Senegal also attended the Regional Conference. Observers from the following three intergovernmental organizations: Unesco, ACCT, ISESCO and the following non-governmental organizations: ACOP, FSC, CISAC, IFPI and SACEM, participated in both meetings. The Conference of Ministers adopted, by acclamation, an appeal against piracy which had been drawn up by the preparatory meeting.

118. In June, the 28th Assembly of Heads of States and Governments of the OAU, held in Dakar, adopted a resolution against piracy which was based on that appeal.

119. Sierra Leone. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

120. Togo. In March, four government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

121. Zambia. In June, a government official visited WIPO and held discussions with a WIPO official concerning a national copyright seminar to be held in July 1992 in Lusaka.

#### Asia and the Pacific

122. China. In March, a National Seminar on the Exercise and the Administration of Copyright in Various Categories of Works was jointly organized in Guangzhou (China) by WIPO and the National Copyright Administration of China. The seminar was held in Chinese and English. Over 200 participants coming from different provinces of China attended the seminar. They included copyright officials, authors, artists, musicians, sculptors, publishers, and film producers. Papers were delivered by two WIPO officials, seven WIPO consultants from Belgium, France, Hungary, Switzerland, the United States of America and IFPI and five Chinese copyright experts.

Latin America and the Caribbean

123. Antigua and Barbuda. In May, a government official attended a Subregional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).
124. Argentina. In March, a government official from Bolivia and two government officials from Cuba attended a Regional Training Course on Copyright at the Argentine Society of Authors and Music Composers (SADAIC) in Buenos Aires.
125. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar.
126. Bahamas. In May, two government officials attended a Subregional Seminar on Copyright held in Kingston.
127. Barbados. In May, two government officials attended a Subregional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).
128. Belize. In May, two government officials attended a Subregional Seminar on Copyright held in Kingston.
129. Bolivia. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar.
130. Brazil. In March-April, two government officials attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar.
131. Chile. In March-April, WIPO organized a Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America at Viña del Mar, Chile, in cooperation with the Government of Chile and the Swiss Society for Authors Rights in Musical Works (SUISA). Twenty-two participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay attended the Training Course. In addition, there were 20 participants from Chile. Twenty-nine papers were presented by two WIPO officials and 14 WIPO consultants coming from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay.
132. The participants of the Regional Training Course attended, in April in Santiago de Chile, the VIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer).
133. In April, the said Congress was organized in Santiago by WIPO in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile and the University of Chile. More than 600 participants from 18 Latin American countries took part in the Congress, among them a number of magistrates from Chile. The Director General and four WIPO officials attended the Congress. Thirty-one papers were given by experts, mostly from Latin America and also from France, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and by two WIPO officials.

134. Colombia. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.
135. Costa Rica. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.
136. Cuba. In March-April, two government officials attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the two government officials also attended the said International Congress.
137. Dominica. In May, two government officials attended the Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).
138. Dominican Republic. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.
139. Ecuador. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.
140. El Salvador. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.
141. Grenada. In May, a government official attended the Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).
142. Guatemala. In June, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland participated in a National Seminar on practical aspects of Collective Administration of Copyright which was organized by WIPO in Guatemala with the Government of Costa Rica for the Staff of the Guatemalan Authors Society (AGAYC).
143. Guyana. In May, two government officials attended the Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).
144. Haiti. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.
145. Honduras. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.

146. Jamaica. In May, a Subregional Seminar on Copyright organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was held in Kingston (Jamaica). The Seminar was attended by 30 government and private sector participants from Jamaica, two government officials from Bahamas and two government officials from Belize. A WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom presented papers at the Seminar.
147. Mexico. In March-April, two government officials attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the two government officials also attended the said International Congress.
148. Panama. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.
149. Paraguay. In March-April, two government officials attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the two government officials also attended the said International Congress.
150. Peru. In January, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Switzerland gave a special course on the collective administration of copyright for Peruvian officials of the Copyright Office and the staff of two Peruvian authors' societies. Thirty participants attended the course.
151. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.
152. Saint Kitts and Nevis. In May, a government official attended the Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).
153. Saint Lucia. In May, a Subregional Seminar on Copyright, organized by WIPO in cooperation with CARICOM (Caribbean Community) and with the assistance of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), was held in Castries. The Seminar was attended by 13 government officials from the following seven countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and from CARICOM and OECS. A WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom presented papers at the Seminar.
154. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In May, two government officials attended the Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).
155. Uruguay. In March-April, a government official attended the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.

Industrial Property: Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement, Adherence to WIPO Administered Treaties and Institution Building

Africa - Intercountry: Industrial Property

156. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In January, a WIPO official visited UNDP headquarters in New York and held discussions with UNDP officials on future cooperation possibilities under the UNDP Fifth Cycle (1992-96).
157. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In May, an official from ECA visited WIPO and discussed possible cooperation between WIPO and ECA.
158. African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In April, a WIPO official attended the 3rd Session of the Council of Ministers, held at Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe).
159. Organization of African Unity (OAU). In April, two WIPO officials attended a meeting on the strengthening of the cooperation between the United Nations system and the OAU Secretariat which took place in Addis Ababa.
160. Also in April, two WIPO officials had meetings in Addis Ababa with the Secretary-General of OAU and with other officials of this organization to discuss cooperation between the two organizations, including in respect of the proposed African protocols on science and technology and on industry that were being prepared by the OAU Secretariat in the context of the treaty establishing an African Economic Community.
161. In June, a senior official of OAU met with the Director General and WIPO officials, to discuss the strengthening of cooperation between OAU and WIPO.
162. Also in June, a WIPO official attended the 56th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, followed by the 28th Assembly of Head of States and Governments of the OAU, in Dakar, Senegal. Some of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly were of direct interest to WIPO, such as those against piracy (see paragraph 117), cooperation between the OAU and the United Nations System; and the treaty establishing an African Economic Community.
163. Also in June, two OAU consultants visited WIPO to discuss WIPO's comments and suggestions on OAU's preparatory work on the proposed African protocols on science and technology and on industry under the treaty establishing the African Economic Community.
164. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In June, a WIPO official attended the 29th session of the OAPI Board which was followed by a special session of the Council of Ministers. Cooperation between WIPO and OAPI was discussed.
165. African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM). In January, a WIPO official visited the headquarters of the Centre, in Ibadan, Nigeria, and held discussions with its Executive Director on possible cooperation between WIPO and ARCEDEM.

Individual Countries of Africa: Industrial Property

166. Angola. In June, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva, on industrial property legislative issues in Angola.
167. Benin. In June, a WIPO official visited Cotonou and held discussions with the Minister of Industry and Smaller Business, government and UNDP officials, regarding cooperation matters and in particular the preparation of a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the National Industrial Property Center.
168. Botswana. In March, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to Maseru (Lesotho) to examine the computer programs prepared and to be installed in the industrial property offices of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, in order to automatize their administrative procedures for the processing of industrial property rights.
169. Cape Verde. In April, WIPO sent to the Government of Cape Verde, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with commentary, in Portuguese.
170. Egypt. See under "Arab Countries"
171. Equatorial Guinea. In March, WIPO sent to the Government of Equatorial Guinea, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with commentary, in Spanish.
172. Ethiopia. In April, a WIPO official visited Addis Ababa and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Ethiopia and WIPO. Among the matters discussed were possible assistance from WIPO for drafting new industrial property legislation and the possible accession of Ethiopia to the WIPO Convention.
173. Guinea-Bissau. In March, a WIPO official visited Bissau and held discussions with government officials on the preparation of an industrial property seminar to be organized by WIPO in Bissau for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, and on industrial property legal questions in Guinea-Bissau.
174. In April, WIPO sent to the Government of Guinea-Bissau, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with commentary, in Portuguese.
175. Kenya. In April, the Director General received the visit of the Attorney General of Kenya at WIPO's headquarters and discussed with him questions relating to the country's industrial property laws.
176. Lesotho. In March, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to Maseru to examine the computer programs prepared and to be installed in the industrial property offices of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, in order to automatize their administrative procedures for the processing of industrial property rights.
177. Libya. See under "Arab Countries"
178. Mali. In June, a WIPO official held discussions in Bamako with government officials regarding the modernization of the government department in charge of industrial property in Mali. Discussions were also held with UNDP officials concerning possible financing, by UNDP, of such modernization.



179. Morocco. See under "Arab Countries"
180. Mozambique. In March, WIPO sent to the Government of Mozambique, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with a commentary, in Portuguese.
181. Sao Tome and Principe. In April, WIPO sent to the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with commentary, in Portuguese.
182. Senegal. In April, the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Handicraft visited WIPO. He discussed with WIPO officials the strengthening of cooperation between Senegal and WIPO.
183. Swaziland. In March, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to Maseru (Lesotho) to examine the computer programs prepared and to be installed in the industrial property offices of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, in order to automatize their administrative procedures for the processing of industrial property rights.
184. Tunisia. See under "Arab Countries".
185. Uganda. In May, a government official visited WIPO and discussed plans for strengthening cooperation between Uganda and WIPO.
186. In June, a government official visited WIPO, to discuss a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization and strengthening of the industrial property system in Uganda, as well as the proposed revision of the patent law.
187. Zaire. In April, the UNDP Resident Representative in Kinshasa visited WIPO to discuss the status of execution of activities under the UNDP-financed country project as well as a proposed extension of that project.

Individual Arab Countries: Industrial Property

188. Egypt. In May, a government official was received by the Director General at WIPO and discussed with him questions of mutual interest.
189. In June, a WIPO official, together with a WIPO consultant from Turkey, visited the Administration for Commercial Registration, in Cairo, in order to analyze the present situation of the trademarks and industrial designs registration work and identify needs for the automatization of their operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries.
190. Also in June, a member of the national committee for the drafting of the Egyptian industrial property law, visited WIPO to discuss future steps for the preparation of a new industrial property law.
191. Libya. In February, two government officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General, as well as WIPO officials, regarding a draft industrial property law for that country.
192. Also in February, a WIPO official visited Tripoli to participate in a colloquium on industrial property which was held in conjunction with an international exhibition on inventions and innovations. Both events were organized by the Government of Libya.

193. Morocco. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Rabat and Casablanca to discuss with government officials the implementation of the UNDP-funded country project. The WIPO official gave training to the staff of the Industrial Property Office on the use of CD-ROM technology, discussed with the local suppliers of equipment the training of the Office's staff in the use of related software and, with the staff of the Office, tested the computerized material being installed.

194. In February, a WIPO official visited Casablanca and Rabat and held discussions with government officials, as well as staff from the UNDP office in Rabat, concerning the progress of the UNDP-financed country project aimed at modernizing the industrial property system of Morocco.

195. In May, two WIPO officials visited Casablanca and Rabat and held discussions with government officials, as well as staff from the UNDP office in Rabat, on the detailed implementation of the workplan of the UNDP-financed country project.

196. Oman. In March, two WIPO officials participated as speakers in the National Technology Transfer Conference organized in Muscat by the Sultan Qaboos University, with the support of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Oman. Present at this event were some 400 participants, mainly government officials, university professors, researchers, industrialists, private entrepreneurs and private lawyers.

197. Syria. In March, a government official from Syria held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

198. Tunisia. In May, two WIPO officials visited Tunis and held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Tunis on plans for strengthening the industrial property system in that country. A demonstration on the use of CD-ROM technology was given to the staff of the National Institute of Standardization and Industrial Property.

199. United Arab Emirates. In May, the UNDP Resident Representative in Abu Dhabi visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on the possible strengthening in that country of the industrial property system.

200. Yemen. In April, a WIPO official visited Aden in order to provide on-the-job training to officials of the Civil Registration and Notarization Department on classification of patent documents as well as on patent information services.

#### Asia and the Pacific - Inter-country: Industrial Property

201. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In January, two WIPO officials participated in the Fifth Meeting of Aid Coordinators, which was held in Manila, to consider UNDP's proposed intercountry program for Asia and the Pacific for the UNDP Fifth Cycle (1992-96). The meeting was attended by representatives of 27 countries of Asia and the Pacific, representatives of donor countries and representatives of most of the United Nations agencies and organizations. The WIPO officials had discussions with government officials of the participating countries of Asia and the Pacific and with UNDP officials on future cooperation activities in the region.

202. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). In May, an official from ESCAP met in Geneva with a WIPO official to discuss plans for cooperation between the two organizations.

203. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In February, a WIPO official undertook a fact-finding mission, together with officials from the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and the European Patent Office (EPO) to five ASEAN countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand. The program of the visit had been established during a tripartite meeting of WIPO, EPO and CEC officials previously held at WIPO in Geneva. The main purpose of the mission was to explore the feasibility of a subregional project for ASEAN countries for the strengthening of intellectual property, with the financial support of CEC.

204. Also in February, the WIPO official who undertook the joint WIPO/CEC/EPO mission used the occasion of his visit to review with officials of the ASEAN Secretariat in Jarkarta progress on other ongoing and future activities organized by WIPO for the strengthening of intellectual property systems in those countries.

205. In April, a WIPO official, jointly with an EPO official, visited the Commission of the European Communities in Brussels to discuss with CEC officials the first draft of a proposal for a project on patent and trademarks, in favor of ASEAN countries, to be funded by CEC and executed by WIPO and EPO.

#### Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Industrial Property

206. Bangladesh. In May, two government officials from Bangladesh discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project in Bangladesh and the proposed activities to be carried out by WIPO in 1992.

207. China. In February, WIPO organized in Beijing, with the financial assistance of the Japanese Patent Office, a mission of two WIPO consultants from Japan and a WIPO official in order to advise the Chinese Patent Office on patent classification, examination and search based on the International Patent Classification (IPC).

208. In May, a WIPO official visited Beijing to participate in the 40th anniversary of the founding of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), and had discussions with officials of CCPIT, on matters of common interest. He also had discussions with officials of the Chinese Patent Office on the revision of the Chinese patent law.

209. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Beijing and had discussions with officials of the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) on matters concerning the planned accession of China to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). That WIPO official also had discussions in Beijing with officials of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) and the Chinese Trademark Office on future cooperation, including the possible accession of China to the Nice Agreement and the revision of the Chinese Trademark Law.

210. Also in June, two government officials of the Chinese Trademark Office had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between China and WIPO.

211. India. In January, the Director General, accompanied by two WIPO officials, visited New Delhi as the guest of the Government of India. The Director General was received by the Prime Minister, the Vice-President and members of the Government of India. He also had meetings with senior officials and met with members of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Federation of Indian Publishers, representatives of private industry, professors from Delhi University and officials of UNDP in India. Reviewed during his discussions were, among other subjects, legislative issues on patents, trademarks and copyright, the possible accession of India to certain of the treaties administered by WIPO, the ongoing project for the Patent Information Service in Nagpur, a request from the government authorities for a project on computerization of the trademark administration as well as international developments in the field of copyright.

212. Also in January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to India to prepare a survey of users of patent information for the UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the Patent Information Service in Nagpur. The consultant had discussions with government officials, representatives of industry and other users of patent information in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Nagpur.

213. In February, two government officials visited WIPO to undertake consultations on a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of trademark administration in that country.

214. Also in February, a WIPO official held discussions in New Delhi with government officials on matters of mutual interest.

215. In April, two WIPO officials undertook a follow-up mission to India on the patent information project. Together with a WIPO consultant from Canada, they had meetings in New Delhi, Bombay and Nagpur with government officials and users and potential users from the private sector. Those two WIPO officials also held discussions with government officials on the proposed computerization of the Trademark Registry, on legislation issues in the field of industrial property and copyright, and on a possible regional colloquium of judges to be organized by WIPO in 1992 in cooperation with the Indian Law Institute. They also met the UNDP officials in New Delhi to review the above-mentioned matters.

216. Also in April, the Director General received at WIPO the Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of New Delhi, and discussed with him the situation of inventors in India.

217. Also in April, a government official from India had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the use of the patent system for industry.

218. Also in April, the UNDP Resident Representative in New Delhi received at WIPO a general briefing on WIPO's activities and discussed with WIPO officials present and future UNDP-financed projects in India.

219. In June, two WIPO consultants from the European Patent Office and the United Kingdom, together with three WIPO officials, undertook a mission in connection with the modernization of patent information services in India. The mission visited Nagpur, Calcutta, New Dehli and Bombay, and held discussions with government officials and members of the private sector.
220. Indonesia. In January, a WIPO official visited Jakarta to review ongoing activities under the UNDP-financed country project and discussed with government officials plans for future cooperation in the area of intellectual property.
221. In February, a WIPO official visited Jakarta and further reviewed with government and UNDP officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in Indonesia.
222. Iran (Islamic Republic of). In March, a government official from Iran held discussions at WIPO headquarters on the proposed UNDP-financed country project on strengthening industrial property administration and on other matters of mutual interest.
223. In April, two Government officials had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials regarding the proposed UNDP-funded country project to modernize the industrial property administration, WIPO's international registration of marks, and other matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.
224. Laos. In February, a WIPO official visited Vientiane to discuss with government officials the possible accession of Laos to the WIPO Convention, the establishment of an industrial property system and other matters relating to cooperation between WIPO and Laos. The WIPO official also had discussions with UNDP officials there.
225. Malaysia. In February, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur and reviewed with government and UNDP officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in Malaysia.
226. In March, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur to discuss with government and UNDP officials the possible establishment of a UNDP-funded preparatory assistance country project. He also had discussions with patent and trademark attorneys, and representatives of the Malaysian Inventions and Designs Society (MIDS) on cooperation between the concerned Malaysian private sector institutions and WIPO.
227. Pakistan. In June, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Patent Office in Karachi, to assist in testing the equipment procured for the computerization of patent administrative procedures. The consultant also held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Islamabad. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project in Pakistan.
228. Philippines. In February, a WIPO official visited Manila and reviewed with government and UNDP officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in the Philippines.

229. Republic of Korea. In May, three government officials held discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on possible accession of the country to the Madrid Agreement (Registration of Marks), the Protocol to the Madrid Agreement and the Nice Agreement, as well as on other matters of mutual interest.

230. Singapore. In February, a WIPO official visited Singapore and reviewed with government officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in Singapore.

231. In May, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the national authorities of Singapore, at their request, comments on the draft Patents Bill and draft implementing regulations.

232. In June, WIPO prepared, and submitted to the national authorities of Singapore, at their request, draft Patent Rules under the said Bill.

233. Thailand. In February, a WIPO official visited Bangkok and reviewed with government and UNDP officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in Thailand.

234. Viet Nam. In February, a WIPO official and two consultants from the Japanese Patent Office visited Hanoi to provide the staff of the National Office on Inventions with guidance and assistance on patent searching and examination procedures. The consultants from Japan also provided guidance in search work to the staff of the Science and Technology Information Center in Ho Chi Minh City. The WIPO official also had discussions with government and UNDP officials on industrial property cooperation between WIPO and Viet Nam. The consultants' mission was organized with the financial assistance of the Government of Japan.

235. Hong Kong. In February, an official of the Intellectual Property Department visited WIPO to discuss questions of mutual interest.

