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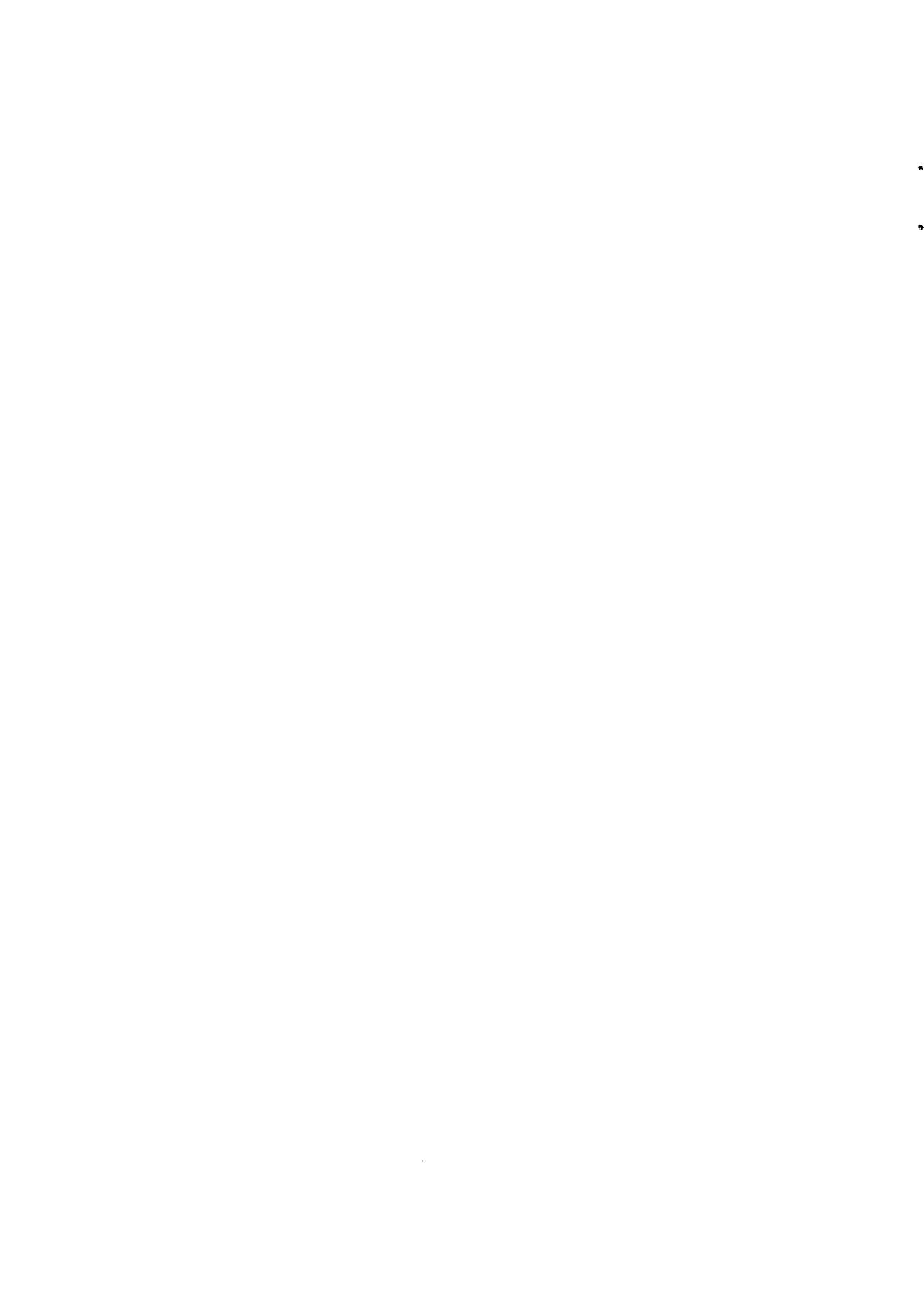
WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
GENEVA

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

**Twenty-Fourth Series of Meetings
Geneva, September 20 to 29, 1993**

DRAFT PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR THE 1994-95 BIENNIUM;
PLAN FOR THE MEDIUM TERM OF 1996 TO 1999

presented by the Director General



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The Present Document

0.1 The present document contains the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium and the plan for the medium term of 1996 to 1999 of the World Intellectual Property Organization (hereinafter referred to as "WIPO") and the Unions administered by WIPO. Following a presentation of the highlights, the document contains three parts: Part I contains the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium, and indicates the expenses under each item. Part II describes the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium; it is accompanied by several Annexes. Part III contains the plan for the medium term of 1996 to 1999. Decisions are invited on pages 95 and 96.