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

236. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In January, WIPO was represented at a consultative meeting of UNDP held in New York on the regional program for Latin America and the Caribbean for the UNDP Fifth Cycle (1992-96). The meeting was attended by representatives of 32 Latin American and Caribbean governments, and of most United Nations agencies and organizations. The WIPO representative also held discussions with UNDP officials and officials of Latin American countries concerning funding for the regional project on intellectual property (1992-96) that had been proposed by WIPO.

237. Joint project of WIPO, the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain and the EPO, to issue a CD-ROM product containing the first pages of Latin American patents and patent applications (DOPALES PRIMERAS). In March, the first CD-ROM prototype of the same product was made. The disc contains information on a sample of the first pages of approximately 2,500 patent documents (patent applications published and patents granted in 1990) of 18 Latin American countries. The information recorded on the CD-ROM consists of the basic bibliographic data of each patent document and the first page of the

application/patent in an image form, as well as in the form of indexes. The prototype disc was distributed to all Latin American Industrial Property Offices and to other interested institutions and will serve the purpose of testing the suitability of this product as a means to promote better use of patent documentation and information by end users in Latin American countries.

238. In May, two WIPO officials participated at the EPO in Munich in a meeting of a working group set up by WIPO, the Industrial Property Registry of Spain and the EPO to discuss the future publication of the DOPALES-PRIMERAS CD-ROM product. Since Brazil expressed interest in this new product, it will now also contain the bibliographic data and first pages of Brazilian patent documents; it will therefore, in future, contain information on 19 Latin American countries. The working group agreed on the contents and a workplan for the production of the next issue of CD-ROM DOPALES-PRIMERAS (containing information on patents granted in 1991) by early 1993. The working group also discussed the delivery of CD-ROM workstations and software for the collection of first pages and of bibliographic data in machine-readable form, to Latin American Industrial Property Offices.

239. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Washington, D.C., to IDB. He had discussions with the President and other officials of the IDB on possible cooperation between WIPO and the IDB for the benefit of Latin America and Caribbean countries.

240. In June, two officials from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) visited WIPO. They discussed possible cooperation between WIPO and IDB, with a view to undertaking development cooperation activities for Latin American and Caribbean countries in the field of intellectual property.

241. Central America. In March, the Director General had discussions at WIPO with the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations and Other International Organizations and Ambassadors in Geneva of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama on the situation of industrial property in their respective countries, their possible accession to the Paris Convention and common activities to be carried out in 1992.

242. Andean Countries. In June, upon request of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), WIPO, in cooperation with UPOV, prepared and submitted a study and a draft Decision on the protection of plant varieties in Andean Countries.

243. Also in June, a WIPO official and a UPOV official participated in the First Meeting of Experts in the Protection of Plant Varieties, convened by the JUNAC at its headquarters in Lima. This Meeting of Experts was convened following the adoption of Decision 313 by the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement. The said officials also had discussions with officials of the Andean countries and the JUNAC on the said study and draft Decision.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Industrial Property

244. Argentina. In May, a government official visited WIPO to discuss cooperation between Argentina and WIPO.

245. Aruba. In June, the Director of the Intellectual Property Office visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions with several WIPO officials on possible ways of cooperation with Aruba, particularly in industrial property legislation and training of staff of this office.

246. Brazil. In April, a delegation of members of the Brazilian Congress visited WIPO headquarters. They discussed with WIPO officials various questions related to recent international trends in industrial property protection. The Congressmen were gathering information in connection with the envisaged revision of the industrial property legislation in Brazil.

247. In May, a WIPO official attended as a speaker in Rio de Janeiro the opening session of a national Seminar on Technological Cooperation and the Quality of Life, which the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) organized in the framework of the Brazilian preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The purpose of the Seminar was to show the importance of patents as a source of information on environmental technologies. The WIPO official also held discussions with government officials on various matters relating to WIPO's cooperation with Brazil.

248. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on industrial property matters, including industrial property within the MERCOSUR (Common Market of the Southern Cone) integration initiative.

249. Chile. In April, on the occasion of his presence in Santiago to attend the VIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), the Director General held talks with the President of Chile and with several Ministers as well as with government officials. They discussed matters of common interest, particularly WIPO's cooperation in the proposed creation of a Chilean National Industrial Property Institute and the possible accession of Chile to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

250. Colombia. In March, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the Second National Congress on Industrial Property organized in Santa Fe de Bogotá by the Colombian Association of Industrial Property. That WIPO official held discussions with government officials in charge of industrial property on cooperation between Colombia and WIPO.

251. In April, at the invitation of the Government of Colombia, the Director General visited Santa Fe de Bogotá, accompanied by two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland. He held talks with several Ministers on cooperation between Colombia and WIPO, including the possible accession of Colombia to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. During his visit, the Director General received the decoration of the National Order of Merit in the grade of Commander ("Orden Nacional del Mérito en el grado de Comendador") from the hands of the Minister of Government on behalf of the President of Colombia (see also paragraph 280).

252. In May, the UNDP Resident Representative in Colombia had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials in Geneva, including on the UNDP-financed country project.



253. Costa Rica. In May, the Minister for Justice visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General various matters of common interest, including cooperation between WIPO and Costa Rica and a proposed ministerial meeting of Central American countries to discuss their possible accession to the Paris Convention.

254. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to San José, and discussed with government officials matters of common interest such as the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project and a possible ministerial-level meeting of Central American countries to discuss their possible accession to the Paris Convention.

255. Cuba. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Havana to discuss with government officials the possible accession of Cuba to further conventions administered by WIPO.

256. Honduras. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa, and discussed with government officials matters of common interest such as the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project and a possible ministerial-level meeting of Central American countries to discuss their possible accession to the Paris Convention.

257. Mexico. In January, two WIPO officials visited Mexico City to discuss the draft final preparatory assistance project report for the creation of the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI) and to discuss with officials of the Government and the World Bank the project for the establishment of IMPI, to be funded by the Government of Mexico and executed by WIPO. Discussions also concerned technical aspects on the establishment of patent and trademark data bases. The missions of the two WIPO officials were financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Mexico.

258. In February, two WIPO officials held further discussions with government officials in Mexico City on the project to establish IMPI.

259. In May, a WIPO official discussed with officials of the World Bank in Washington, D.C., the project for setting up IMPI. The project is expected to commence operations in 1993.

260. Panama. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Panama City and discussed with government officials such matters as future cooperation between WIPO and the Government of Panama for the modernization of the industrial property system, and a possible ministerial-level meeting of Central American countries to discuss their possible accession to the Paris Convention.

261. Peru. In February, the Minister for Foreign Affairs visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on cooperation between WIPO and Peru, the possible accession of Peru to the Paris Convention and the intellectual property situation in the countries party to the Cartagena Agreement.

262. In June, a WIPO official and an official of UPOV discussed with government officials the administration of a possible plant variety protection system in Peru and the assistance the Peruvian government could expect in this matter from WIPO.

263. Venezuela. In March, at the request of the Government of Venezuela, WIPO sent its comments on the draft rules for the application of Decision 313 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement which set up a common regime on industrial property for the Andean Pact countries, on the draft law to create an autonomous national institute of industrial property, and on the possible accession of Venezuela to the Paris Convention.

264. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Mexico undertook a mission to Caracas and had discussions with government and UNDP officials on assistance to the Government in the proposed establishment of an autonomous industrial property institute. The mission was partly financed by the UNDP-funded country project.

265. In May and June, a WIPO national consultant undertook an evaluation of ongoing and previous WIPO technical cooperation activities in the field of industrial property, particularly in the context of the Government's current plans to establish an autonomous industrial property institute. This activity was organized under the UNDP-financed country project.

#### Interregional Sectoral Adviser

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

267. During the period under review, the Interregional Sectoral Adviser project undertook missions to Egypt and Venezuela.

#### Copyright: Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement, Adherence to WIPO Administered Treaties and Institution Building

##### Individual Countries in Africa: Copyright

268. Cameroon. In February, a government official from Cameroon visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland concerning assistance from WIPO in strengthening the collective administration of copyright in Cameroon.

269. Côte d'Ivoire. In May, the Minister of Culture and another government official visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and WIPO officials cooperation with WIPO, particularly the holding of a national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights in Abidjan in August 1992. This seminar will be organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire.

270. Kenya. In February, at the request of the Attorney General of Kenya, the International Bureau gave its opinion on the compatibility of the Copyright Act of Kenya with the Berne Convention and on proposed amendments needed for accession to that Convention.

271. In April, the Director General received the visit of the Attorney General of Kenya at WIPO's headquarters and discussed with him questions relating to the country's copyright and industrial property laws, including possible accession to certain WIPO treaties. It was agreed that the International Bureau of WIPO would prepare a draft amendment to the Copyright Act and organize, in cooperation with the Government of Kenya, a national copyright seminar in Nairobi later in 1992.

272. Mauritius. In June, at the request of the Government of Mauritius, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Port Louis to give assistance on questions of the collective administration of copyright.

273. Niger. In May, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau gave advice on the compatibility of the draft Copyright Law of Niger with the Berne Convention.

274. In June, at the request of the Government of Niger, the International Bureau sent a draft Copyright Law.

275. Senegal. In March, in connection with his participation in the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa, held in Dakar, (see paragraph 117), the Director General was received in an audience by the President of the Republic of Senegal. The title of "Grand Officier dans l'Ordre National du Lion à titre étranger" was conferred on the Director General by the Minister for Culture of Senegal on behalf of the President.

276. Zambia. In April, the International Bureau sent draft amendments to the Copyright Act of Zambia to make the Act fully compatible with the Berne Convention. The amendments also took into account the copyright questions raised by new technologies.

#### Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Copyright

277. China. In February, two WIPO officials discussed, in Geneva, with two officials of the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) the cooperation program for 1992-93, particularly in regard to the establishment of an appropriate system of collective administration of copyright.

278. India. In February, WIPO officials had discussions in Geneva with a government official from India on the draft revision of the Copyright Law of India.

#### Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Copyright

279. Chile. In January, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela visited Santiago to participate in the preparation of the VIIth International Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights planned for April.

280. Colombia. In April, in connection with the ceremony in Santa Fe de Bogotá in which the Director General received a decoration from the Government of Colombia (see paragraph 251) the new computerized system of the National Registry of Copyright of Colombia was inaugurated. The WIPO officials and the WIPO consultant from Switzerland who accompanied the Director General also reviewed with government officials cooperation activities, particularly with a view to establishing a copyright library in the Colombian Copyright Office.

281. Costa Rica. In June, at the request of the Government of Costa Rica, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited San José to give assistance on questions of the collective administration of copyright to the National Authors' Society (ACAM).

282. Mexico. In February, a government official visited WIPO to discuss copyright cooperation activities.

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

283. 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.

284. In February, a WIPO official visited Tripoli on the occasion of the Al-Fateh International Exhibition of Invention and Industrial Innovation. A WIPO medal was awarded to the author of the best invention presented at the Exhibition.

285. Also in February, the International Bureau issued an updated version in French, of the publication "Guide on Associations of Inventors".

286. Also in February, the President of the Foundation of the Inventors' Fair of Argentina visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials possible cooperation in the promotion of innovation.

287. Also in February, an Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation was organized in New Delhi by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of India and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office. The Symposium was attended by 23 participants from the following 13 Asian countries: Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, and by 31 local participants from India. Eleven WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, and a WIPO official presented papers at the Symposium.

288. In March, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese school boy at the Exhibition of the 50th All-Japan Concours of School Children's Inventions in Tokyo.

289. In March-April, the fifth International Symposium on "Support to Inventors" was jointly organized by WIPO and the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). Its aim was to examine the role of industrial property offices in support of inventors, and the role of innovation centers and universities in support of inventors. The Director General delivered an address to the participants. The Symposium was attended by 91 participants--representatives of governments and industrial property offices, inventors' associations, innovation centers and universities, or individual inventors and entrepreneurs--from the following 41 countries, two intergovernmental organizations and one non-governmental organization: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, United

States of America, the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the European Patent Office (EPO) and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). At the opening ceremony, a WIPO medal was presented, for outstanding service to inventors, to Mr. Norman C. Parrish, founding member and President of the National Congress of Inventors Organizations (NCIO) of the United States of America for his contribution to the promotion of inventive and innovative activity. The participants attended the opening ceremony of the International Inventors' Exhibition which was organized by a Geneva organization.

290. In April, two WIPO medals were awarded at the 20th Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Technologies to an inventor from Argentina and to a woman inventor from Germany.

291. Also in April, two WIPO medals were awarded to two young winners (a boy and a girl) of the 6th Weekly Reader National Inventive Thinking Contest in Akron (United States of America).

292. Also in April, WIPO was represented at the General Assembly of IFIA which was held at WIPO headquarters in Geneva.

293. In June, two WIPO medals were awarded to the winners of the best invention and best student invention at the third annual Technology Fair and National Invention Contest in Manila.

#### The Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent

294. In June-July, the eleventh annual meeting of the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property took place at WIPO headquarters. The meeting was attended by 45 participants from 27 countries. The travel and subsistence expenses of 11 professors from Argentina, China, Egypt, India, Lesotho, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal and Sri Lanka were borne by WIPO.

#### Acquisition of Foreign, Legally Protected, Technology

295. China. In February, an Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry was organized in Beijing by WIPO in cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). The objectives of the Workshop were to promote, in the developing countries of the Asian region, the use of industrial property and to facilitate the transfer of technology in the electronics industry. The Workshop was attended by 26 government officials and representatives of the private sector from 12 Asian countries and one territory, namely, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Hong Kong, as well as 60 local participants from various Chinese government departments and industrial enterprises. Eleven WIPO consultants from Germany, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, three experts from China and two WIPO officials presented papers at the Workshop.

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

296. WIPO Patent Information Services. These services are offered free of charge for the benefit of developing countries and include the supply of reports on the state of the art, information on equivalent patent documents and patent literature, copies of individual patent documents, and information on the legal status of patent applications and granted patents.

297. State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services. From January 1 to June 30, 1992, 127 search reports were delivered to the following 23 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Viet Nam. The search reports were prepared by Austria, France, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation and Switzerland.

298. In cooperation with the industrial property offices of several donor countries, WIPO continued to supply, upon request from developing countries, free copies of specific patent documents. From January 1 to June 30, 1992, 1,234 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 20 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Thailand, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe. The copies were delivered mainly by the following industrial property offices: United States of America, France, Switzerland, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom and the European Patent Office.

299. Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications. From January 1 to June 30, 1992, 27 search and examination reports, prepared by Canada, Germany and the Russian Federation, were sent to ARIPO.

300. International Cooperation in the Search and the Examination of Inventions (ICSEI). During the period covered by this report, three search and examination reports were provided by Austria and Germany, and forwarded to the requesting offices in Kenya, Lesotho and Yugoslavia.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

301. 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, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, 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.

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

302. 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 92. They are the following: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, 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, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, 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.

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

Objective

303. 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 treaties 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.
304. In the field of treaty making, the objectives are the creation of a treaty supplementing the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in the field of marks (like the Patent Law Treaty which will supplement the Paris Convention in the field of patents) and the creation of two new treaties, one for the protection of geographical indications and the other on the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property.
305. 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.
306. As far as existing treaties are concerned, the objective is to explore the feasibility of granting certain intergovernmental organizations deeply involved in the protection of intellectual property the same status or a similar status as States have.

Activities

Protocol to the Berne Convention

307. The Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention held its second session in Geneva from February 10 to 17, 1992. Experts from the following 38 States (members of the Berne Union) and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committee, attended the meeting: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, and CEC. Experts from the following eight States (not members of the Berne Union) participated in an observer capacity: Algeria, China, Indonesia, Panama, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam. Representatives of five intergovernmental organizations participated in an observer capacity. They were the following: UNCTAD, UNESCO, GATT, ISESCO, OAU. Observers from 38 non-governmental organizations participated in the meeting: ABU, AIDAA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, ATRIP, BIEM, BSA, CBEMA, CISAC, EBU, ECIS, ETIC, EUROBIT, EWC, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FIM, IAA, ICMP, IFJ, IFLA, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IIP, IIPA, INTERGU, IOJ, IPA, IPO, ISETU, IVF, MPI, NMPA, STM, UNICE.

308. Discussions were based on the second part of the memorandum prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO entitled "Questions Concerning a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention" (document BCP/CE/I/3) which dealt with the following questions: storage of works in computer systems, reprographic reproduction, "home taping," right of public display, right of rental and public lending, right of importation, direct broadcasting by satellite, abolition of broadcasting and sound recording non-voluntary licenses, the definition of "public" in respect of qualified acts and term of protection. The memorandum also dealt with the collective administration of rights, but the discussion of the relevant chapter was postponed to the next session of the Committee.

309. At the end of the session, the Committee noted that (i) the International Bureau would, in the near future, write to the invited governments and organizations requesting each to make, if it so desired, written proposals to the International Bureau concerning the provisions of a possible protocol, (ii) the International Bureau would, after consultations with the Chairman and outside consultants, further study the questions raised in the memorandum and in the first two sessions of the Committee, as well as any proposals it would receive in response to the invitation mentioned under (i), and such study would particularly concentrate on the most controversial questions; (iii) taking into account such study, the International Bureau would issue a working document, probably in September 1992.

310. In May and June, the Director General and several WIPO officials held informal consultations in Geneva with various experts from Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the CEC, concerning a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention. The consultations were based on a discussion paper prepared by the International Bureau.



311. The consultations mentioned above showed, *inter alia*, important differences of opinion as to the future work relating to the proposed protocol. The Berne Assembly has been asked by the Director General to accord to States, in an extraordinary session in September 1992, at least one year for reflection, and that the question of future work be considered at the September 1993 sessions of the Governing Bodies.

Treaty supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Trademarks are Concerned ("Trademark Law Treaty")

312. The Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks held its third session in Geneva from June 1 to 5, 1992.

313. The following 40 States members of the Paris Union were represented at the session: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam. The following four States members of WIPO were represented by observers: Angola, India, Lithuania, United Arab Emirates. In addition, representatives of three intergovernmental organizations (EC, BBM and OAU) and 20 non-governmental organizations (AIM, AIPPI, APAA, ATRIP, BDI, CNIPA, DVGR, ECTA, FICPI, HTA, ITMA, JPA, JTA, LIDC, MPI, TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB, USTA) also participated in the session in an observer capacity.

314. Discussions were based on the following document prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO: "Draft Treaty on the Simplification of Administrative Procedures Concerning Marks" (document HM/CE/III/2).

315. The Committee of Experts discussed in detail the draft treaty, with particular emphasis on the harmonization of formalities with respect to trademark registration procedures, and made suggestions for the preparation of a revised version of the draft treaty.