0.1**bis** The draft of this document (except for Part III) was submitted to the April 1993 session of the WIPO Budget Committee (document WO/BC/XI/2); the differences between that draft and the present document are indicated in Annex 21 of this document. The report of the Budget Committee as it concerns the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium is contained in document AB/XXIV/3 (issued together with this document). Document AB/XXIV/4, entitled "Observations of the Director General on the Report of the WIPO Budget Committee Re: Document AB/XXIV/2," is also issued together with this document.

0.2 All amounts in this document--unless expressly indicated otherwise--are amounts in Swiss francs, abbreviated to "francs."

Highlights of the Draft Program

0.3 The draft program for the 1994-95 biennium foresees the continuation of a good part of the activities that were and are going on during the 1992-93 biennium.

0.4 At the same time, it suggests a significantly greater volume of activities in the field of development cooperation, particularly for developing human resources, institution building, teaching of intellectual property law and promoting access to patent information (especially that available through CD-ROMs).

0.5 In the field of the normative activities, the outstanding events proposed in the draft program are the conclusion of a treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States and a treaty supplementing the Paris Convention as far as marks are concerned ("Trademark Law Treaty").

0.6 As to the WIPO-administered treaties, the draft program suggests the increased promotion of adherences to those treaties.

0.7 Finally, in the field of registration activities, it is foreseen that the number of international patent applications under the PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) system will increase about 15 percent as compared with the corresponding numbers expected in the present (1992-93) biennium. Furthermore, it is proposed to conclude a new Act of the Hague Agreement.

Highlights of the Draft Budget

0.8 The draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium foresees significant increases in income (252,394,000 francs, that is, 16.9% over the level budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium) and in expenditure (228,443,000 francs, that is, 21.5% over the level budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium). Those amounts would result in an expected surplus of 23,951,000 francs, attributable entirely to the activities under the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems.

0.9 In spite of the cost increase of 11.7% (caused primarily by inflation) as compared to the present (1992-93) biennium, it is proposed that the total of the contributions to the Contribution-financed Unions be reduced by 8.6% as compared to their levels in the present biennium. This would be achieved through the increased participation by the PCT Union in particular, but also by the Madrid and Hague Unions, in the financing of certain activities which are of increasing interest to them.

0.10 Whereas the proportion in the present (1992-93) biennium between the income of the Contribution-financed Unions (identified on page 68) and the income of the Fee-financed Unions (identified on page 68) was 24% : 76%, that proportion is expected to be 18% : 82% for the 1994-95 biennium. Whereas the proportion in the present biennium between the expenditure of the Contribution-financed Unions and the expenditure of the Fee-financed Unions was 27% : 73%, that proportion is expected to be 20% : 80% for the 1994-95 biennium.

0.11 Because of the increase in the workload, the number of staff of the International Bureau is expected to increase, from the 433 posts budgeted for 1993, to 476.5 posts in 1994 and 489.5 posts in 1995.

PART I

DRAFT PROGRAM

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 The draft program consists of 36 items grouped into eight chapters:

Chapter I: Governing Bodies and Budget Committee (Item 01)

Chapter II: Development Cooperation Activities (Item 02)

Chapter III: Normative Activities (Items 03 to 05)

Chapter IV: International Classification and Standardization
Activities (Items 06 to 10)

Chapter V: Registration Activities (Items 11 to 14)

Chapter VI: Activities for the Promotion of the Worldwide
Recognition of and Respect for Intellectual
Property (Item 15)

Chapter VII: Staff Items (Items 16 to 29)

Chapter VIII: Administrative Support Activities (Items 30 to 36).

1.2 Item 01 identifies the meetings of the Governing Bodies and the Budget Committee.

1.3 Each of Items 02 to 15 is structured as follows:

Objective

Expected Results

Duration

Main differences between the activities in the 1992-93 program and
the activities proposed for the 1994-95 biennium
Activities in 1994 and 1995.