316. The next (fourth) session of the Committee of Experts is scheduled to take place in November 1992.

Model Law on the Protection of the Intellectual Property Rights of Producers of Sound Recordings

317. The Committee of Experts on a WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings held its first session from June 15 to 19, 1992, in Geneva. Experts from the following 35 States attended the meeting: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zambia. Representatives of the following five intergovernmental organizations participated in an observer capacity: GATT, ILO, UNESCO, CEC, LAS. In addition, observers from the following 17 non-governmental organizations participated in the meeting: ACT, AID, AIPPI, ALAI, CISAC, EBU, ETIC, FIA, FIM, ICA, ICMP, IFPI, ILAFP, INTERGU, IPA, ISETU and MPI.

318. Discussions were based on a document prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Draft WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings" (MLSR/CE/I/2 and MLSR/CE/I/2 Corr.).

319. The Committee examined in detail the draft provisions for the protection of the rights of producers of sound recordings, which could be used by legislators at the national or regional level, and made suggestions for the preparation of a revised version of the Model Law to be considered in a further meeting of the Committee of Experts.

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

##### Objective

320. The objective is to create awareness of some of the topical questions in the field of intellectual property which do not seem to have found, in most countries, a satisfactory solution.

##### Activities

#### Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties

321. A Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties met at the headquarters of WIPO, on May 25 and 26, 1992.

322. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the meeting: ABAPI, ABPI, AIPPI, ALAI, APA, ATRIP, CASRIP, CIArb, CISAC, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FIAD, FIAPF, FICPI, IAA, ICC, IFPI, IFRRO, IIP, IPA, IVF, JPA, UIA, USTA. Five experts, invited in their private capacity by the International Bureau, also participated in the meeting.

323. Discussions were based on a memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Observations on the Possible Establishment of Extra-Judicial Dispute-Resolution Services within the Framework of WIPO" (document ARB/WG/I/1).

324. Regarding the desirability of or the need for specialized extra-judicial services for the resolution of disputes in the field of intellectual property, the view was expressed that extra-judicial mechanisms for the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties, particularly arbitration, offered several advantages over court litigation and merited further examination by WIPO with a view to determining whether a role could be played by WIPO in this area. Among the advantages noted were the following:

(i) The possibility of selecting mediators, arbitrators or other third party neutrals with special skills in the field of intellectual property or the subject matter to which the dispute relates.

(ii) The confidentiality of the existence of the dispute and its outcome could be assured by extra-judicial procedures, thereby meeting a need of the business community that judicial resolution could not meet.

(iii) Extra-judicial procedures provided a flexibility that responded to the needs of business relationships.

(iv) In situations where a dispute involved intellectual property rights covering the same or similar subject matter in different jurisdictions, extra-judicial procedures provided the possibility of adopting a single procedure in respect of all the jurisdictions concerned, thereby offering an approach that was cost-effective and that minimized dislocation of management and personnel time and resources.

(v) Extra-judicial dispute resolution procedures reduced the risk (built in when the national court of a given country decides the dispute) that, where the litigants belong to different legal cultures one's would prevail over the other's.

325. The Working Group also considered the range of possible services that might be made available through WIPO, including arbitration and other extra-judicial procedures, the establishment of lists of arbitrators and lists of conciliators and mediators, the possibility of the Director General of WIPO acting as an appointing authority where parties to a dispute were unable to reach agreement on the appointment of arbitrators and the drawing up of model arbitration rules for use in disputes and model contractual clauses that could be adopted by parties wishing to use various extra-judicial dispute-resolution services.

326. The next meeting of the Working Group is scheduled to take place in November 1992.

#### Impact of Certain New Technologies on the Intellectual Property Rights of Performing Artists

327. During the period under review, the International Bureau commenced a study on the impact of certain new technologies on the intellectual property rights of performing artists.

#### Character Merchandizing

328. On the basis of an analysis carried out in 1991 on the world situation in respect of the 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 and use of certain products or services), the International Bureau commenced the preparation of a report on this topic.

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

##### Objective

329. The objective is to increase and spread general knowledge about developments in the field of intellectual property, and, in particular, about the 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

### Periodicals and Other Publications

330. 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 were issued, for the first time, every two months.

331. New (1992) editions of the WIPO General Information brochure were issued in February and March in English, French and Spanish, and in May and June in Arabic, Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian.

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

333. 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.

334. During the period under review, studies were undertaken with respect to the possible production, by the International Bureau, of a CD-ROM containing the texts of international treaties and national laws in the field of intellectual property.

335. Industrial Property Statistics. During the period under review, Publication B (IP/STAT/90/B), an exhaustive compilation of industrial property statistics for 1990, based on information supplied by the industrial property offices of the world, was issued in two separate volumes: Part I (Patents), in February, and Part II (Trademarks and Service Marks, Utility Models, Industrial Designs, Varieties of Plants, Microorganisms), in April.

### Public Information

336. 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, government officials, university students and industry representatives from various countries.

337. 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 briefing held at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

### Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices

#### Objective

338. 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 the form of documents, document carriers 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

#### WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

339. 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.
340. As on June 30, 1992, the following 76 States and five intergovernmental organizations are members of the PCIPI: 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, Rwanda, Senegal, 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.
341. The following six States have observer status in the PCIPI: Belarus, Colombia, India, Peru, Turkey, Yemen. Four international organizations (CEC, FICPI, FID, PDG) and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" also have observer status in the PCIPI.
342. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS) held its seventh session in Geneva from March 9 to 13, 1992. Eighteen members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, EPO. PDG and the publishers of the Journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.
343. The Working Group took note of the discussions on the decision of the PCIPI taken at its third session in September 1991 regarding the downloadability of information on CD-ROMs. The question arose whether downloading from a CD-ROM by an end user at a patent library for personal use fell within the meaning of "internal use of Offices" as contemplated by the PCIPI. The Working Group decided that the matter should be referred to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee for further clarification.
344. The Working Group noted the status reports on the development of optical storage within offices. It was noted that six offices (of France, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and EPO) were issuing patent documents on image-mode CD-ROM and six offices (of Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Switzerland) would issue patent documents on image-mode CD-ROM shortly.

345. The Working Group took note of the specifications for mixed-mode CD-ROMs elaborated by the Japanese Patent Office. The Working Group was also informed that, within the Trilateral Cooperation among the Japanese Patent Office, the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO, the functional requirements for mixed-mode CD-ROM software had been elaborated and tenders had been sought, and that the said software was initially intended for use with the "first page" mixed-mode CD-ROM.

346. The Working Group requested that the International Bureau: (i) identify (proposed) standards or testing methods related to the physical characteristics of CD-ROMs that might be appropriate for archival storage; (ii) prepare a checklist of important considerations for the handling and storage of discs that will promote their longevity; and (iii) prepare a discussion paper concerning the policy issues that intellectual property offices which produce or use CD-ROMs should consider when contracting for CD-ROM production, when providing users with discs, or when obtaining discs from producers.

347. The Working Group reviewed the draft of WIPO Standard ST.40 - Recommendation concerning making facsimile images of patent documents available on CD-ROM and agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee at its next session in May the adoption of the final draft of WIPO Standard ST.40.

348. The next (eighth) session of the Working Group is scheduled to take place in October 1992.

349. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) held its first session from March 30 to April 3, 1992, in Geneva.

350. Twenty-one members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, BBM. CEC and PDG were represented by observers.

351. The International Bureau stated that, henceforth, all the PCIPI members present at this first session would be considered members of the Working Group.

352. The Working Group discussed the measures proposed by the International Bureau concerning a task on quality control measures for data entry and validation and decided that a questionnaire regarding quality control measures should be prepared by the International Bureau and addressed to the members of the PCIPI.

353. The Working Group discussed four draft questionnaires prepared by the International Bureau and agreed that the International Bureau should distribute questionnaires on the following projects for replies by the end of June 1992: Mark search systems and examination methods; Numbering systems for mark applications and registrations; Content and layout of official gazettes; Electronic filing and transmission of trademark data between data bases via telecommunications networks.

354. The Working Group decided that the International Bureau should be invited to prepare a revised version of WIPO Standard ST.60 - Recommendation concerning bibliographic data relating to marks - based on the present text, but by using a three-digit coding system, since the Working Group acknowledged that it was not possible to incorporate new codes required for the implementation of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol) in the present structure of Standard ST.60.

355. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that the abbreviation of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks established by the Nice Agreement ("Nice Classification") should be "NCL". It noted that the Committee of Experts of the Vienna Union had recommended that the abbreviation of the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks should be "CFE." The Working Group also agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that editions of these classifications should be indicated by a superscript Arabic numeral. Subject to the approval of the Committees of Experts of the Vienna and Nice Unions, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that two new standards be adopted.

356. The Working Group finally proposed two new tasks to be included on the PCIPI Working Program with the following wording: Study the various practices which exist in defining when a mark is to be considered a figurative mark, and study the various practices which exist regarding quality and dimensions of the figurative elements in an application concerning a figurative mark.

357. The next (second) session of the Working Group is scheduled to take place in November 1992.

358. The PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) held its eighth session from April 6 to 10, 1992, in Geneva.

359. Nineteen members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and EPO. PDG was represented by observers.

360. The Working Group discussed the third draft of the inventory of definitions of the expression "patent family," decided to recommend its adoption to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee, and agreed that those definitions should be included in the Glossary of Terms Concerning Industrial Property Information and Documentation.

361. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that two-letter codes for 17 newly independent States be added to WIPO Standard ST.3.

362. The Working Group finalized the draft of WIPO Standard ST.24 - Recommendation Concerning the Filing of Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequences in Computer-Readable Form - and agreed to recommend its adoption to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee.

363. The Working Group concluded that a WIPO standard concerning corrections and alterations of patent data was highly desirable and agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee to include the elaboration of such a standard in the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium.

364. The Working Group agreed on a final version of the draft questionnaire for updating the survey on computerized search systems and agreed to recommend its adoption to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee.

365. The Working Group approved the final draft of the Glossary of Terms Concerning Industrial Property Information and Documentation and agreed that the Glossary, if adopted by the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee, should be published in Volume 3, Part 10, of the WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation.

366. The Working Group discussed two draft questionnaires, one on filing procedures and filing requirements, the other on examination methods and publication procedures adopted in industrial property offices in the field of industrial designs, and agreed to request the International Bureau to submit revised questionnaires for comments with the intention of agreeing on its final version at its next session.

367. Finally, the Working Group noted a summary of replies to the questionnaire on the content of industrial designs gazettes and agreed to draw the attention of the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee to the need to elaborate relevant guidelines which could result in a WIPO recommendation similar to the existing WIPO Standard ST.18 - Recommendation Concerning Official Gazettes and Other Patent Announcement Journals, e.g., Abstract Journals.

368. The next (ninth) session of the Working Group is scheduled to take place in October 1992.

369. The PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) held its ninth session from May 4 to 15, 1992, in Geneva. Fifteen members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO.

370. The Working Group dealt with 51 IPC revision projects carried over from the 1991 working program. Of those projects, 23 belonged to the mechanical field, 15 to the chemical field and 13 to the electrical field.

371. The Working Group also dealt with another 38 IPC revision projects on the program for the 1992-93 biennium. Of those projects, eight belonged to the mechanical field, 15 to the chemical field and 15 to the electrical field.

372. In respect of the task relating to the study of the IPC entries usable both for classifying and for indexing purposes, the Working Group agreed on the distribution of the work between the offices volunteering to participate.

373. The Working Group noted a statement by the Representative of Romania that this country was in the process of acceding to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification.



374. The next (tenth) session of the Working Group is scheduled to take place in November 1992.

375. The PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee held its tenth session in Tokyo from May 25 to 29, 1992. Twenty-one members of the Committee were represented at the session: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. India, FID, PDG, and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers. JAPIO, JIII, JPA and JPAA were represented by ad hoc observers.

376. The Committee discussed the proposal of the International Bureau to revise WIPO Standard ST.14 (Recommendation for the Inclusion of References Cited in Patent Documents) and decided to include a new task in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium and to assign it to the PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI).

377. The Committee discussed proposals to revise WIPO Standards ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patent Documents) and ST.16 (Standard Code for Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents), and decided to include two new tasks in the PCIPI working program for 1992-93 biennium and to assign them to the PCIPI/GI.

378. The Committee approved two letter-codes for seventeen newly independent States, provided that the countries concerned were issuing or registering industrial property titles.

379. The Committee decided that the draft WIPO standard concerning the filing of nucleotide and amino acid sequences in computer-readable form should be referred back to the PCIPI/GI. It instructed the Working Group to consider the inclusion in such a standard of all elements of a sequence listing available to an applicant and to define their recording format.

380. The Committee approved the inclusion in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium of the elaboration of a WIPO standard concerning the correction and alteration of patent data, the "Glossary of Terms Concerning Industrial Property Information and Documentation," and WIPO Standard ST.40 (Recommendation Concerning Making Facsimile Images of Patent Documents Available on CD-ROM) as established by the PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS).

381. The Committee decided to include the new task "Elaboration of WIPO recommendation concerning the content and layout of industrial designs gazettes" in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium and assigned it to the PCIPI/GI, as well as to include two new tasks in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium: (a) Study the various practices which exist in defining when a mark is to be considered a figurative mark, and (b) Study the various practices which exist regarding quality and dimensions of the figurative element in an application concerning a figurative mark, and agreed to assign these tasks to the PCIPI/TI.

382. The Committee discussed a proposal concerning the revision of the International Patent Classification (IPC) which was presented by the Delegation of Japan and supported by Australia. The Committee noted problems faced by the users of the IPC, in particular in relation to use of the IPC for

retrieving patent documents by means of automated searching. The Committee unanimously agreed to set up an ad hoc working group to consider the future development of the IPC in detail.

383. The next (tenth) session of the Executive Coordination Committee is scheduled to take place in December 1992.

384. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) held its ninth session in Tokyo from May 25 to 27, 1992.

385. Twenty-one members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. India, FID, PDG, and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers. JAPIO, JIII, JPA and JPAA were represented by ad hoc observers.

386. The Working Group noted the final report on the synoptical presentation of different IPC editions on CD-ROM and congratulated the International Bureau, the German Patent Office, the Hungarian Office of Inventions and the Spanish Registry of Industrial Property on the timely completion of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM, as well as that sales of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM had already started and that approximately 250 copies of the CD-ROM would have to be sold in order to break even, and expressed the hope that this CD-ROM would meet with the expectations of the different users.

387. The Working Group was informed that the structured files on the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM were downloadable by industrial property offices for internal purposes, i.e., for carrying out their functions, and that the description of the file structures could be obtained from the International Bureau.

388. The Working Group also noted that offices not being in a position to use the structured files of the said CD-ROM for downloading should inform the International Bureau that they wished to obtain the so-called isolated files, specifying the preferred file structure.

389. The Working Group agreed that work relating to the possibility of creating a database covering revision concordance data be discontinued, since the revision concordance data was available on the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM, the structured files containing those data were available for downloading by industrial property offices and isolated files of the data could be made available to those offices.

390. The Working Group noted the survey of the current situation in industrial property offices regarding electronic filing of patent applications and the information given by the Delegations of Japan, the United States of America and the EPO concerning the development of an electronic filing system within the trilateral cooperation between their Offices.

391. The Working Group expressed the wish to be kept fully informed of any progress made by the said three Offices in the field of electronic filing of patent applications and invited them to submit detailed proposals that might advance work under this task.

392. The next (tenth) session of the Working Group is scheduled to take place in December 1992.

### Publications

393. In March, the 1991 update of the "WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation" (in three volumes) was published in English and French.

394. 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 May, the 1991 annual index was also published.

395. Preliminary studies were also undertaken with a view to producing a JOPAL CD-ROM containing the information published in "JOPAL" since its beginning in 1981.

### International Patent Classification (IPC)

#### Objective

396. 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 technological information contained in patent documents. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new fields of technology and (ii) the more precise description and classification of existing ones.

#### Activities

##### IPC Committee of Experts

397. The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its twentieth session in Geneva from March 2 to 5, 1992. Fifteen States, members of the Committee of Experts--Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America--and the EPO were represented at the session. This session was the third 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).

398. 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 one class and 53 subclasses of the IPC. The Committee discussed the question of whether to recommend to the Assembly of the IPC Union that the application of the IPC indexing codes be made obligatory and decided that this matter should be further considered at the next ordinary session of the Committee scheduled to be held in 1993.

#### Publications

399. In May, the IPC:CLASS (IPC Cumulative and Linguistic Advanced Search System) CD-ROM was made available for users. It was produced by WIPO in cooperation with the German Patent Office and the Spanish Registry of Industrial Property. The IPC:CLASS CD-ROM contains the third to fifth editions of the International Patent Classification (IPC) in English and French, the fourth and fifth editions in German, the fifth edition in Hungarian and Spanish, Catchword Indexes in English, French and Spanish, a bilingual (German/English) catchwork index ("Stich- und Schlagwörterverzeichnis"), revision concordance data relating to the second to

fifth editions of the IPC and the IPC valid symbols data. The retrieval software, containing built-in hypertext-like features, is provided separately on a floppy disc. This software enables the user to search with the use of keywords and/or IPC symbols in any of the data files on the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM and to easily switch between language versions and different editions, with simultaneous display of two data files on the screen.

400. The main purpose of producing the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM was to offer a simple IPC search tool that made it possible, even for the searcher who was not very familiar with the IPC, to identify the relevant places in different editions of the IPC, without having to resort to a multitude of printed publications.

401. WIPO's CD-ROM product IPC:CLASS and a users' guide in German, French and Spanish were finalized in April.

402. One copy of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM was distributed free of charge to the industrial property offices of the States members of the IPC Union and its special observers.

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

##### Objective

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

##### Activities

404. 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. During the period covered by this report, a total of 61 classification reports were drawn up. Fifty classification reports were drawn up for the same period in 1991.

405. The new (sixth) edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification), published in the authentic languages, English and French, in November 1991, entered into force on January 1, 1992.

406. The sixth edition of the Classification was also issued in Dutch/French in March and in Norwegian in April.

#### International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

##### Objective

407. The general objective is to continue the improvement of the Vienna Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks ("Vienna Classification"), an important tool in the registration and searching of

marks that have figurative elements. "Improvement" means the filling of gaps, replacing difficult-to-apply principles by more practical ones and clarifying the Vienna Classification where it is not clear enough.

#### Activities

408. The Committee of Experts set up under Article 5 of the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks held its second session in Geneva from June 22 to 24, 1992.

409. Three States, members of the Vienna Union, were represented at the session: Luxembourg, Netherlands and Sweden. BBM was also represented. China, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Spain, the United Kingdom, AIPPI and ECTA were represented by observers.

410. The Committee of Experts adopted a number of amendments and additions to the Vienna Classification and noted that a new (third) edition of the Classification, with the adopted amendments and additions introduced, would enter into force on January 1, 1993.

411. The Committee of Experts recommended that, in future, the edition of the Vienna Classification according to which the figurative elements of marks were classified be indicated by an Arabic numeral in round brackets, for example, CFE (3).

412. The Committee of Experts requested the International Bureau to make a special effort in the near future in order to broaden further the interest in the Vienna Classification and to promote accession to the Vienna Agreement by additional countries.