1.4 Each of Items 16 to 29 describes the tasks of the various staff units of the International Bureau.

1.5 Each of Items 30 to 36 describes the administrative support activities and expenses.

1.6 Each of the items is accompanied by a table showing the amount of the budgeted expenditure by objects of expenditure, for both the 1992-93 biennium and the 1994-95 biennium.

1.7 The share of each Union in covering the costs of each item is shown in the table in Annex 3.

1.8 To facilitate comparison between the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium and the program of the 1992-93 biennium, "Ex" numbers under each item refer to the corresponding item or items in the document that contained the draft program and budget for the 1992-93 biennium (Part I of document AB/XXII/2). The staff and responsibilities of former Items 18 and 19 are

combined, and the staff and responsibilities of the former Item 21 (Publications and Public Information Section) have been transferred to Items 25 and 28. The former Item 24 which concerned the International Film Registry is not treated separately, but is referred to in Item 14 and in paragraph 2.7, below. Those changes led to consequential re-numbering of Items 19 to 36.

1.9 By a circular sent in September 1992 to the Governments of the 135 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris and Berne Unions, the Director General invited those Governments to communicate to him any activity that they would wish to see included in the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium. Twenty-six replies were received. Most of the wishes expressed therein are explicitly or implicitly covered by the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.

CHAPTER I: GOVERNING BODIES AND BUDGET COMMITTEE

Item 01 GOVERNING BODIES AND BUDGET COMMITTEE
***** [Ex Item 01]

(1) Ordinary Sessions in 1994

In 1994, the following three Governing Bodies will meet in ordinary session:

WIPO Coordination Committee
Paris Union Executive Committee
Berne Union Executive Committee

(2) Ordinary Sessions in 1995

In 1995, the Budget Committee and the following 22 or 23 Governing Bodies established by treaties administered by WIPO will meet in ordinary session:

WIPO General Assembly
WIPO Conference
WIPO Coordination Committee
Paris Union Assembly
Paris Union Conference of Representatives*
Paris Union Executive Committee
Berne Union Assembly
Berne Union Conference of Representatives*
Berne Union Executive Committee
Madrid Union Assembly
Hague Union Assembly
Hague Union Conference of Representatives*
Nice Union Assembly
Nice Union Conference of Representatives*
Lisbon Union Assembly
Lisbon Union Council*
Locarno Union Assembly
IPC (International Patent Classification) Union Assembly
PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) Union Assembly
Budapest Union Assembly
Vienna Union Assembly
FRT (Film Register Treaty) Union Assembly
PLT (Patent Law Treaty) Union Assembly if, by that time, the PLT is in force.

* Footnote on next page.

The Intergovernmental Committee established by the Rome Convention on the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (jointly administered by WIPO, ILO and Unesco) will also meet in ordinary session.

(3) Possible Extraordinary Sessions During the 1994-95 Biennium

The Director General will convene, if he deems it necessary, any of the Governing Bodies in one or more extraordinary sessions during the 1994-95 biennium.

Table Concerning Item 01 (thousands of francs)

Item 01	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pry	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	390				380			10						
1994-95	458				438			20						

[End of Item 01]

* It is to be noted that the number of the members of these Governing Bodies (each of which has been replaced by new ones in the texts adopted by them 26 years earlier in Stockholm (in 1967)) was as follows on May 1, 1993:

Paris Union Conference of Representatives: four, namely Dominican Republic, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Syria;

Berne Union Conference of Representatives: four, namely Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand, Turkey;

Hague Union Conference of Representatives: six, namely Egypt, Holy See, Indonesia, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia;

Nice Union Conference of Representatives: two, namely Lebanon, Tunisia;

Lisbon Union Council: two, namely Haiti, Mexico.

If, by the time of the convocation of the 1995 ordinary sessions of the Governing Bodies, the membership of any of those Bodies would decrease to one (or none), that Governing Body or those Governing Bodies would not be convened for those sessions.

CHAPTER II: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Item 02 DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
***** [Ex Item 02]

Objective. 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:

- (1) developing human resources,
- (2) facilitating the creation or improvement of national or regional legislation and its effective enforcement,
- (3) encouraging adherence to WIPO-administered treaties,
- (4) facilitating the creation or improvement of governmental and other institutions for the administration and effective implementation of national or regional legislation,
- (5) encouraging local inventive activity and the commercial exploitation of inventions, and encouraging local creative artistic activity and the exploitation of its results,
- (6) developing the teaching of and research in intellectual property law, with particular emphasis on the use of that law for economic development,
- (7) developing the profession of intellectual property lawyer and agent,
- (8) promoting the exchange of experience and information among legislators in the field of intellectual property,
- (9) promoting the exchange of experience and information among members of the judiciary concerning the enforcement of the protection of intellectual property,
- (10) facilitating the access to and the use of technological information contained in patent documents, especially for diversification and accumulation of technology,
- (11) facilitating the acquisition of foreign, but locally protected technology through licensing contracts,
- (12) facilitating the management and exploitation by local enterprises of their intellectual property rights,
- (13) consulting the two Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation,
- (14) facilitating participation in certain WIPO meetings.

It is to be noted that assistance to countries in transition from a centrally planned economic system to a market economy system will be carried out not under this item but under Item 15.

Expected Results. A substantial part of the activities proposed in the program is expected to be financed from extrabudgetary resources. Since the amounts of such resources will become known for the most part only in the course of the 1994-95 biennium, the quantification of the results expected is tentative.

It is estimated that about 90 developing countries would benefit from the activities proposed in this program during the biennium.

The number of developing country nationals who will be given training (in training courses or study attachments) or who will participate in seminars or workshops having a training or informational element is expected to reach 12,000. The latter figure includes some 2,000 whose travel and/or living expenses will be paid by WIPO (or through WIPO by a donor government or organization), while the remaining 10,000 will be local participants in the event concerned. The multiplier effect will lead, however, to an eventual figure considerably higher than 12,000 since many counted in the latter figure are trainers or supervisors who will in turn transmit the knowledge gained to others. A total of about 200 training courses, seminars, workshops, study visits and long term scholarships are expected to be organized.

Some 200 advisory missions are expected to be fielded to developing countries to give advice on intellectual property legislation and administration, leading to legislative revisions and improved administration of industrial property offices and of societies for the collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights. During the same period, a total of about 1,000 to 1,500 search reports on the state of the art and 6,000 copies of patent documents should be provided for institutions and individuals in developing countries.

Duration. These activities benefit each year mostly new persons and, sometimes, new institutions. The need for such activities is expected to continue without any foreseeable limitation in time.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. All the objectives and types of activities that appear in the 1992-93 program appear also in the present draft program.

Four activities are substantially reinforced: human resources (sub-item (1)), institution building (sub-item (4)), teaching of intellectual property law (sub-item (6)) and patent information (sub-item (10)); and three are added as new items: programs for legislators (sub-item (8)), programs for the judiciary (sub-item (9)) and management and exploitation by local enterprises of their industrial property rights (sub-item (12)).

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Human Resources

WIPO will continue training mainly of government officials and persons in the semi-governmental and concerned private sectors in developing countries, individually or in groups (in long-term scholarships, training courses, seminars or workshops and the "WIPO Intellectual Property Academy"), in order to provide basic or specialized knowledge of the law, the administration, enforcement and use of industrial property and of copyright and neighboring rights, as well as in the field of patent documentation and information. The attainment of medium and long term objectives will particularly be taken into consideration. Training will also be provided in the use of computer systems in industrial property and copyright offices and authors' societies. Training will take place at WIPO

Headquarters, in industrialized countries and, to an increasing extent, in developing countries (on-the-job) by WIPO consultants who will stay in such countries for longer durations. Whenever possible, training will be so organized that it will respond to the specific needs of the country of the trainee. Most of the courses or seminars will be organized in cooperation with governments, intergovernmental organizations and, where appropriate, non-governmental organizations. Some of the courses held in developing countries will be national, whereas the others will be sub-regional, regional or interregional (according to the United Nations principles of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)). The training material will be prepared by the staff of the International Bureau or WIPO consultants and will be put at the disposal of the trainees by WIPO, together with other WIPO documents and publications. The training material will include, to an increased extent, training manuals. Some of the training courses or symposiums will be of an advanced nature, intended for participants with experience in the fields concerned.