[Part III follows]

## PART III: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

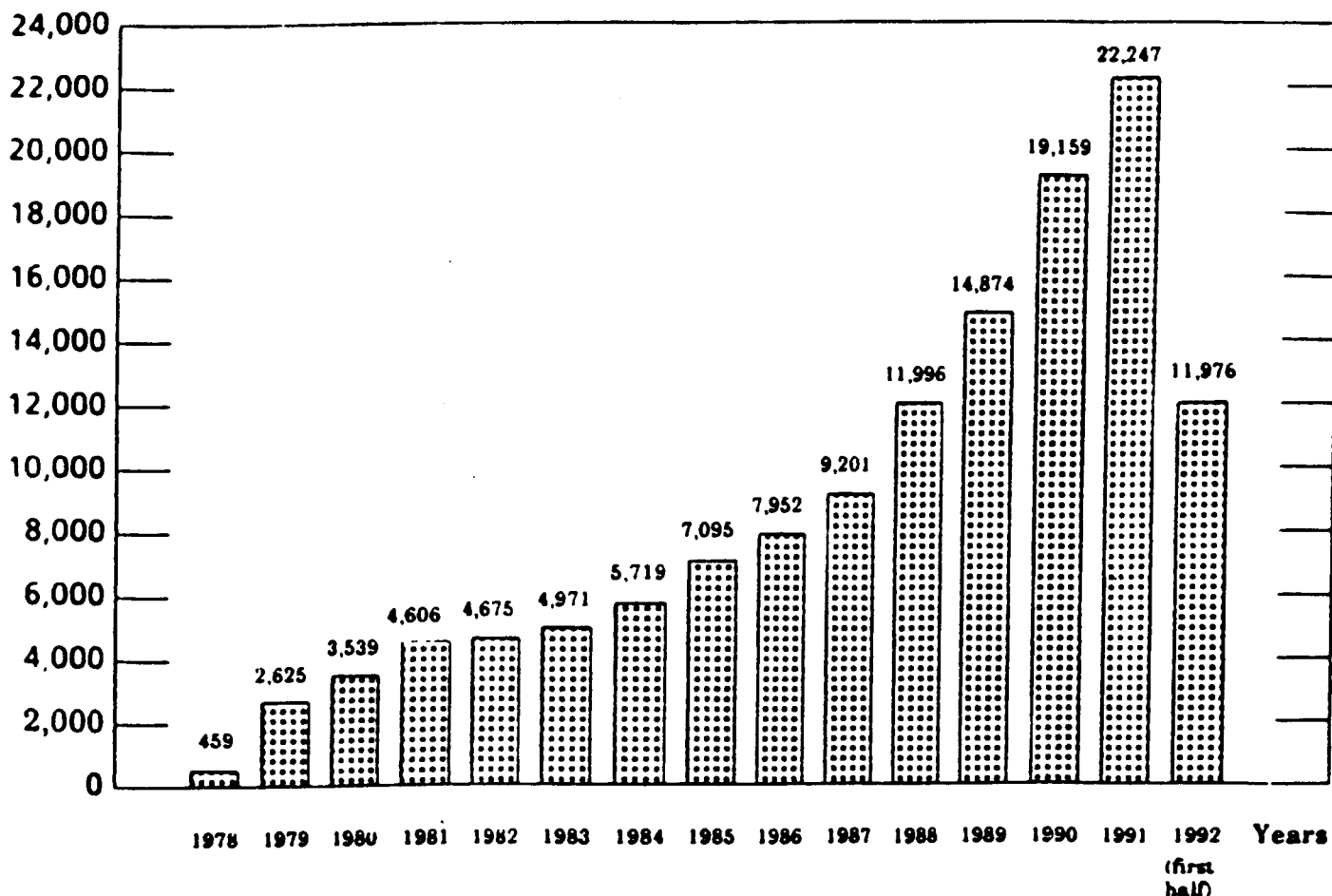
PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)Objective

413. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (the "PCT"). An additional objective is to further develop the PCT system.

ActivitiesAdministration

414. During the first six months of 1992, the International Bureau of WIPO received the "record copies\*" of 11,976 international applications from the "receiving Offices," that is, the Offices with which international applications are filed. This represented an increase of 9,24% over the corresponding period in 1991.

415. The total numbers of record copies\* received by the International Bureau in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations were as follows:

Numbers

416. The increase in the number of record copies received could be attributed mainly to the increasing awareness of inventors, industry and patent attorneys of the advantages offered by the PCT.

\* The true copy of an international application filed in a "receiving Office" is called the "record copy." The record copy is transmitted by the receiving Office to the International Bureau.

417. The following table shows the country of origin of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau during the first six months of 1992 and the corresponding percentages.

<u>Record Copies Received*</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u> <u>of the Applicant</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
4,865	United States of America	40.62
1,541	Germany	12.87
1,254	United Kingdom**	10.47
851	Japan	7.11
734	France	6.13
472	Sweden	3.94
316	Australia	2.64
275	Canada	2.30
229	Switzerland***	1.91
226	Finland	1.89
221	Denmark	1.85
196	Italy	1.64
172	Russian Federation	1.44
162	Netherlands	1.35
110	Austria	0.92
107	Norway	0.89
67	Spain	0.56
63	Belgium	0.53
26	Republic of Korea	0.22
24	Hungary	0.20
19	Czechoslovakia	0.16
11	Greece	0.09
10	Brazil	0.08
9	Luxembourg	0.08
8	Poland	0.07
4	Romania	0.03
2	Bulgaria	0.02
1	Sri Lanka	0.01
<u>1</u>	<u>Monaco</u>	<u>0.01</u>
<u>Total: 11,976</u> =====		<u>100.00</u> =====

\* The record copies were received from the national Office of the country. However, nationals and residents of the following countries can file either with the European Patent Office (EPO) or with their national Offices (the figures which appear below in brackets after the name of the country divide the above total of record copies received in the period under review into those received from the national Office (before the slant) and those received from EPO (after the slant)): Austria (92/18), Belgium (28/35), Denmark (213/8), France (703/31), Germany (546/995), Greece (8/3), Italy (69/127), Luxembourg (0/9), Monaco (0/1), Netherlands (123/39), Spain (62/5), Sweden (464/8), Switzerland/Liechtenstein (133/96), United Kingdom (1,179/75). Thus, the total number of record copies received from EPO as a receiving Office was 1,450, which represents 12.10% of the total number of record copies received.

\*\* Includes figures from 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.

418. During the first six months of 1992, the average number of Contracting States designated per international application was 24.57 (in the first half of 1991: 21.79). Thus, the 11,976 record copies received are equivalent to 294,250 national applications. The average number of designation fees payable, however, was 9.95 (in the first half of 1991: 9.21). This difference stems from the fact that in the case of the designation of several countries for regional (European or OAPI) protection, only one designation fee is due and from 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 fee, a natural result of the PCT procedure. In the first half of 1992, a European patent was sought in 11,446 international applications, which represented 95.57% (during the first half of 1991: 10,408 = 94.94%) of the total. The number of applications containing more than 10 designations was 3,116 (26.01%); those applicants thus benefited from the advantage of the maximum amount of the designation fee according to which (as already stated) any designation in excess of 10 is free of charge.

419. The table below shows the total number of designations made in the international applications, the record copies of which were received during the first six months of 1992, broken down according to the designated States and the number of times a Contracting State is designated per 100 international applications (expressed as a percentage).



<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection*</u>	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
13,832	United Kingdom	115.50
13,725	Germany	114.60
13,349	Sweden	111.46
13,309	Netherlands	111.13
13,303	Denmark	111.08
13,289	Switzerland**	110.96
13,265	Spain	110.76
13,248	Austria	110.62
13,174	Luxembourg	110.00
11,413	France	95.30
11,345	Italy	94.73
11,256	Belgium	93.99
11,236	Greece	93.82
10,410	Monaco	86.92
10,228	Japan	85.40
8,245	Canada	68.85
6,984	United States of America	58.32
6,124	Australia	51.14
5,658	Republic of Korea	47.24
4,116	Norway	34.37
4,053	Brazil	33.84
4,043	Finland	33.76
3,497	Hungary	29.20
3,156	Russian Federation****	26.35
3,110	Poland	25.97
2,944	Romania	24.58
2,833	Bulgaria	23.66
2,715	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22.67
2,673	Czechoslovakia	22.32
2,586	Sri Lanka	21.59
2,571	Madagascar	21.47
2,571	Sudan	21.47
2,563	Barbados	21.40
2,558	OAPI***	21.36
2,554	Malawi	21.33
1,850	Mongolia	15.45
763	Soviet Union****	6.37

\* 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, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo.

\*\*\*\* The indication of both the Russian Federation and the Soviet Union as designated States is due to the fact that the record copies of the international applications are transmitted to the International Bureau by the receiving Offices several weeks after the international filing date. Accordingly, during the period reported upon, the International Bureau received record copies of international applications filed before December 25, 1991 (which designated the then existing Soviet Union) and of international applications filed on December 25, 1991, and thereafter (which designated the Russian Federation).

420. The languages of filing of the international applications whose record copies were received during the first six months of 1992 by the International Bureau and the corresponding percentages were as follows:

<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Language of Filing</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
7,801	English	65.14
1,775	German	14.82
819	Japanese	6.84
786	French	6.56
275	Swedish	2.30
171	Russian	1.43
108	Finnish	0.90
73	Danish	0.61
62	Spanish	0.52
58	Norwegian	0.48
48	Dutch	0.40
<hr/>		
<u>Total:</u>	11,976	100.00
=====		=====

421. During the said period, 7,442 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT were filed with the Offices indicated below, which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEA). This represented an increase of 18.14% over the corresponding figure for 1991. In the following table, those demands are broken down according to the International Preliminary Examining Authorities which received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

<u>Number of Demands</u>	<u>Authority (Country or Organization)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
2,853	EPO	38.34
2,429	United States of America	32.64
1,076	United Kingdom	14.46
619	Sweden	8.32
288	Australia	3.87
144	Japan	1.93
27	Austria	0.36
6	Russian Federation	0.08
<hr/>		
<u>Total:</u>	7,442	100.00
=====		=====

422. The growth of 18.14% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in the first six months of 1992 compared to the corresponding period of 1991 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 applications directly in each country within 12 months from the priority date, to postpone such filings until 30 months from the priority date, as well as to the fact that applicants are more and more aware of the advantages of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT.

423. Entries relating to the 10,898 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), during the period covered by this report, were published in the PCT Gazette. The number of international applications published as pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages (and the corresponding percentages), which represented an overall increase of 15.19% over the corresponding figures for the first half of 1991 are as follows:

	<u>Number of Applica-</u> <u>tions Published</u>	<u>Language of</u> <u>Publication</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
	7,923	English	72.70
	1,476	German	13.54
	832	Japanese	7.63
	559	French	5.13
	70	Russian	0.64
	38	Spanish	0.35
	-----		-----
<u>Total:</u>	10,898		100.00
	=====		=====

#### Use of Computers

424. 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 undertaken by the "Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications" (CASPIA). CASPIA is a new system developed on the basis of the experience acquired with a previous system which had been used for 10 years. CASPIA has been developed in a new system environment which will facilitate the integration of other systems, such as the DICAPS system.

425. The DICAPS (Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System) 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 and 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.

426. The development of the system has been scheduled to take place in two successive stages. The first phase, involving an organizational study and the preparation of a detailed description of the proposed system, ended in March 1992. The second phase, which consists of the implementation of the system in successive modules, started immediately thereafter and is scheduled to end in early 1994.

427. PCT CD-ROM Products. WIPO has embarked on a program to distribute and disseminate industrial property information relating to its own activities, on optical storage media, more particularly on CD-ROMs.

428. A first CD-ROM series, which is presently produced in cooperation with the EPO, in Munich, is called "ESPACE-WORLD" and contains bibliographic data and the complete facsimile images of the international patent applications published by the International Bureau under the PCT. The project was started in 1990 and the 1992 series of ESPACE-WORLD will consist of approximately 46 CD-ROMs containing 23,000 published PCT applications. Publication is fortnightly.

429. Although an ESPACE-WORLD series subscription costs 2,500 DM per annum, any PCT member State which waives its right to receive free of charge paper copies of all published PCT international applications has the right to receive, free of charge, the ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM series, together with a standard CD-ROM workstation with which the CD-ROMs may be read and printouts may be obtained of the published international applications stored on them.

430. As of June 30, 1992, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Mongolia, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the United States of America, EPO and OAPI have opted for the alternative of receiving the published PCT international applications on CD-ROM. The above-mentioned countries and organizations have received or will receive a CD-ROM workstation, free of charge, from WIPO.

431. WIPO will, in 1992 and 1993, publish the whole backfile (1978-89) of the 66,700 published PCT international applications, which will fill approximately 140 CD-ROMs.

432. A second CD-ROM series is called "ESPACE-FIRST" and it is also a joint project with the EPO. ESPACE-FIRST CD-ROMs contain bibliographic data and complete facsimile images of the first page of published PCT international applications and of published European patent applications. Publication is bimonthly, i.e., six CD-ROMs per year. This CD-ROM series was started in 1988 and the yearly subscription price is DM 450 (not including postage). It is provided free of charge to all member States of the PCT.

433. The PraCTis CD-ROM series (PCT Retrieval and Consulting Tool for Information Scientists), containing, in coded form, the basic bibliographic data, including a title and an abstract in English and French, of each published international application will be issued as a cumulative file every two months on one or two CD-ROMs starting early 1993.

434. In the area of the PCT, another CD-ROM product is planned which will contain the texts of the PCT and its Regulations, the PCT Administrative Instructions, the PCT Applicant's Guide and the Guidelines established under the PCT.

#### Information and Promotion Services

435. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued to publish the "PCT Applicant's Guide" (in English and French), including its regular updates.

436. The fortnightly publication of the PCT Gazette in separate English and French editions was continued throughout the period covered by this report. A special issue, containing consolidated information of a general character, was published in January.

437. In January, two WIPO officials gave lectures on the PCT at a seminar organized by Danish patent attorneys in Copenhagen within the framework of CEIPI. The Seminar was attended by some 25 participants from Denmark, including patent agents and members of patent departments from industry.

438. In February, two WIPO officials gave lectures at a Seminar on the PCT, organized in Frankfurt (Germany) by Forum Institut für Management (Heidelberg), a private company, for some 30 participants, mainly from German industry, and also the Swiss chemical industry and two Swiss patent attorneys.

439. Also in February, a WIPO official gave lectures at a Seminar on PCT in Madrid, organized by the Registry of Industrial Property in cooperation with CEDP of the University of Barcelona and CEIPI for some 30 participants from patent departments of private enterprises and patent agents.

440. Also in February, a professor of law from the George Washington University, Washington, D.C., visited WIPO in order to discuss questions relating to the PCT.

441. Also in February, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting held in Tokyo at the IIP for senior managers of the intellectual property departments of 12 of the major Japanese industrial enterprises, to discuss, inter alia, the usefulness of the PCT and of the strategies under the PCT. One of the WIPO officials gave a brief introduction to the international preliminary examination procedure and both WIPO officials exchanged views on the PCT with examiners of the Japanese Patent Office. They further visited a number of Japanese enterprises where they discussed, in particular, the advantages for Japanese industry of the PCT and of its Chapter II.

442. In March, a WIPO official conducted a seminar on the PCT organized by a private company in Munich for some 30 paralegal staff members from industry and law firms.

443. Also in March, two officials from the National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland visited the PCT Administration Division and the PCT Legal Division and received training with respect to the PCT.

444. Also in March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Chinese Patent Office in Beijing for discussions on the PCT and its administration.

445. Also in March, a WIPO official gave training in Beijing to 25 officials of the Chinese Patent Office and 10 representatives from some leading patent agencies in China, on the PCT and its administration.
446. In April, three WIPO officials conducted a Seminar on the PCT organized by the Patent Resources Group, a private corporation of the United States of America, at Hiltonhead, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina (United States of America), for some 150 patent attorneys.
447. In May, a WIPO official and three EPO officials gave a course organized by the Patent Resources Group, a private corporation in the United States of America, at Hiltonhead, Hilton Head Island (South Carolina, United States of America) on Euro/PCT procedures, European Patent Law and Practice, addressed to some 70 patent attorneys and practitioners from the United States of America.
448. Also in May, three WIPO officials conducted the first PCT Paralegal Training Course for members (patent administrators) of patent departments of industry and law firms in Washington, D.C.; 18 firms/corporations were represented by 30 participants at that meeting, which was organized in cooperation with a firm of patent attorneys.
449. Also in May, two WIPO officials gave a briefing to the clerical/paralegal staff of the International (PCT) Unit of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C., and another WIPO official gave a separate briefing to the examining professionals of that Office on the new PCT Rules which entered into force on July 1, 1992. Some 50 participants attended each of the two sessions.
450. Also in May, three WIPO officials gave a briefing on the new PCT Rules at Du Pont de Nemours, a private company in Wilmington (Delaware, United States of America) for some 90 patent attorneys in the morning, and some 50 paralegals/secretaries in the afternoon.
451. Also in May, a WIPO official gave a luncheon address to the Rochester (New York) Intellectual Property Law Association on the new PCT Rules, which was attended by some 70 attorneys.
452. Also in May, a WIPO official briefed some 60 attorneys and paralegals of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. (3M), a private company in St. Paul (Minnesota, United States of America) on the new PCT Rules.
453. Also in May, two government officials from Viet Nam undertook a study visit to WIPO in Geneva, on the legal, administrative and operational aspects of the PCT.
454. Also in May, two representatives of the EPO's Information and Documentation Service (EPIDOS) in Vienna visited WIPO to discuss cooperation between WIPO and the EPO for the purpose of producing various CD-ROM products, in particular the ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMS (containing bibliographic data and the complete facsimile images of international applications published by the International Bureau under the PCT) and the inclusion into this product of later publications of international search reports and of amended claims, as well as of corrected versions of published international patent applications.

455. In June, two WIPO officials conducted a seminar on the PCT organized in Basel (Switzerland) by Ciba-Geigy, a private corporation in Switzerland, for some 90 participants, mostly patent attorneys, from the Swiss chemical industry.

456. Also in June, a WIPO official gave a lecture on the PCT at a basic course on European patent law organized by the Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI) and the Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI) in Lausanne (Switzerland).

#### Development of the PCT System

457. On March 27, 1992, an informal meeting was held in Geneva of representatives of the private sector from seven PCT Contracting States (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, United States of America) and 13 international non-governmental organizations (AIPPI, CIPA, CNIPA, EPI, FEMIP, FICPI, ICC, IFIA, IPO, JPA, LES, PTIC, UEPIP). The meeting considered possibilities of adding new features to the PCT system in order to make the international search report and the international preliminary examination report so reliable that supplemental search and examination during the national phase of the PCT procedure would not be regarded as necessary for the overwhelming majority of applications.

458. The Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT held its second session in Geneva from March 9 to 13, 1992. The following eight International Authorities were represented at the session: the Australian Patent Office, the Austrian Patent Office, the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation, EPO, the Japanese Patent Office, the Swedish Patent Office, and the United States Patent and Trademark Office in their capacities as both International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT, and the United Kingdom Patent Office in its capacity as an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT.

459. During that session, all the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities agreed to modifications to the PCT Search Guidelines and the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines. The International Authorities also considered proposed modifications to the Administrative Instructions under the PCT and to the forms relating to the procedure before the International Searching Authorities and before the International Preliminary Examining Authorities.

460. The next session of the Meeting is scheduled to take place in 1993.

#### Reimbursement of PCT Deficit-Covering Contributions

461. In January, the following States were credited with the following amounts, in Swiss francs, as their share of the third yearly installment, for 1992, 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 in September and October 1989. In accordance with a decision taken by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its session held in Geneva in September and October 1991, the total balance (of 6,580,819 Swiss francs) of those contributions will be reimbursed in the course of the 1992-93 biennium:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
United States of America	767,703
Japan	470,086
Germany	380,326
United Kingdom	279,918
Russian Federation	274,007
France	235,378
Sweden	149,274
Switzerland	131,915
Netherlands	95,865
Australia	91,677
Canada	76,598
Austria	55,508
Denmark	53,751
Brazil	53,582
Norway	37,303
Finland	34,690
Hungary	24,460
Spain	23,212
Belgium	19,722
Ireland	7,678
Israel	6,964
Romania	6,463
Luxembourg	6,357
Yugoslavia	2,568
Liechtenstein	1,720
Egypt	1,607
Philippines	1,061
Cuba	932
Monaco	89
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,290,414</u> =====

Madrid System (Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement and Madrid Protocol)

Objective

462. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks ("the Madrid Agreement") and under the Protocol of 1989 Relating to that Agreement ("the Protocol"), once the Protocol enters into effect.

Activities

Administration

463. During the period under review, WIPO continued to perform the tasks provided for in the Madrid Agreement. During the first half of 1992, the total number of registrations effected was 7,885, and the total number of



renewals was 2,644. The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 10,529, as compared with 10,489 in the corresponding period in 1991. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 16,046, as compared with 13,621 in the corresponding period of 1991. The total number of refusals recorded was 24,694, as compared with 24,409 in the corresponding period in 1991.

464. The table below breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected during the first six months of 1992, 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>
1,858	23.56	Germany	903	34.15	2,761	26.22
2,111	26.77	France	584	22.09	2,695	25.60
1,269	16.09	Benelux countries	327	12.36	1,596	15.16
727	9.22	Switzerland	338	12.78	1,065	10.11
862	10.93	Italy	179	6.77	1,041	9.89
501	6.36	Spain	122	4.61	623	5.92
376	4.77	Austria	82	3.10	458	4.35
38	0.49	Czechoslovakia	20	0.76	58	0.55
35	0.45	Liechtenstein	15	0.57	50	0.47
10	0.13	Hungary	33	1.25	43	0.41
13	0.17	Portugal	29	1.10	42	0.40
17	0.22	Monaco	6	0.23	23	0.22
22	0.28	China	--	--	22	0.21
12	0.15	Yugoslavia	2	0.08	14	0.13
12	0.15	Bulgaria	--	--	12	0.11
4	0.05	Morocco	4	0.15	8	0.07
5	0.06	Cuba	--	--	5	0.05
5	0.06	Egypt	--	--	5	0.05
5	0.06	Poland	--	--	5	0.05
1	0.01	Russian Federation	--	--	1	0.01
1	0.01	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	--	--	1	0.01
1	0.01	San Marino	--	--	1	0.01
--	--	Algeria	--	--	--	--
--	--	Mongolia	--	--	--	--
--	--	Romania	--	--	--	--
--	--	Sudan	--	--	--	--
--	--	Viet Nam	--	--	--	--
<u>7,885</u>	<u>100%</u>		<u>2,644</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>10,529</u>	<u>100%</u>
=====	===		=====	===	=====	===

465. 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 during the period under review.

### Use of Computers

466. The archiving and publishing system, using digital optical discs, known as MINOS (Marks Information Optically Stored) which was set up by the International Bureau in order to rationalize the management and operation of the documentation and to improve and facilitate access to the files of international registrations and their publication has been fully operational since February 1992.

467. Madrid CD-ROM Product. The ROMARIN CD-ROM (Read-Only-Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) contains all the relevant data of each international mark registered in the International Trademark Register maintained by WIPO under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, together with the figurative elements of the marks, if any. A ROMARIN CD-ROM has been issued every month starting from May 1992 and, in each case, constitutes the totality of the data in the International Trademark Register. The ROMARIN CD-ROMs are provided free of charge to the member States of the Madrid Agreement (more particularly, their trademark administration offices), who have also received, free of charge, a specially configured ROMARIN CD-ROM workstation.

468. The following information regarding each international registration is recorded on the ROMARIN CD-ROM:

- serial number of the international registration;
- date of international registration;
- duration of protection;
- the mark itself (if a word mark);
- transliteration or translation of the mark (if a word mark);
- name of owner;
- address of owner;
- name of the most recent owner, if any;
- effective date of international registration;
- details of the mark, including indications of colors, if claimed;
- data of national registration in country of origin;
- priority data;
- related mark numbers;
- countries designated at date of international registration;
- any later designations and/or renunciations;
- class or classes according to the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification);
- list of goods and/or services;
- classification symbol(s) according to the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification);
- data concerning refusals and/or limitations.

469. The CD-ROM further contains the texts of the Nice and Vienna Classifications in English and in French. These texts can be perused in each of those languages or searched for relevant class(es) and classification symbol(s).

470. The majority of the bibliographic data stored on the ROMARIN CD-ROM are also available on the disc in the form of indexes and, therefore, can be searched using various parameters, including Boolean logic operators. As regards the list of goods and services, the individual words are searchable in French.

471. Monthly ROMARIN production discs have been available since May 1992 on a subscription basis. They will contain each month the complete international mark file plus the "black and white" images of the current month. The complete image file, i.e., all images (black and white, grey-scale and colors) will be delivered in a second disc to all subscribers at the end of the first production year, i.e., in 1993.

472. With its free-of-charge supply of CD-ROM series and its free-of-charge CD-ROM hardware supply program, WIPO has elaborated a strategy to promote actively the dissemination and use of trademark information following the latest available technological developments.

473. The Users' Guide to the WIPO ROMARIN CD-ROM in English and French was finalized in April.

474. The automated International Register of Marks continued to be improved and a number of corrections were made in the software. During the period under review, the extraction program for the purposes of producing the ROMARIN tape from which the ROMARIN CD-ROMs are made was finalized. It is now used on a monthly basis for the production of those CD-ROMs. In May, packages containing the prototype disk and the software of the ROMARIN CD-ROM containing information in the International Register of Marks were sent, together with the users' manual, to the heads of offices of the Madrid Union member States and a number of other interested offices and persons.

#### Information and Promotion Services

475. The 1992 edition of the Guide to the International Registration of Marks was issued in English and French in April.

476. In January, two WIPO officials visited Beijing, Wuhan and Shenzhen to conduct training seminars and give courses on the administrative procedure for the international registration of marks, at the request of the national authorities. Those seminars were organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Trademark Office of China. Their main aim was to make the various regional administrations of industry and commerce of China aware of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and of its advantages and to familiarize the representatives of the various regional industrial property suboffices in China with the procedure for the international registration of marks.

477. The Beijing seminar was attended by over 150 participants, including professional representatives of the five agencies of professional representatives before the Trademark Office, officials of the Trademark Office, including computer specialists, officials of the Patent Office, legal experts from various ministries, senior officials of the national administration for industry and commerce, officials of the regional industrial property suboffices and officials of the China Trademark Service (CTS).

478. The Wuhan seminar was attended by more than 180 participants from 54 towns in China: officials of the various regional suboffices, professional representatives from nine provinces, representatives of various branches of industry and commerce of the province of Hubei, professors from Wuhan University, legal experts and officials of the provincial administration for foreign trade.

479. A round table on the Madrid Agreement and its economic and commercial advantages was held in the special Shenzhen economic zone and was attended by some 50 industrialists.

480. In February, three officials from the National Institute of Industrial Property (France) visited WIPO to gather information on the organization of international trademark registrations as well as on the SEMIRA (System of Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Admistration) computer data base and on the MINOS archiving and publishing system used at WIPO.

481. In March, an official from the Ministry of Justice of Sweden visited WIPO to study the system of international trademark registration under the Madrid Protocol in relation to a possible revision of the trademark legislation in that country.

482. In May, a WIPO official attended the XVth Patent and Trademark Depository Libraries (LTDLs) Meeting organized by the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C., where he made a presentation on WIPO's role in information dissemination under the Madrid Agreement and gave a demonstration of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM product.

483. In June, an official of the United States Patent and Trademark Office discussed with the Director General and WIPO officials the draft United States law modifying the country's Trademark Law to bring it into harmony with the Madrid Protocol.

484. In June, on the occasion of their participation in the third session of the Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks held in Geneva, three government officials of Romania discussed with WIPO officials administrative questions related to the international registration of trademarks as well as the organization of a round table for trademark specialists to be held in Romania in late 1992.

485. Also in June and also on the occasion of his participation in the above-mentioned Committee of Experts meeting, a government official of Bulgaria discussed with WIPO officials administrative questions related to the international registration of marks.

486. Also in June, a government official of New Zealand visited WIPO to gather information on the Madrid Agreement, the Madrid Protocol and the computerized systems SEMIRA and MINOS.

487. Also in June, three officials of the ILO Library (Geneva) visited WIPO to gather information on WIPO's CD-ROM product ROMARIN.

488. Also in June, two Chinese government officials discussed with WIPO officials administrative questions, in particular computerization, related to the international registration of marks.

#### Application of the Madrid Protocol

489. The International Bureau continued work on the basic analysis for the preparation of a 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.

Hague System (Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement)Objective

490. 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 ("the Hague Agreement"). An additional objective is to further develop the Hague system in order to simplify, to an even greater extent, the international deposit of industrial designs.

ActivitiesAdministration

491. During the period under review, WIPO continued to perform the tasks provided for in 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. During the first half of 1992, the total number of international deposits was 1,708 and the total number of prolongations and renewals was 712 (1,654 and 521, respectively, in the corresponding period in 1991), a total of 2,420 (that is, an increase of 10.36%) as against 2,175 in the corresponding period of 1991.

492. 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>Percent.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>
481	28.16	Germany	218	30.62	699	28.88
407	23.83	France	210	29.49	617	25.50
292	17.10	Benelux countries	98	13.76	390	16.12
257	15.05	Switzerland	130	18.26	387	15.99
197	11.53	Italy	4	0.56	201	8.31
68	4.01	Spain	48	6.74	116	4.82
4	0.23	Monaco	1	0.14	5	0.21
1	0.06	Liechtenstein	3	0.42	4	0.17
1	0.06	Hungary	--	--	1	0.04
<hr/>			<hr/>		<hr/>	
1,708	100%		712	100%	2,420	100%
=====	====		===	====	=====	====

Use of Computers

493. During the period under review, a study on the development of a computer system for the operation of the Registry kept under the Hague Agreement, including, in particular, the registration of deposits and renewals, the production of communications and notifications, and the preparation for publication of the periodical, was completed by the International Bureau and is being examined for its financial implications.

Information and Promotion Services

494. The 1992 edition of the Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs was issued in English and French in April.

Development of the Hague System

495. The Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, held its second session in Geneva from April 27 to 30, 1992. The following 11 States members of the Hague Union were represented: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia. The following 19 States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: Algeria, Bulgaria, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam. A representative of Namibia also participated in an observer capacity. In addition, representatives of two intergovernmental organizations (BBDM and CEC) and 18 non-governmental organizations (ABA, AIM, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, CELIBRIDE, COMITEXIL, FCPA, FICPI, ICC, ICSID, IFIA, JDPA, MPI, TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB) took part in the session in an observer capacity.

496. Discussions were based on a document drawn up by the International Bureau entitled: "Draft Treaty on the International Registration of Industrial Designs" (document H/CE/II/2). The main elements of the draft Treaty are the "international registration" (as opposed to "deposit") of industrial designs, which would be effected on the basis of an international application filed directly with the International Bureau. Such an international application could contain several industrial designs; it would be examined as to form, and its contents (including a reproduction of the design) would be published by the International Bureau. The date of this publication would be the date of international registration. From that date, the international registration would have the effect of a national or regional registration in each designated Contracting State (unless such State notified its refusal of such effect), and the initial term of protection of five years would be counted from that date. That term could be prolonged by additional periods of five years. A minimum duration of protection of 10 years would have to be provided by all Contracting Parties, but any renewal after the 10-year period would only have effect in those designated States where the applicable national or regional law provides for a duration of registration of industrial designs which is longer than the term of the international registration as prolonged until the renewal in question (e.g., a renewal beyond 15 years would only have effect in those designated States where the duration provided for by the applicable law is longer than 15 years).

497. The Committee continued to consider possibilities for revising the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, or adding to it a protocol, in order to introduce in the Hague system provisions intended to encourage States not yet party to the Hague Agreement to adhere to it and to make it easier for applicants to use the system.

498. The Committee of Experts discussed in detail the draft Treaty and made proposals for its amendment.

499. The Committee of Experts agreed that the International Bureau should prepare a revised version of the draft Treaty, taking into account the conclusions of the second session. The next (third) session of the Committee is scheduled to take place in April 1993.

FRT System (Film Register Treaty)

Objective

500. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (the "Film Register Treaty").

Activities

501. During the period under review, the operation of the International Film Registry was fully computerized, that is, the Register is entirely kept on computer and applications may be filed by computerized means. Fifty applications were received during the period under review, which all led to corresponding registrations. The total number of registrations effected since the opening of the Registry in September 1991 is 199.

502. Information and Promotion Services. In January, an official of the Registry visited the Centre international de la cinématographie in Paris to discuss the promotion of the use of, and increased adherence to, the Film Register Treaty.

503. In February, an official of the Registry visited the headquarters of Audiovisual Eureka in Brussels for the same purposes.

[Part IV follows]

PART IV: PROMOTION OF WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION OF AND RESPECT FOR  
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY; COOPERATION WITH STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS;  
STAFF AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Adherences to Treaties Administered by WIPO; Cooperation with States and Organizations

Objective

504. The general objective is to promote the realization of the importance of and the benefits of intellectual property--both industrial property and copyright--for the social, economic and cultural progress of any country.
505. Natural avenues leading to such benefits consist of promoting adherences to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them, and WIPO cooperating with both States and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Activities

Promotion of Adherences to WIPO-Administered Treaties

506. 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.
507. Pursuant to Article 6ter(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)

508. On January 30, 1992, Lithuania deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention. The Convention entered into force in respect of that country on April 30, 1992.
509. On March 31, 1992, Albania deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention. The Convention entered into force in respect of that country on June 30, 1992.
510. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Slovenia of the WIPO Convention.
511. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Croatia of the WIPO Convention.



512. The number of States party to the WIPO Convention as of July 28, 1992, is 131. They are the following: Albania, 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, Croatia, 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, Lithuania, 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, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property

513. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Slovenia of the Paris Convention. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Croatia of the Paris Convention. The number of States party to the Paris Convention as of July 28, 1992, is 105.

514. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Slovenia of the Berne Convention.

515. On July 10, 1992, China deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention. The Berne Convention will enter into force in respect of China on October 15, 1992. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Croatia of the Berne Convention. The entry into force for China of the Berne Convention will bring the number of member States to 93.

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

517. On June 30, 1992, Australia deposited its instrument of accession to the Rome Convention. The Rome Convention will enter into force in respect of Australia on September 30, 1992. The entry into force of the Rome Convention in respect of Argentina and Australia will bring the number of States party to that Convention as of the latter date to 38.

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

518. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Slovenia of the Nice Agreement. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Croatia of the Nice Agreement. The number of States party to the Nice Agreement as of July 28, 1992, is 35.

519. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Slovenia of the Locarno Agreement. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Croatia of the Locarno Agreement. The number of States party to the Locarno Agreement as of July 28, 1992, is 18.

Treaties Establishing 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

520. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). On May 1, 1992, Ireland deposited its instrument of ratification of the PCT, which will enter into force in respect of that country on August 1, 1992. The entry into force of the PCT in respect of Ireland will bring the number of States party to the PCT as of the latter date to 50.

521. Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Slovenia of the Madrid Agreement. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application to the territory of Croatia of the Madrid Agreement. The number of States party to the Madrid Agreement as of July 28, 1992, is 31.

522. Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement. On April 15, 1992, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deposited its instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement. The Agreement entered into force in respect of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 27, 1992; on that same date, the Hague Act (1960) entered into force in respect of that country, which also became bound by Articles 1 to 7 of the Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967).

523. On June 17, 1992, Romania deposited its instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement. The Agreement will enter into force in respect of Romania on July 18, 1992; on that same date, the Hague Act (1960) will enter into force in respect of that country, which will also become bound by Articles 1 to 7 of the Stockholm (Complementary) Act (1967).

524. The entry into force of the Hague Agreement in respect of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Romania will bring the number of States party to the Agreement as of the latter date to 21.

525. Film Register Treaty (Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works). On April 29, 1992, Argentina deposited its instrument of

accession to the Film Register Treaty. The Treaty will enter into force in respect of Argentina on July 29, 1992. The entry into force of the Film Register Treaty in respect of Argentina will bring the number of States party to the Treaty as of the latter date to six.

### Cooperation with States and International Organizations

#### States

526. Albania. In January, two government officials undertook a special training course, with SUIISA in Zurich, on the collective administration of copyright, conducted by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland. The training included a visit to WIPO and to ARTISJUS in Budapest, also covering the practical aspects of copyright.

527. In February, the Chairman of the Committee of Science and Technology of Albania visited WIPO and met with the Director General and several WIPO officials. Discussions concerned the possible accession of Albania to the WIPO Convention and to other treaties administered by WIPO, as well as possible assistance by WIPO in the preparation of national legislation on patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

528. In April, in the framework of the WIPO training program, a government official from Albania followed a special training course on the administration of copyright at the Italian Office for Literary, Artistic and Scientific Property and at the Italian Society of Authors and Publishers (SIAE) in Rome.

529. Australia. In June, a government official had discussions with a WIPO official in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and Australia in favor of developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region.

530. Baltic States. In January, a meeting of representatives of the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) and four Nordic States (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden) was held by WIPO in Geneva to discuss the legislative needs of the Baltic States in the field of industrial property and to coordinate the technical assistance required to set up industrial property administrations in those States. On that occasion, a model patent law for the Baltic States, prepared by the International Bureau, was discussed.

531. In April, an official from the Ministry of Justice of Sweden was invited to visit the International Bureau to discuss cooperation between WIPO and the Nordic countries for the benefit of the Baltic States in the field of copyright.