Furthermore, WIPO will cooperate with developing countries, at the request of the government of any developing country, in the training of specialists who would thereafter train local staff and enhance local awareness of the importance and the possibilities of the use of the intellectual property system for the social, economic and cultural development of developing countries. Where resources permit, some training of trainers will take the form of academic course work at internationally reputed institutions for the study of intellectual property.

Also, WIPO will cooperate with developing countries in the training of officials responsible for the enforcement of their intellectual property laws and in the organization of intellectual property law colloquiums, seminars, and workshops, including simulated trials particularly for members of the judiciary.

(2) National and Regional Legislation and its Effective Enforcement

WIPO will cooperate, on their official request, with individual governments, or groups of governments, of developing countries, in the formulation of new national laws and regulations, new regional treaties or different types of regional cooperation structures, or in the improvement of existing laws, regulations and regional treaties, in the field of intellectual property. Special attention will be given to promoting awareness of, and supporting measures for, effective enforcement, in order to promote the social, economic and cultural goals of the interested developing countries.

Such cooperation will take various forms, in particular the following: consultations, in the countries concerned and/or at WIPO Headquarters, between members of the staff of the International Bureau and/or consultants engaged by the International Bureau, on the one hand, and officials of the governments or regional intergovernmental institutions concerned, on the other hand; arranging for study missions and attachments in other countries for nationals of developing countries; advice, by correspondence between the International Bureau and the interested governments, concerning contemplated legislative provisions and comments on such provisions; regional or sub-regional meetings of government officials, officials of regional intergovernmental institutions and experts. Such assistance will, in certain cases, be carried out with the help of consultants.

(3) WIPO-Administered Treaties

WIPO will inform developing countries of the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties to which they are not yet party. This applies, in particular, to the Paris and Berne Conventions, the Madrid Agreement and Protocol (international registration of marks), the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and (if adopted by then) the Patent Law Treaty (PLT). The information will be given not only to the governments but also to the concerned part of the private sector. The analysis of the advantages will deal not only with the interest of the right holders but also with the advantages to the national economy--the public interest--of the countries.

Such cooperation will be provided by giving advice and other assistance in various forms, such as advice on the compatibility of national or regional laws with the treaties in question, in particular by offering opportunities for study in the International Bureau or national and regional offices where the persons coming from developing countries could observe the administration of the various treaties by the International Bureau or by those national or regional offices. Such persons would then be in a better position to evaluate the expected consequences of adherence, both for the governments and the private sector, in order to assist in the decisions whether adherence should be effected.

(4) Institution Building

WIPO will cooperate, on their request, with individual governments, or groups of governments, of developing countries, in the creation or strengthening of their national or regional industrial property and copyright offices and other institutions, such as inventors' associations and authors' societies, concerned with the practical administration of intellectual property rights and the production, collection, storage and dissemination of intellectual property information.

In the field of industrial property, such cooperation will extend to the organizing of services for local inventors, research and development institutions, industry and trade to advise them how to obtain and use industrial property protection and patent information. The cooperation with industrial property offices in developing countries will also include assistance related to the computerization of their operations as well as assistance in rendering patent information and trademark information services to industry and the public, based on the latest technologies of collecting, accessing and searching patent documents and of accessing and searching trademark registers. The granting of patents without substantive examination will be encouraged (with the possible exception of technical fields of particular interest to the country's economy) in order to make procedures cheaper and faster. Other measures, including having realistic fees, financial and institutional independence of the industrial property office, and the streamlining (including computerization) of the procedures of such office will be promoted to lighten the government's burdens and increase the credibility and usefulness of the granting system through expeditious decisions on whether or not industrial property titles will be granted to applicants. Where resources permit, WIPO will send to developing countries consultants on medium to long-term assignments to give training and advice on eliminating the accumulations of pending or unprocessed industrial property applications.

In the field of copyright and neighboring rights, such cooperation will extend to the organizing of services for local creators and local entities

engaged in the distribution of literary and artistic works to advise them how to secure and use protection of such works. The cooperation will also consist of helping, on request, governments and competent organizations of developing countries in the creation or strengthening of institutions for the collective administration of authors' rights and neighboring rights, including the computerization of their operations.

Such cooperation will be provided by giving advice and other assistance in various forms, in particular the following: consultations between members of the staff of the International Bureau and/or consultants engaged by the International Bureau, on the one hand, and officials of the governments concerned, on the other hand, in the countries concerned and/or at WIPO Headquarters; arranging for study missions and attachments in other countries for nationals of developing countries; regional or sub-regional meetings of government officials and experts; individual and group training, including training courses for specialists in the practical administration of authors' societies; cooperative programs with non-governmental organizations having practical experience in such matters; provision, or facilitation of the acquisition, of appropriate documentation and equipment, computer hardware, software and CD-ROMs, or access to them; the preparation and publication of administrative guidelines and office manuals; arranging for the provision of search and examination reports on patent applications filed with national or regional industrial property offices of developing countries. Whenever feasible and desired by the governments concerned, the International Bureau will continue to encourage cooperative undertakings among developing countries at a regional or sub-regional level.

(5) Local Inventive and Artistic-Creative Activity

In order that the fullest possible advantage may be taken of national and foreign laws and treaties for the protection of intellectual property rights, WIPO will cooperate, on request, with individual governments, or groups of governments, of developing countries and, at the request of the governments concerned, with industrial property and copyright offices, with research and development institutions and with associations of inventors, authors, scientists, research workers, industrialists, entrepreneurs, small and medium-sized enterprises, publishers and traders, in developing countries, in the planning and organization of the practical measures which are available to them, or which could be created for them, in order to

encourage and support local inventive or innovative activity and the development and use of local inventions,

encourage the local creation of literary and artistic works and the publication and other exploitation of such local creations,

encourage the local creation of industrial designs.

The cooperation will extend, in particular, to such questions as how to obtain protection, how to defend it if rights are infringed, particularly through counterfeiting and piracy, how to license or sell the rights obtained in the right owner's own country and in foreign countries.

The cooperation should enable developing countries to put intellectual property to effective use by all sectors concerned as a tool for social, technological, economic and cultural development.

Such cooperation will take various forms, in particular the following: individual and group training in the interested developing country or in foreign countries; study missions abroad; consultations between government officials of the developing country and staff or consultants engaged by the International Bureau; national, regional or global seminars, workshops and meetings of experts, some organized in cooperation with intergovernmental and/or non-governmental organizations; the carrying out of surveys, particularly on the practices, in the various countries, of promoting creative activity; the preparation and publication of studies, guides or manuals which would focus on such subjects as how to exploit an invention, the obtention of financial support and licensing arrangements; the supply, on request by industrial property offices of developing countries, of information on patent documents of other countries dealing with the same invention as a patent application filed in the developing country deals with, and of search and examination reports for pending patent applications. As far as the encouragement of inventive and innovative activity is concerned, the International Bureau will undertake projects with interested governments and organizations with a view to designing and establishing policies and ways (including exhibitions of inventions of, and the award of medals to, local inventors) of promoting local technological creative activity and the application and use of the results of such activity. As far as the development and use of local inventions are concerned, advice will also be extended for the creation of institutions designed to facilitate the commercialization of local inventions.

(6) Teaching of and Research in Intellectual Property Law

WIPO will cooperate in the organization of the teaching of and research in the law, and the economic and business aspects of intellectual property, in universities and other teaching and research institutions in developing countries.

The cooperation will take various forms, including assistance in the establishment of the program of courses at different degrees of intensity and sophistication, in the preparation or acquisition of teaching material, in the professional training of law professors and other specialists intending to teach or intensify their teaching in the law and the economic and business aspects, whether national or international, and on the role of intellectual property in relations between universities, research institutions and industry. Furthermore, WIPO will facilitate the participation of professors and researchers in intellectual property law from developing countries in meetings organized by WIPO or, in response to a suggestion of WIPO, by the International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property.

(7) The Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent

WIPO will cooperate, on request, with individual governments, or groups of governments, of developing countries and with any other entity (associations of professionals, etc.) designated by such governments, in the creation of possible measures which would enable the country to have specialists (lawyers, engineers, etc.) qualified to exercise the profession of intellectual property lawyer or agent, or, where such profession already exists but is in need of expansion or better organization, of possible measures for such expansion or better organization. The information furnished will emphasize the role of lawyers and agents in the use of the

WIPO-administered registration systems and the advantages to lawyers and agents of the use of those systems.