532. Czechoslovakia. In June, the President of the Federal Office for Inventions and another official of that Office visited WIPO to discuss the possible consequences, on the industrial property system, of a separation of the Czech and Slovak Republics into two States.

533. Estonia. In January, two government officials attended a meeting of representatives of three Baltic States and four Nordic Countries convened by WIPO in Geneva to discuss industrial property questions, including future cooperation (see also paragraph 530).

534. In February, a WIPO official visited Tallinn and had discussions with government officials concerning the preparation of a draft copyright law, the accession of Estonia to the Berne Convention and the modernization of the collective administration organization in the country. He also gave a lecture at the University of Tartu on the role and activities of WIPO.

535. In June, two WIPO officials visited Tallinn and Tartu, where they discussed with government officials and officials of the University of Tartu the new draft copyright law of Estonia based on a draft prepared by the International Bureau. They also discussed the organization of a copyright seminar to be held for the three Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Finland and the Finnish and Swedish Authors' Societies in September 1992 in Tallinn.

536. Finland. In May, the Director General attended the celebrations of the 150th Anniversary of the issuing of the first Finnish patent, organized by the Finnish Patent Office. The Director General delivered a speech on the 150th Anniversary of the Finnish Inventiveness, Creativity and Skill at the University of Helsinki.

537. France. In February, a WIPO official visited Paris for discussions with officials of the National Industrial Property Institute of France on activities to be financed in 1992 by a special contribution from the Government of France to development cooperation activities of WIPO in the field of industrial property.

538. Germany. In February, an official of the Federal Ministry of Justice visited WIPO to discuss patent and copyright protection of computer programs with WIPO officials.

539. Hungary. In February, the Director General received the President of the Supreme Court of Hungary and discussed with him, inter alia, the status and recent developments of the intellectual property laws of the country.

540. In April, the Minister without portfolio, President of the National Committee for Technological Development, accompanied by an official of the same Committee, visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General questions of mutual interest.

541. In respect of the proposal made by the Delegation of Hungary in the September 1991 sessions of the Governing Bodies, that a WIPO Center for Intellectual Property Information, Research and Training for Central and Eastern European Countries be established in Budapest, the International Bureau is not yet in a position to make concrete proposals because of the many rapid changes taking place in the said parts of Europe, including, in particular, the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991 and the emergence of new States on part of the territory of Yugoslavia.

542. Israel. In May, a WIPO official participated as a speaker, in Tel Aviv, in a conference on information law and technology organized by the Israeli Industry Association.

543. Japan. In February, a government official from the Agency for Cultural Affairs visited WIPO to discuss cooperation with WIPO.

544. In March, a WIPO official visited the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo and discussed data bases and the availability of their contents on CD-ROM in the field of patents and trademarks. The WIPO official also gave information on the Nice Classification and the Vienna Classification, explained the ROMARIN system and discussed possible cooperation between the JPO and WIPO in this respect. The JPO expressed its interest in further strengthening cooperation with WIPO in this area of activity.

545. In April, the Director General and a WIPO official visited Tokyo and had discussions with the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Commissioner of the Japanese Patent Office on matters of mutual interest.

546. In April, two WIPO officials participated in the evaluation and planning meeting organized in Tokyo by the Japanese Patent Office, to review the activities undertaken by WIPO, under the funds-in-trust arrangement which was established from a voluntary contribution of the Government of Japan, under the Organizations' development cooperation program. The meeting evaluated the activities undertaken under the funds-in-trust arrangement during the Japanese fiscal year April 1991 to March 1992, and reviewed the proposed plan of new activities for the fiscal year April 1992 to March 1993.

547. In May, two Japanese government officials visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials the possibility of joint WIPO/Japan development cooperation program in the field of copyright for Asian countries. The idea of a possible fund-in-trust arrangement as a basis for such cooperation was also discussed.

548. In June, on the occasion of the tenth session of the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee, a WIPO official made a presentation of WIPO's activities, particularly in respect of PCIPI, to some 130 staff members of the Japanese Patent Office.

549. Latvia. In January, two government officials attended a meeting of representatives of three Baltic States and four Nordic Countries convened by WIPO in Geneva to discuss industrial property questions, including future cooperation (see also paragraph 530).

550. Also in January, a WIPO official visited Riga and had discussions with government officials concerning, in particular, the preparation of a copyright law for Latvia, possible accession to the Berne Convention, the establishment of authors' societies and WIPO assistance with training in copyright matters.

551. In May, two officials of the Patent Office of Latvia visited WIPO and met with the Director General and a number of WIPO officials to discuss the draft industrial property legislation of Latvia and that country's possible accession to treaties administered by WIPO.

552. Lithuania. In January, two government officials attended a meeting of representatives of three Baltic States and four Nordic Countries convened by WIPO in Geneva to discuss industrial property questions, including future cooperation (see also paragraph 530).

553. In March, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent comments on a draft decree on provisional measures in the field of industrial property.

554. In April, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent comments on the draft decree of the Government of Lithuania on the legal protection of industrial property in that country.

555. In May, two officials from the Lithuanian Patent Office visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and WIPO officials the situation of industrial property in Lithuania.

556. Also in May, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, the draft texts of the Announcement on the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Protection of Industrial Property and the draft Trademark Law of Lithuania, which had both been discussed during the above-mentioned visit. The text of the Announcement appeared in the JULY/AUGUST 1992 issue of Industrial Property (Industrial Property Laws and Treaties, LITHUANIA - Text 1-001).

557. Netherlands. In March, 13 trainees from the Institute of Social Studies (The Hague) visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general.

558. Poland. In February, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau gave advice on the draft amendments to the Copyright Law.

559. In March, an official of the Polish Radio and Television visited WIPO to discuss copyright questions concerning satellite broadcasting and cable television.

560. Portugal. In May, a Government official of Portugal visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on future joint development cooperation activities between Portugal and WIPO.

561. Romania. In February, a WIPO official and a consultant from Switzerland visited Bucharest to discuss with government authorities the modernization of copyright legislation and the system of collective administration of copyright.

562. Also in February, two officials from Romania visited WIPO to review legal issues on copyright.

563. In April, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent comments on the draft copyright law of Romania.

564. Russian Federation. At the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent comments, in January, on the draft laws of that country on patents, trademarks, integrated circuits and computer software.

565. In February, a senior official from the Russian League of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs visited WIPO to gather further information on industrial property. A cooperation agreement between WIPO and the League was signed.

566. In March, the Minister for Science, Higher Education and Technical Policy of the Russian Federation, accompanied by government officials, visited WIPO for discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on the effective protection of industrial property in the Russian Federation and other matters of mutual interest.

567. In March and April, a WIPO official visited Moscow to discuss with various officials and the Copyright Drafting Group of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation the draft copyright law of that country and the possible accession of the Russian Federation to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations, and the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. On that occasion, he also had discussions, inter alia, with high officials of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation and with the Director General of the Russian Agency for Intellectual Property (RAIS) concerning the draft copyright law and the status and activities of RAIS.
568. In May, the Chairman of the Subcommittee for Science and Advanced Technology of the Russian Parliament, accompanied by an official of the Committee for Patents and Trademarks and the Director General of the Russian Agency for Intellectual Property (RAIS), visited WIPO and met with the Director General and several WIPO officials. During the visit, the situation of industrial property in the Russian Federation, the draft Copyright Law of the Russian Federation and that country's possible accession to several WIPO-administered treaties, as well as cooperation between RAIS and WIPO, were discussed.
569. Slovenia. In June, the Minister for Science and Technology, accompanied by the Director of the Industrial Property Office and another official of that Office, visited WIPO and met with the Director General and WIPO officials. Discussions were held on the situation of industrial property in Slovenia, the country's intended accession to further WIPO-administered treaties, and possible technical assistance by WIPO in the field of training, administration and documentation.
570. Also in June, the Director of the said Office and two other government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva legal and administrative questions relating to industrial property.
571. Spain. In February, at the request of the Minister of Culture of Spain, the International Bureau gave its opinion concerning a draft law on the revision of the Law on Intellectual Property of Spain.
572. In March, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a European Meeting on Copyright and Neighboring Rights organized by the Ministry of Culture of Spain, CEC and SGAE in Madrid.
573. Turkey. In April, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on various aspects of cooperation, in particular the strengthening of the industrial property system in Turkey.
574. Ukraine. In May, the Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology of Ukraine visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and a WIPO official the situation of industrial property in Ukraine and the possible accession of that country to treaties administered by WIPO in the field of industrial property.
575. United States of America. In February, the Director General received a United States delegation, led by a member of the United States Congress, to discuss treaties and legislation in the field of copyright.

576. In March, the Director General and a WIPO official visited Washington, D.C., to discuss with officials of the United States Patent and Trademark Office and with members of Congress questions relating, in particular, to the PCT, the Madrid Protocol, the Hague Agreement and other questions of mutual interest.

577. In May, a WIPO official attended the "International Town Meeting on Harmonization of Patent Law," organized by the John Marshall Law School in Chicago.

578. In June, two WIPO officials visited the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C., to discuss matters of common interest.

579. Also in June, a WIPO official visited the Harvard University in Cambridge (Massachusetts) to discuss with officials of the University the organization of a "WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights" to be held at the University in March-April 1993.

#### United Nations

580. 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 the 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 of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations which met in April in Geneva, the Organizational Committee of the ACC, which met in New York in February, in Geneva in March and in April, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (CCSQ (OPS)) of the ACC, which met in Geneva in March, in April and in May, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Program Matters) (CCSQ (PROG)) of the ACC, which met in March in Geneva, as well as meetings of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ (FB)) of the ACC, which met in Geneva in March, and of Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (CCAQ (PER)) of the ACC, which met in New York in March.

581. In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in, inter alia, reports concerning environmental matters, assistance to the Front-Line States of Africa, cooperation with OAU, the implementation of various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, international economic cooperation, development cooperation, etc.

582. In May, a WIPO official participated, in Windhoek, Namibia, in a seminar organized by the United Nations Center Against Apartheid entitled "South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: Future Role of the UN System in Helping Address Them".

583. In June, a WIPO official attended interagency consultations in Geneva on the Follow-up to the Program of Action for the Least-Developed Countries for the 1990's.



584. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). A WIPO official attended the Conference ("Earth Summit") in Rio de Janeiro, from June 3 to 14, 1992.
585. In May, the International Bureau submitted to the UNCED Secretariat comments on an UNCED draft paper on "Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology--Some Operational Aspects" for the above-mentioned conference.
586. International Labour Organisation (ILO). In May, a WIPO official attended the ILO Tripartite (workers, employers, States) Meeting on conditions of employment and work of performers, held in Geneva.
587. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). In March, a WIPO official visited the World Bank in Washington, D.C., and had discussions on possible areas of cooperation between the two organizations.
588. In May, a WIPO official also visited the World Bank in Washington, D.C., and discussed with Bank officials possible cooperation in training between the two organizations.
589. Also in May, an official from the World Bank visited WIPO and held discussions on a possible WIPO awareness seminar, on intellectual property and WIPO programs and activities, for the Bank staff.
590. In June, two World Bank officials visited WIPO separately and discussed possible cooperation between WIPO and the World Bank concerning assistance to Latin American and Caribbean countries and Central and Eastern European countries.
591. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In January, WIPO was represented at the seventeenth special session (Part II) of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board in Geneva.
592. In February, a WIPO official attended the Eighth Session of UNCTAD held in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).
593. In May, a WIPO official attended an informal meeting organized in Geneva by UNCTAD on programs relating to trade policy reforms, expansion of intra-regional trade and export orientation of small and medium enterprises in Asia and the Pacific.
594. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In January, two WIPO officials participated in the UNDP Intergovernmental Meeting, Regional Programme for Europe, in preparation for the UNDP Fifth Cycle (1992-96), held in Geneva. The WIPO officials also discussed with UNDP officials the proposed extension of the UNDP-funded WIPO-executed project "Patent Information Services" in Central and Eastern European countries.
595. In February, a WIPO official attended the UNDP Governing Council's organizational meeting for 1992 and the special session of the Governing Council, in New York. The WIPO official also attended a UNDP/interagency meeting on special program resources orientation on technology transfer and adaptation, in New York.

596. In May, several WIPO officials attended the 39th Session of the UNDP Governing Council held in Geneva. The Director General and WIPO officials had discussions in Geneva with many UNDP officials on UNDP financing of WIPO development cooperation activities.

597. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In April, a WIPO official attended the third ordinary session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the World Decade for Cultural Development which was held at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

598. In June, a WIPO official participated in the third meeting of coordinators of the World Decade for Cultural Development in Geneva.

#### Intergovernmental Organizations

599. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). In March, a WIPO official visited EBRD in London, and had discussions on possible areas of cooperation between the two organizations.

600. In April, two WIPO officials attended in Budapest the first annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which reviewed the activities of the Bank during 1991 and future plans.

601. European Communities (EC). In January, a WIPO official attended a hearing organized in Brussels by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) on the proposed Protocol to the Berne Convention, in particular to obtain information on the views of non-governmental organizations on the items in the second part of WIPO's memorandum concerning the proposed Protocol, which had not been discussed at previous hearings.

602. In February, a WIPO official attended a hearing organized in Brussels by CEC on the plan to set up a system of Community design protection and a proposed Directive on the harmonization of industrial design laws in the EC. In his intervention, the WIPO official underlined the need for establishing a link between the international deposit of industrial designs under the Hague Agreement and the future Community system, drawing particular attention to the plan for a new treaty for the international registration of industrial designs to be discussed by WIPO in April 1992.

603. Also in February, a WIPO official participated in a Patent Information Users' Meeting organized in Hamburg (Germany) by CEC.

604. Also in February, a WIPO official received the visit of two Members of the European Parliament who came to hold general discussions on the worldwide protection of intellectual property.

605. In March, two WIPO officials participated in Brussels in a meeting of governmental experts concerning the legal protection of industrial designs, organized by CEC. The purpose of the meeting was to obtain the views of the Governments of the EC member States on a Commission proposal for a system of design protection within the EC and for a directive on the harmonization of national design laws.

606. In June, a WIPO official attended in Luxembourg the Management Meeting of the publishers of the Journal "World Patent Information," jointly sponsored by EC and WIPO.

607. European Free Trade Association (EFTA). In March, an EFTA official visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials possibilities of cooperation between EFTA and WIPO with respect to Central and Eastern European countries in the field of intellectual property.

608. European Patent Organisation (EPO). In February, a WIPO official attended a meeting in Munich of the Working Party on Harmonization of the EPO in which questions concerning biotechnological inventions were discussed.

609. In March, the Director General visited the EPO in Munich and had discussions with the President of the EPO on questions of mutual interest.

610. Also in March, a WIPO official represented WIPO at a Seminar on Search and Documentation Working Methods organized by the EPO in The Hague for some 50 participants from major industries in Europe, Japan, the United States of America, and patent agents from Europe.

611. In April, a WIPO official attended the 30th session of EPO's Working Party on Technical Information, held in the Hague.

612. In May, a WIPO official attended in Munich the 26th session of EPO's Working Party on Statistics.

613. In June, the President of the European Patent Office visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General matters of common interest.

614. Also in June, a WIPO official attended the 44th meeting of the Administrative Council of EPO, held in Monaco.

615. Also in June, two WIPO officials attended "Patlib '92," a symposium of regional documentation centers covering patent literature, patent libraries and libraries of national patent offices, organized by EPO in Vienna. On that occasion, demonstrations of WIPO's CD-ROM products were given by the WIPO officials.

616. European Space Agency (ESA). In March, the Legal Adviser on Intellectual Property Matters of ESA visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials various aspects of the protection of industrial property in relation to ESA's policy in this field and WIPO's activities, in particular under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the PCT.

617. Islamic Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). In February, a WIPO official discussed possible cooperation activities in 1992 in the field of copyright and neighboring rights with an ISESCO official in Geneva.

618. Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). In June, the Secretary General of OIC had a meeting with a WIPO official in Dakar to discuss the possible strengthening of cooperation between the OIC and WIPO.

Other Organizations

619. American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In May, two WIPO officials attended a number of sessions of the AIPLA Spring Meeting held in Minneapolis (Minnesota, United States of America), gave presentations on WIPO's activities in connection with the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and participated in discussions in the fields of patent law harmonization and international trademark registration.
620. Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA). In April, the Director General and a WIPO official had discussions, on the occasion of the AIPPI Congress held in Tokyo, with the President of APAA on cooperation between APAA and WIPO.
621. Association of International Libraries (AIL). In January, a WIPO official participated in a round-table session organized by AIL in Geneva, entitled "Future Visions," to discuss the programs of the international libraries based in or near Geneva over the next five years.
622. Cable News Network (CNN) International, London. In March, the Legal Advisor of CNN visited WIPO to discuss matters relating to copyright and neighboring rights aspects of cable distribution of broadcast programs.
623. Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI). In June, the Director General attended the meeting of the Administrative Council of CEIPI held in Paris.
624. Computer & Communication Industry Association (CCIA), Washington, D.C. In March, an official of the CCIA visited WIPO to discuss various aspects of the copyright protection of computer programs.
625. Confederation of Independent Bulgarian Syndicates (Sofia). In June, two officials of the Confederation visited WIPO to receive information on WIPO's activities.
626. Customs Intellectual Property Information Centre (CIPIC), Japan Tariff Association. In February, a representative of CIPIC visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials concerning the activities of WIPO with respect to trademark law harmonization, the Madrid Protocol and protection against counterfeiting and piracy.
627. European Committee for Interoperable Systems (ECIS) and European Computer Services Association (ECSA). In April, a delegation from ECIS/ECSA visited WIPO to discuss computer-related aspects of the preparatory work of the possible Protocol to the Berne Convention.
628. European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA). In May, a WIPO official participated in ECTA's Annual Conference held in Lisbon.
629. Foundation for Advisory Studies in International Development (FASID) (Tokyo). In March, two WIPO officials gave a presentation on WIPO and its activities to a group of Japanese civil servants of this Foundation.
630. Ibero-Latin American Federation of Performers (ILAFP). In June, a WIPO official attended, as an observer, the General Assembly of ILAFP held in Madrid.

631. Industrial Property Cooperation Center (IPCC) (Tokyo). In June, on the occasion of the tenth session of the Executive Coordination Committee of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) held in Tokyo, three WIPO officials visited IPCC where they received information on the activities of the Center.

632. Institut de recherche en propriété intellectuelle Henri Desbois (IRPI). In January, WIPO was represented at a meeting entitled "Vers un droit communautaire sur la propriété industrielle," organized in Paris by IRPI on the protection of industrial designs.

633. Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI). In January, the EPI held a meeting at WIPO headquarters. Discussions also concerned Euro-PCT questions. Two WIPO officials participated in the meeting.

634. Institute of Trade Marks Agents (ITMA). In March, a WIPO official participated in London as a speaker in an international meeting organized by ITMA. The meeting dealt with several aspects of the protection of trademarks, including the main features of the draft Regulations under the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement.

635. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI). In January, three officials of AIPPI visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General the work program of AIPPI in relation to WIPO's activities, in particular the proposed patent law treaty, the trademark procedures treaty, industrial designs, geographical indications, the Madrid Protocol, the PCT, arbitration, dispute settlement between States and protection against unfair competition.

636. In April, the Director General and two WIPO officials attended the XXXVth AIPPI Congress held in Tokyo. The Director General delivered an address.

637. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI) (Chinese Group). In April, a WIPO official attended in Beijing a Symposium on the Intellectual Property System in China, organized by the Chinese Group of AIPPI.

638. International Association of Producers and Users of Online Patent Information (OLPI) (London). In June, a WIPO official attended a meeting organized by OLPI in Karlsruhe (Germany).

639. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In May, the Director General and a WIPO official attended in Marrakesh (Morocco) the 9th Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) on the theme "Development Dimensions in the '90s." The Director General participated as a speaker and panelist in the session "Technology for Development."

640. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In February, the Director General and a WIPO official attended a session of the European Committee of CISAC in Munich. During the session, the Director General delivered a lecture on WIPO's activities concerning the collective administration of copyright and on the preparatory work of the proposed Berne Protocol.

641. International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). In January, three officials of IFPI visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on matters of common interest.
642. International Federation of Senior Police Officers (FIFSP) (Paris). In June, a WIPO official attended in Paris, as a speaker, the International Symposium on Counterfeiting organized by FIFSP.
643. International Federation of Wines and Spirits (FIVS). In February, WIPO was represented at a meeting of the Intellectual Property Working Group of FIVS on the international protection of geographical indications, held in Brussels.
644. International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI). In February, a WIPO official attended a session of the Executive Committee of ALAI held at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva. The Executive Committee discussed, inter alia, the WIPO memorandum prepared for, and the results of the discussions at, the first two sessions of the WIPO Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention.
645. International Publishers Association (IPA). In January, a WIPO official attended the 24th Congress of IPA held in New Delhi.
646. International Publishers Copyright Council (IPCC)/International Publishers Association (IPA). In June, a delegation of IPCC and IPA discussed with the Director General, at WIPO headquarters, copyright and neighboring rights questions of mutual interest.
647. International Vine and Wine Office (IWO). In May, a WIPO official attended IWO's 72nd General Assembly and 20th Congress, held in Madrid.
648. Japan Trademark Association (JTA). In February, a representative of JTA visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials concerning the activities of WIPO with respect to trademark law harmonization, the Madrid Protocol and protection against counterfeiting and piracy.
649. The Director General and two WIPO officials met in April in Tokyo with representatives of JTA to discuss matters of common interest and, in particular, the Madrid Protocol.
650. Licensing Executive Society International (LESI). In May, the Director General and a WIPO official had discussions at WIPO with the President of LESI and the Chairman of the Licensing Executive Society International Advisory Commission (LESIAC) on further cooperation between WIPO and LESI.
651. Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI). In March, the Director General attended a meeting of the Kuratorium of the Institute held in Munich.
652. In June, an official of the MPI visited WIPO to gather information on WIPO's activities in respect of Central and Eastern European Countries.
653. Order of St. John. In March, the President of the Alliance of the Order of St. John and the Secretary General of the German Chapter of the Order visited WIPO and discussed with a WIPO official questions relating to the protection of the emblem of the Alliance.

654. Patent Documentation Group (PDG). In March, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Working Group "IMPACT of Patent Laws on Documentation" of PDG (an international non-governmental organization having observer status in the PCIPI) in London. He gave a presentation on WIPO's activities in the field, as well as information on the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM.

655. Spanish Society of Performers (AIE)/Ibero-Latin American Federation of Performers (ILAFP). In June, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the First Workshop on the Artists Rights organized by AIE and ILAFP in Madrid.

656. Toy Manufacturers of Europe (TME). In February, the Secretary of the newly-created TME visited WIPO to inform the International Bureau on the activities of TME.

657. United States Trademark Association (USTA). In February, the Director General and two WIPO officials attended the World Trademark Symposium organized by USTA in Cannes (France). The Director General made a presentation.

658. In May, a WIPO official attended USTA's Annual Meeting held in Toronto (Canada).

#### Staff and Support Activities

659. Missions. During the period under review, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in Chile, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Morocco, Senegal and the United States of America.

660. In addition to the missions referred to above, the following countries were visited by officials or by consultants of WIPO: Australia, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen.

DECISION INVITED

661. The WIPO Coordination Committee and the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions are invited, each as far as it is concerned, to give advice or comment on the reports and activities contained or referred to in document AB/XXIII/2 and the present document.

[Annexes follow]



AB/XXIII/3  
ANNEX A

WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES  
FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1992

This Annex contains two tables showing the main development cooperation activities of WIPO from January 1 to June 30, 1992, 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, meeting facilities, experts or other support services.

TABLE I

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
AFRICA					
Angola		X		X	
Benin		X		X	
Botswana				X	
Burkina Faso		X			
Burundi		X			
Cameroon				X	
Cape Verde		X		X	
Congo					
Côte d'Ivoire		X		X	X
Equatorial Guinea				X	
Ethiopia				X	
Gambia		X			
Ghana		X			
Guinea		X			
Guinea Bissau		X			
Kenya				X	
Lesotho				X	X
Malawi	X			X	X
Mali	X	X		X	X
Mauritius				X	
Mozambique		X		X	
Namibia	X				
Niger		X		X	
Nigeria		X	X	X	X
Rwanda					X
Sao Tome and Principe		X		X	
Senegal		X		X	
Sierra Leone		X			

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Swaziland				X	
Togo		X			
United Rep. of Tanzania		X			
Uganda				X	
Zaire			X	X	
Zambia		X		X	
Zimbabwe	X				X
OAU				X	
ARIPO		X		X	X
ECA				X	
OAPI		X		X	
ARCEDEM				X	
Total	4	22	2	27	9
ARAB COUNTRIES					
Algeria		X			X
Egypt				X	X
Lybia				X	X
Morocco			X	X	X
Oman	X			X	
Sudan		X		X	X
Syria				X	
Tunisia				X	X
United Arab Emirates				X	
Yemen				X	X
Total	1	2	2	9	7
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC					
Bangladesh		X	X	X	X
China	X	X		X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea					X
Fiji		X			
India	X	X	X	X	X

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Indonesia		X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		X		X	
Laos				X	
Malaysia		X	X	X	X
Mongolia		X			X
Nepal		X			
Pakistan		X	X	X	
Philippines		X		X	X
Republic of Korea		X		X	X
Singapore		X		X	
Sri Lanka		X		X	X
Thailand		X			X
Viet Nam	X	X		X	X
Hong Kong		X		X	
ESCAP				X	
ASEAN				X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>					
Antigua and Barbuda		X			
Argentina		X		X	X
Bahamas		X			
Barbados		X			
Belize		X			
Bolivia		X			X
Brazil	X	X		X	X
Chile		X		X	X
Colombia		X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba		X		X	X
Dominica		X			
Dominican Republic		X			X
Ecuador		X		X	X
El Salvador		X	X		X
Guatemala	X	X			X
Grenada		X			
Guyana		X			
Haiti		X			
Honduras		X	X	X	X
Jamaica		X			
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Nicaragua		X			X
Panama		X		X	X
Paraguay		X			X
Peru	X	X		X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis		X			
Saint Lucia		X			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		X			
Uruguay		X	X		X
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X
Aruba				X	
JUNAC				X	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>47</b>

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TABLE II

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Document- ation Services
Argentina		X	X	
Australia		X	X	
Austria		X		
Bangladesh	0			X
Belgium			X	
Brazil		X	X	
Canada			X	
Chile		X	X	X
China		X	X	
Colombia	0		X	
Costa Rica	X	X	X	
Denmark		X		
El Salvador	0			
Finland			X	
France	X	X		X
Germany	X	X	X	X
Guatemala		X		
Guinea-Bissau		X		
Honduras	0			
Hungary		X	X	
India	0	X	X	
Indonesia	0			
Italy		X	X	
Jamaica		X		
Japan	X	X	X	
Malaysia	0			X
Mali		X		
Mauritius		X		
Mexico	X	X	X	
Morocco	0			
Nigeria	0		X	
Pakistan	0			
Peru		X	X	
Portugal		X	X	
Republic of Korea		X	X	
Russian Federation				X
Saint Lucia		X		
Senegal		X		
Singapore			X	
Spain		X	X	
Sweden	X	X	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 (continued)

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Document- ation Services
Switzerland		X	X	X
Turkey			X	
United Kingdom		X	X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	0		X	
Venezuela	0		X	
Zaire	0			
UNDP	X	X		
EPO	X	X	X	X
OAPI		X		
JUNAC		X		
CARICOM		X		
OECS		X		
IFPI			X	
IIDA			X	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>

\* "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 FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1992

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Meeting of Representatives of Baltic (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) and Nordic States (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden)	January	Geneva	
Training Seminars on the Administrative Procedure for the International Registration of Marks	January	Beijing, Wuhan, Shenzhen	Government of China
Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation	February	New Delhi	Government of India
Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Second Session)	February	Geneva	
Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry	February	Beijing	Governments of China and Japan
Working Group on Professional Remuneration	February	Geneva	
Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works, and Preparatory Meeting to the Regional Conference	March	Dakar	Governments of Senegal and France
Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union (Twentieth Session)	March	Geneva	
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS) (Seventh Session)	March	Geneva	
Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination	March	Canberra	Governments of Australia and Japan

Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (Second Session)	March	Geneva	
National Seminar on the Exercise and the Administration of Copyright in Various Categories of Works	March	Guangzhou (China)	Government of China
Informal meeting of representatives of the private sector (PCT)	March	Geneva	
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) (First Session)	March/ April	Geneva	
Fifth International Symposium on "Support to Inventors"	March/ April	Geneva	IFIA
Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America	March/ April	Viña del Mar (Chile)	Government of Chile and SUISA
VIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer)	April	Santiago	Government of Chile
PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (Eighth Session)	April	Geneva	
Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Second Session)	April	Geneva	
Working Group on Professional Remuneration	April	Geneva	
Subregional Seminar on Copyright	May	Castries	Government of Saint Lucia, CARICOM and OECS
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Ninth Session)	May	Geneva	
Subregional Seminar on Copyright	May	Kingston	Government of Jamaica and CARICOM



Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties	May	Geneva	
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (Tenth Session)	May	Tokyo	
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Ninth Session)	May	Tokyo	
Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Third Session)	June	Geneva	
Regional Seminar on Search and Patent Examination	June	Madrid, The Hague, Munich, Geneva	Government of Spain and EPO
National Seminar on Industrial Property	June	Bamako	Government of France and OAPI
Committee of Experts on a WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings	June	Geneva	
Committee of Experts of the Vienna Agreement Establishing and International Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks (Second Session)	June	Geneva	
Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking Countries in Africa	June	Maio (Guinea- Bissau)	Governments of Guinea-Bissau and Sweden
Training Course on Patents and Trademarks	June	Washington, D.C.	Government of the United States of America
National Seminar on Practical Aspects of Collective Administration of Copyright	June	Guatemala	Governments of Costa Rica and Guatemala
Working Group on Professional Remuneration	June	Geneva	
Training Seminar on the Use of Patent Documentation: Techniques for Searching and Dissemination of Information	June/ July	Copenhagen, Paris, The Hague, Vienna	Governments of Denmark and France and EPO



## ANNEX C

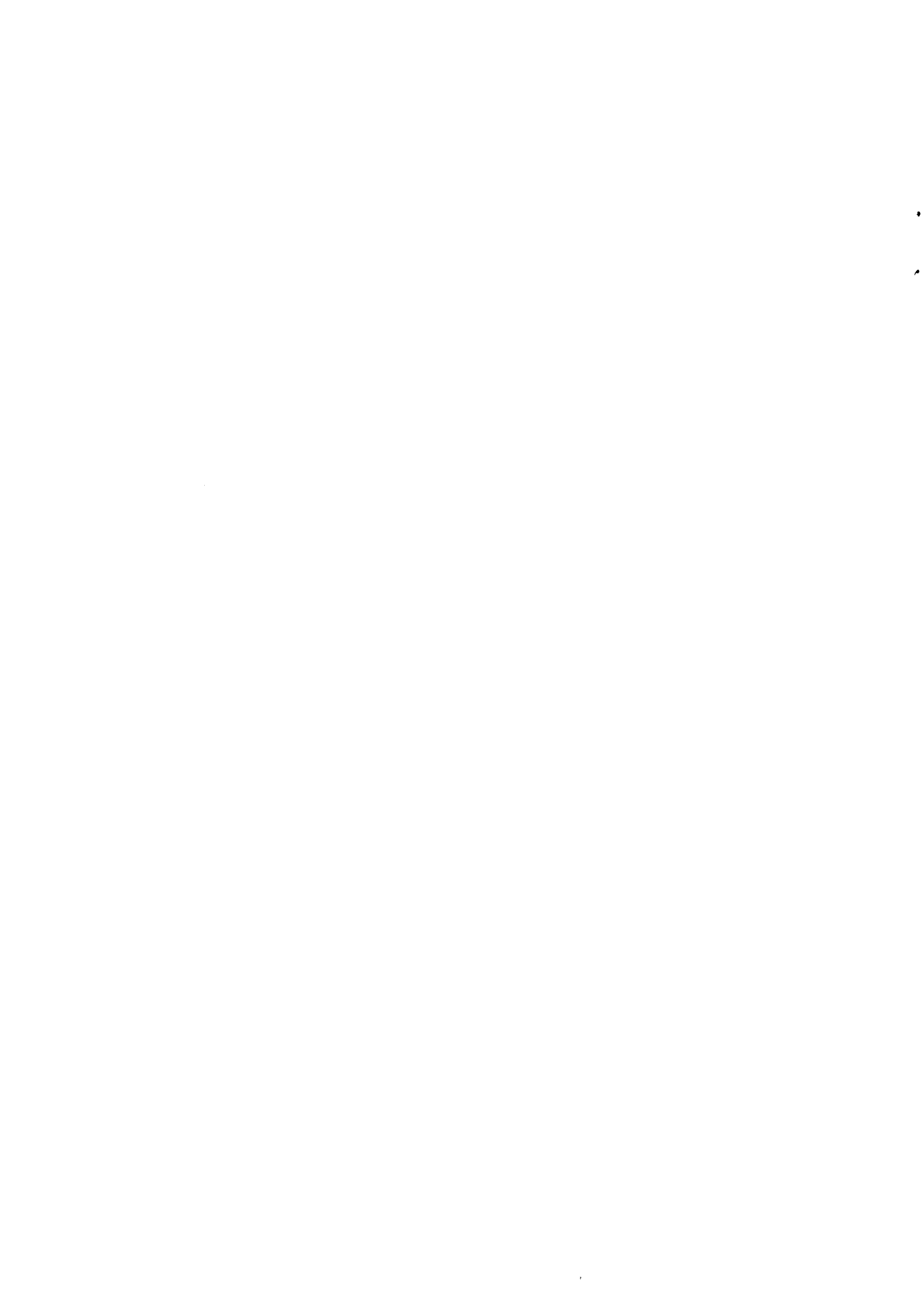
## WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1992

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are concerned, Volume I	January	351(E)	English
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of Pakistan	January	686/PK(E)	English
WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries	January	705(EFS)	English French Spanish
Industrial Property Statistics 1990--Parts I and II	February April	IP/STAT/1990 IP/STAT/1990	English/ French
WIPO General Information brochure 1992	February/March February/March February/March May/June May/June May/June May/June May/June	400(E) 400(F) 400(S) 400(A) 400(C) 400(G) 400(P) 400(R)	English French Spanish Arabic Chinese German Portuguese Russian
Guide on Associations of Inventors	March	632(A)	Arabic
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, 6th edition, 1992	March	500(D/F)	Dutch/ French
Patent Cooperation Treaty and Regulations	March	274(EF)	English French

WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation - Vol. III	March	208(EF)	English French
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Regulations (1992) and Protocol	April	204(EF)	English French
Guide on Associations of Inventors	April	632(F)	French
Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits	April	344(EF)	English French
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, Phuket 1991	April	690(E)	English
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, 6th edition, 1992	April April	500.1(N) Part I 500.2(N) Part II	Norwegian Norwegian
Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific, No. 33	April	435(E)	English
Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices 1992 edition	April	601(E/F)	English/ French
Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs	April	623(EF)	English French
Guide to the International Registration of Marks	April	430(EF)	English French

WIPO Asian Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Office Automation, Tokyo, 1991	May	695(E)	English
Inauguration of the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and WIPO Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System, Daeduk, 1991	May	699(E)	English

[Annex D follows]



ABREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS  
USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

ABA	American Bar Association, Chicago (United States of America)
ABAPI	Brazilian Association of Industrial Property Agents, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
ABPI	Brazilian Association of Industrial Property, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
ABU	Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union, Kuala Lumpur
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations), New York
ACCT	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, Paris
ACOP	African Association Against Piracy, Paris
ACT	Association of Commercial Television in Europe, Milan (Italy)
AID	International Alliance for Distribution by Cable, Brussels
AIDAA	International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors, Brussels
AIE	Spanish Society of Performers, Madrid
AIL	Association of International Libraries, Geneva
AIM	European Association of Industries of Branded Products, Brussels
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association, Arlington (Virginia, United States of America)
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, Zurich (Switzerland)
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association, Paris
APA	Association of Patent Attorneys, The Hague
APAA	Asian Patent Attorneys Association, Tokyo
APP	Agency for the Protection of Programs, Paris
ARCEDEM	African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing, Ibadan (Nigeria)
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Harare
ARTISJUS	Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights, Budapest
ATRIP	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property, 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	Business Software Alliance, Washington, D.C.
CARICOM	Caribbean Community, Georgetown (Guyana)
CASRIP	Center for Advanced Study and Research on Intellectual Property, Seattle (Washington, United States of America)
CBEMA	Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (United Nations), New York

CCIA	Computer & Communications Industry Association, Washington, D.C.
CCPIT	China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Beijing
CCSQ	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (United Nations), New York
CEC	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels
CEDP	Centre d'Estudis de Documentació de Patents, Barcelona (Spain)
CEIPI	Centre for International Industrial Property Studies, Strasbourg (France)
CELIBRIDE	International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains and Laces, St. Gall (Switzerland)
CIARB	Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, London
CIPA	Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, London
CIPIC	Customs Intellectual Property Information Centre, Japan Tariff Association, Tokyo
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers, Paris
CNIPA	Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents, Munich (Germany)
CNN	Cable News Network International, London
COMITEXIL	Coordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Economic Community, Brussels
DVGR	German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright, Cologne (Germany)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London
EBU	European Broadcasting Union, Geneva
EC	European Communities
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa
ECIS	European Committee for Interoperable Systems, Brussels
ECTA	European Communities Trade Mark Association, Antwerp (Belgium)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association, Geneva
EPI	Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office, Munich (Germany)
EPO	European Patent Office, European Patent Organisation, Munich (Germany)
ESA	European Space Agency, Paris
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok
ETIC	European Tape Industry Council, Brussels
EUROBIT	European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and Information Technology Industry, Frankfurt (Germany)
EWC	European Writers' Congress, Munich (Germany)
FASID	Foundation for Advisory Studies in International Development, Tokyo
FCPA	Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys, Munich (Germany)
FEMIPFI	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
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi



FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys, Paris
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation, The Hague
FIFSP	International Federation of Senior Police Officers, Paris
FIM	International Federation of Musicians, Zurich (Switzerland)
FIVS	International Federation of Wines and Spirits, Paris
FSC	Francophone Song Council, Brussels
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva
HTA	Hungarian Trademark Association, Budapest
IAA	International Advertising Association, New York
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) Washington, D.C.
ICA	International Council of Archives, Paris
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce, Paris
ICMP	International Confederation of Music Publishers, Ecully (France)
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission, New York
ICSID	International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers, The Hague
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank, Washington D.C.
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations, Geneva
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists, Brussels
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 (Massachusetts, United States of America)
IIA	Information Industry Association, Washington, D.C.
IIDA	Instituto Interamericano de Derecho de Autor, Sao Paulo (Brazil)
IIP	Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan, Tokyo
IIPA	International Intellectual Property Alliance, Washington, D.C.
ILAFP	Ibero-Latin American Federation of Performers, Madrid
ILO	International Labour Organisation, Geneva
INTERGU	International Copyright Society, Munich (Germany)
IOJ	International Organization of Journalists, Prague
IPA	International Publishers Association, Geneva
IPCC	Industrial Property Cooperation Center, Tokyo
IPCC	International Publishers Copyright Council, Geneva
IPO	Intellectual Property Owners, Inc., Washington, D.C.
IRPI	Institut de recherche en propriété intellectuelle Henri Desbois, Paris
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Rabat
ISETU	International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions, Geneva
ITINTEC	Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards, Lima
ITMA	Institute of Trade Mark Agents, Croydon (United Kingdom)
IVF	International Video Federation, Paris
IWO	International Vine and Wine Office, Paris
JAPIO	Japan Patent Information Organization, Tokyo

JDPA	Japan Design Protection Association, Tokyo
JIII	Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation, Tokyo
JPA	Japan Patent Association, Tokyo
JPAА	Japan Patent Attorneys Association, Tokyo
JTA	Japan Trademark Association, Tokyo
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement, Lima
LAS	League of Arab States, Cairo
LESI	Licensing Executives Society International, Dublin
LIDC	International League for Competition Law, Paris
MERCOSUR	Common Market of the Southern Cone, Montevideo
MIDS	Malaysian Inventions and Designs Society, Kuala Lumpur
MPI	Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law, Munich (Germany)
NCIO	National Congress of Inventors Organizations, Moraga (California, United States of America)
NMPA	National Music Publishers' Association Inc., New York
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization, Yaoundé
OAU	Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OIC	Organization of Islamic Conference, Dakar
OLPI	International Association of Producers and Users of Online Patent Information, London
PDG	Patent Documentation Group, Delft (Netherlands)
PTIC	Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada, Toronto (Canada)
RAIS	Russian Agency for Intellectual Property, Moscow
SACEM	Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers, Paris
SADAIC	Argentine Society of Authors and Music Composers, Buenos Aires
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce, Beijing
SGAE	General Authors Society of Spain, Madrid
SIAE	Italian Society of Authors and Publishers, Rome
STM	International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers, Amsterdam
SUISA	Swiss Society of Authors' Rights in Musical Works, Zurich (Switzerland)
TME	Toy Manufacturers of Europe, Brussels
TMPDF	Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation, Crawley (United Kingdom)
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property, Harrow (United Kingdom)
UIA	International Union of Architects, Paris
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, New York
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe, Brussels
UNIFAB	Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property, Paris
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, Geneva
USTA	United States Trademark Association, New York

## ANNEX E

## INDEX OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Albania	12, 509, 512, 526, 527, 528
Algeria	18, 33, 34, 289, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 313, 340, 350, 464, 495, 512
Angola	18, 35, 37, 166, 301, 302, 313, 512
Antigua and Barbuda	25, 123, 153
Argentina	12, 18, 25, 30, 32, 87, 101, 124, 125, 131, 244, 286, 289, 290, 294, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 317, 340, 512, 516, 517, 525
Australia	12, 23, 43, 227, 287, 301, 302, 307, 313, 317, 340, 375, 382, 385, 417, 419, 421, 457, 458, 461, 512, 517, 529, 660
Austria	23, 33, 55, 289, 297, 301, 302, 307, 313, 340, 350, 359, 397, 417, 419, 421, 430, 454, 458, 461, 464, 512, 615
Bahamas	25, 126, 146, 512
Bangladesh	18, 43, 44, 45, 46, 206, 287, 295, 301, 302, 313, 512
Barbados	25, 127, 153, 301, 302, 340, 419, 430, 512
Belarus	341, 512
Belgium	30, 122, 205, 289, 302, 313, 317, 340, 369, 417, 419, 461, 464, 492, 503, 512, 601, 602, 605, 643, 660
Belize	25, 128, 146
Benin	18, 25, 104, 116, 167, 301, 302, 340, 419, 512, 660
Bolivia	18, 25, 124, 129, 131, 297
Botswana	18, 168, 660
Brazil	14, 15, 16, 18, 25, 30, 33, 37, 88, 101, 130, 131, 238, 246, 247, 248, 298, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 350, 375, 385, 417, 419, 430, 461, 512, 584, 660
Bulgaria	289, 301, 302, 313, 340, 359, 417, 419, 430, 464, 485, 495, 512, 625

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Burkina Faso	18, 25, 33, 105, 116, 301, 302, 340, 419, 512
Burundi	18, 33, 301, 512
Cameroon	18, 25, 268, 289, 301, 302, 307, 340, 419, 512
Canada	14, 15, 16, 23, 215, 289, 299, 301, 302, 307, 313, 340, 342, 359, 375, 385, 417, 419, 430, 457, 461, 512, 658, 660
Cape Verde	18, 25, 36, 37, 106, 116, 169
Central African Republic	301, 302, 340, 419, 512
Chad	301, 302, 340, 419, 512
Chile	14, 16, 18, 25, 30, 89, 90, 101, 131, 132, 133, 150, 249, 279, 297, 301, 302, 307, 313, 317, 340, 512, 659, 660
China	12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 23, 25, 30, 33, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 122, 207, 208, 209, 210, 277, 287, 289, 294, 295, 298, 301, 302, 307, 313, 340, 375, 385, 409, 444, 445, 464, 476, 477, 478, 479, 488, 495, 512, 515, 637, 660
Colombia	18, 25, 30, 131, 134, 250, 251, 252, 280, 289, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 310, 317, 341, 512, 592, 659, 660
Congo	18, 289, 297, 301, 302, 340, 419, 512
Costa Rica	18, 25, 30, 91, 131, 135, 142, 241, 253, 254, 281, 297, 301, 302, 512, 660
Côte d'Ivoire	18, 25, 107, 116, 117, 269, 297, 301, 302, 340, 419, 495, 512
Croatia	12, 511, 512, 513, 515, 518, 519, 521
Cuba	18, 25, 33, 92, 101, 124, 131, 136, 255, 297, 298, 301, 302, 340, 461, 464, 512, 660
Cyprus	301, 302, 340, 512
Czechoslovakia	301, 302, 307, 313, 317, 340, 375, 385, 409, 417, 419, 430, 464, 512, 532
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12, 18, 289, 297, 298, 301, 313, 340, 375, 385, 419, 430, 464, 495, 512, 522, 524
Denmark	23, 33, 289, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 340, 342, 344, 350, 359, 369, 375, 385, 397, 417, 419, 437, 457, 461, 495, 512, 530, 660
Dominica	25, 137, 153

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Dominican Republic	18, 25, 131, 138, 340
Ecuador	18, 25, 93, 101, 131, 139, 297, 301, 307, 512
Egypt	14, 15, 16, 18, 170, 188, 189, 190, 267, 294, 297, 298, 301, 302, 340, 461, 464, 512, 660
El Salvador	18, 25, 131, 140, 241, 297, 301, 302, 512
Equatorial Guinea	18, 171
Estonia	530, 533, 534, 535, 660
Ethiopia	18, 159, 160, 172, 660
Fiji	18, 43, 51, 302, 512
Finland	23, 289, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 350, 359, 369, 375, 385, 397, 417, 419, 443, 461, 512, 530, 535, 536, 659, 660
France	14, 16, 23, 30, 33, 38, 102, 116, 117, 122, 133, 289, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 342, 344, 359, 369, 375, 385, 397, 417, 419, 430, 461, 464, 480, 492, 495, 502, 512, 537, 597, 623, 632, 642, 657, 659, 660
Gabon	301, 340, 419, 512
Gambia	25, 108, 116, 117, 301, 302, 512
Germany	14, 15, 16, 23, 40, 89, 102, 238, 287, 290, 295, 297, 298, 299, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 342, 344, 350, 359, 369, 375, 385, 386, 397, 399, 417, 419, 438, 442, 457, 461, 464, 492, 495, 512, 538, 603, 608, 609, 612, 638, 640, 651, 659, 660
Ghana	14, 15, 25, 109, 116, 117, 301, 302, 317, 340, 512
Greece	289, 301, 307, 310, 313, 340, 417, 419, 430, 512
Grenada	25, 141, 153
Guatemala	18, 25, 30, 142, 241, 297, 301, 302, 512, 660
Guinea	18, 25, 33, 110, 116, 301, 302, 317, 340, 419, 512
Guinea-Bissau	18, 23, 25, 37, 111, 116, 173, 174, 301, 302, 512, 660
Guyana	25, 143, 153
Haiti	25, 131, 144, 301, 302, 512
Holy See	512
Honduras	18, 25, 94, 101, 131, 145, 241, 256, 301, 302, 512, 660

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Hungary	23, 30, 122, 287, 289, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 344, 350, 375, 385, 386, 417, 419, 430, 461, 464, 492, 512, 526, 539, 540, 541, 600, 660
Iceland	350, 512
India	15, 18, 23, 25, 33, 43, 52, 53, 54, 55, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 278, 287, 289, 294, 295, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 341, 375, 385, 512, 645, 659, 660
Indonesia	18, 33, 56, 57, 203, 204, 220, 221, 287, 295, 297, 301, 302, 307, 313, 317, 409, 495, 512, 660
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18, 58, 222, 223, 287, 289, 301, 340, 495
Iraq	301, 512
Ireland	12, 307, 313, 340, 461, 495, 512, 520
Israel	301, 302, 307, 317, 340, 461, 512, 542, 660
Italy	301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 342, 350, 409, 417, 419, 430, 464, 492, 495, 512, 528
Jamaica	25, 30, 146, 301, 302, 512, 660
Japan	14, 15, 16, 23, 43, 47, 49, 53, 207, 234, 287, 288, 289, 295, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 342, 345, 350, 359, 369, 375, 382, 385, 390, 397, 417, 419, 421, 441, 457, 458, 461, 495, 512, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 610, 620, 626, 629, 631, 636, 647, 648, 659, 660
Jordan	301, 302, 512
Kenya	18, 25, 175, 270, 271, 300, 301, 302, 340, 512
Laos	18, 224, 660
Latvia	530, 535, 549, 550, 551, 660
Lebanon	301, 512
Lesotho	18, 168, 176, 294, 300, 301, 302, 313, 512, 660
Liberia	301, 512
Libya	18, 177, 191, 192, 284, 289, 298, 301, 495, 512, 660
Liechtenstein	340, 461, 464, 492, 512
Lithuania	12, 313, 508, 512, 530, 535, 552, 554, 555, 556
Luxembourg	340, 409, 417, 419, 430, 461, 464, 492, 512, 606

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Madagascar	340, 419, 512
Malawi	18, 25, 112, 301, 302, 340, 419, 430, 512, 660
Malaysia	18, 43, 59, 60, 61, 203, 225, 226, 287, 289, 295, 298, 301, 302, 340, 375, 385, 512, 660
Mali	18, 23, 25, 33, 38, 113, 116, 117, 178, 289, 301, 302, 340, 419, 512, 660
Malta	512
Mauritania	301, 340, 419, 512
Mauritius	25, 30, 272, 301, 302, 512, 660
Mexico	18, 23, 25, 30, 95, 96, 101, 131, 147, 257, 258, 264, 282, 294, 298, 301, 302, 307, 313, 317, 340, 350, 495, 512, 660
Monaco	340, 417, 419, 430, 461, 464, 492, 495, 512, 614
Mongolia	18, 43, 62, 63, 64, 287, 295, 301, 340, 419, 430, 464, 512
Morocco	18, 179, 193, 194, 195, 289, 297, 301, 302, 307, 313, 317, 340, 409, 464, 495, 512, 639, 659, 660
Mozambique	18, 37, 39, 180
Namibia	18, 40, 317, 512, 582, 660
Nepal	18, 65, 287
Netherlands	33, 289, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 340, 342, 344, 359, 375, 385, 397, 409, 417, 419, 457, 461, 464, 492, 495, 512, 557, 610, 611, 660
New Zealand	301, 302, 313, 486, 512
Nicaragua	18, 97, 101, 241, 301, 302, 512
Niger	25, 114, 116, 273, 274, 301, 302, 512
Nigeria	18, 25, 32, 33, 115, 116, 117, 165, 294, 297
Norway	289, 301, 302, 307, 313, 340, 342, 350, 359, 375, 385, 397, 417, 419, 461, 495, 512, 530
Oman	18, 196, 660

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Pakistan	14, 15, 18, 66, 227, 294, 295, 301, 302, 307, 317, 512, 660
Panama	18, 25, 32, 98, 101, 131, 148, 241, 260, 297, 298, 301, 307, 512, 660
Paraguay	18, 25, 131, 149, 301, 302, 317, 512
Peru	18, 23, 25, 30, 99, 101, 131, 150, 151, 243, 261, 262, 289, 294, 301, 302, 307, 317, 341, 512, 660
Philippines	18, 33, 43, 67, 68, 69, 201, 203, 228, 287, 289, 293, 295, 298, 301, 302, 307, 313, 317, 340, 461, 512, 660
Poland	289, 301, 302, 307, 317, 340, 342, 350, 417, 419, 430, 464, 512, 558, 559
Portugal	23, 37, 95, 133, 289, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 342, 350, 369, 397, 464, 495, 512, 560, 628, 660
Puerto Rico	133
Qatar	512
Republic of Korea	18, 23, 43, 70, 71, 72, 73, 229, 287, 289, 295, 297, 298, 301, 307, 313, 317, 340, 350, 359, 417, 419, 430, 495, 512
Romania	12, 18, 25, 289, 301, 302, 307, 313, 317, 340, 342, 350, 359, 369, 373, 417, 419, 430, 461, 464, 484, 495, 512, 523, 524, 561, 562, 563, 660
Russian Federation	14, 15, 16, 23, 297, 299, 301, 302, 307, 313, 340, 342, 344, 359, 369, 397, 417, 419, 421, 430, 458, 461, 464, 512, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 660
Rwanda	18, 298, 301, 340, 512
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25, 152, 153
Saint Lucia	25, 30, 153, 660
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	25, 153, 154
San Marino	464, 512
Sao Tome and Principe	18, 37, 41, 181
Saudi Arabia	302, 512
Senegal	14, 15, 16, 18, 25, 30, 33, 116, 117, 118, 162, 182, 275, 289, 294, 301, 302, 317, 340, 419, 512, 618, 659, 660



<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Sierra Leone	25, 116, 119, 301, 512
Singapore	18, 43, 74, 75, 76, 203, 230, 231, 232, 287, 289, 295, 512
Slovenia	8, 12, 510, 512, 513, 514, 518, 519, 521, 569, 570
Somalia	301, 302, 512
South Africa	512
Spain	23, 30, 101, 102, 131, 133, 289, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 342, 344, 350, 359, 369, 375, 385, 386, 397, 399, 409, 417, 419, 439, 461, 464, 492, 495, 512, 571, 572, 630, 647, 655, 660
Sri Lanka	18, 43, 77, 78, 79, 287, 289, 294, 295, 297, 301, 302, 340, 417, 419, 430, 512
Sudan	14, 18, 32, 301, 302, 340, 419, 464, 512
Suriname	301, 302, 340, 512
Syria	18, 197, 289
Swaziland	18, 168, 183, 301, 302, 313, 512
Sweden	23, 37, 168, 183, 289, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 342, 344, 359, 369, 375, 385, 397, 409, 417, 419, 421, 430, 458, 461, 481, 495, 512, 530, 531, 535
Switzerland	14, 15, 16, 23, 30, 91, 112, 122, 131, 133, 142, 150, 251, 268, 272, 280, 281, 289, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 340, 342, 344, 350, 359, 369, 375, 385, 397, 417, 419, 438, 455, 456, 461, 464, 492, 495, 512, 526, 561
Thailand	18, 43, 80, 81, 82, 203, 233, 287, 295, 298, 307, 512, 660
Togo	25, 116, 117, 120, 301, 302, 340, 419, 512
Trinidad and Tobago	302, 340, 512
Tunisia	18, 184, 198, 289, 297, 301, 302, 340, 495, 512, 660
Turkey	23, 189, 301, 302, 307, 341, 495, 512, 573
Uganda	18, 185, 186, 301, 302, 340, 512
Ukraine	512, 574
United Arab Emirates	18, 199, 301, 307, 313, 512

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
United Kingdom	14, 15, 16, 23, 30, 40, 43, 55, 133, 146, 153, 212, 219, 295, 298, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 342, 344, 350, 359, 369, 375, 385, 397, 409, 417, 419, 421, 458, 461, 495, 512, 599, 634, 638, 654, 660
United Republic of Tanzania	16, 18, 289, 301, 302, 340, 512
United States of America	14, 15, 16, 23, 30, 32, 43, 122, 133, 156, 236, 239, 259, 287, 289, 291, 295, 298, 301, 302, 307, 310, 313, 317, 340, 342, 344, 345, 350, 359, 369, 375, 385, 390, 397, 417, 419, 421, 430, 440, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 457, 458, 461, 482, 483, 495, 512, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 587, 588, 595, 610, 619, 659, 660
Uruguay	18, 25, 30, 131, 155, 298, 301, 302, 512
Venezuela	18, 25, 101, 102, 103, 263, 264, 265, 267, 279, 301, 512, 660
Viet Nam	18, 43, 83, 84, 85, 234, 287, 295, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 313, 340, 453, 464, 495, 512, 660
Yemen	18, 200, 301, 302, 341, 512, 660
Yugoslavia	14, 15, 16, 18, 300, 301, 340, 461, 464, 512, 541
Zaire	18, 187, 301, 302, 512
Zambia	18, 25, 33, 121, 276, 301, 302, 317, 340, 512
Zimbabwe	18, 42, 158, 298, 301, 302, 512
Aruba	18, 245
Hong Kong	18, 86, 235, 295

[End of Annex E and end of document]