Such cooperation will take various forms, in particular, the following: individual and group training with the help of consultants and, in some cases, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations; study missions abroad; consultations; national or regional seminars to be organized in cooperation with regional intergovernmental institutions or interested non-governmental organizations.

(8) Programs for Legislators

WIPO will cooperate in promoting the exchange of experience and other information among legislators (members of parliament and the like) so that they be better prepared to consider the needs, and the finding of solutions to such needs, of their own countries when engaged in the adaptation of their intellectual property legislations to the changing economic and technological situation on the domestic level and in international relations.

Such cooperation will take various forms, in particular the organization of national and regional seminars and study trips.

(9) Programs for the Judiciary

WIPO will cooperate in promoting the exchange of experience and other information among members of the judicial branch (judges of courts of all levels) so that they be better prepared to interpret and apply the domestic laws and the international treaties in the field of intellectual property law and to order measures that should prevent the continuation of infringements of intellectual property rights and of measures that sanction any infringement; in other words, to order measures for the effective enforcement of intellectual property protection.

Such cooperation will take various forms, in particular the organization of national and regional seminars, simulated trials and study trips.

(10) Access to and Use of the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents

WIPO will cooperate, on request, with individual governments, or groups of governments, of developing countries and institutions or other entities in developing countries, by giving advice on how best to acquire, store or access patent documents, particularly in the light of the newer technological means available (CD-ROMs, etc.), as well as promote the dissemination, and provide training in the use, of the technological information contained in patent documents.

Such cooperation will take various forms, in particular the following: consultations, in the countries concerned and/or at WIPO Headquarters, between members of the staff of the International Bureau and/or consultants engaged by the International Bureau, on the one hand, and government officials and representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions concerned, on the other hand; arranging for study missions and

attachments in other countries for nationals of developing countries; individual and group training (for example, in seminars organized in cooperation with national or regional institutions); arranging for free-of-charge patent information and documentation services (including the supply of search reports on the state of the art, copies of patent documents and information on the legal status of patents) for the benefit of users in developing countries; provision, or the facilitation of the acquisition, of documentation and equipment, computer hardware, software and CD-ROMs, or access to them; training in the use of computerized patent data bases; the preparation and publication of studies, guides or manuals, particularly on the use of new or improved technologies for storing and accessing patent information. CD-ROM equipment, recording of national data on CD-ROMs (in cooperation, inter alia and whenever possible, with the Patent Offices of Japan and the United States of America and the European Patent Office (EPO) in the framework of their trilateral cooperation), and subscriptions to foreign CD-ROM services will be provided for whenever financially possible and whenever there is substantial actual use of them.

Furthermore, the International Bureau will continue to prepare, in cooperation with the EPO, the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and any interested national industrial property office, CD-ROM products containing patent documents together with their bibliographic data; the CD-ROMs would be searchable in all the relevant ways.

(11) Acquisition of Foreign, but Locally Protected Technology

WIPO will cooperate, on request, with individual governments, or groups of governments, of developing countries, and institutions or other entities of the private sector in developing countries in their efforts to increase knowledge and skills for negotiating contracts concerning the acquisition of technology of foreign origin where such technology is the subject of intellectual property rights. Special attention will be given to technologies which are both environmentally sound and capable of advancing the country's goals for social and economic development. The said cooperation will relate in particular to such questions as:

how to find out whether a given invention, mark or industrial design is protected and, if so, how to identify, locate and contact the (presumed) owner of the protected rights,

how to obtain information on the extent of the said intellectual property rights,

how to obtain the legal possibility of using the subject of any given intellectual property right,

how to negotiate licensing or franchising contracts for the use of such rights, or how to conclude contracts for the purchase of such rights.

Such cooperation will take various forms, in particular the following: individual and group training; study missions abroad; national, regional or world-wide seminars, workshops and meetings of experts; the preparation and publication of general guides and manuals or those for specific branches of industry.

(12) Management and Exploitation by Local Enterprises of their Industrial Property Rights

WIPO will cooperate in promoting the creation of awareness, in the local enterprises, of the importance of having their inventions patented, their trademarks registered and their industrial designs deposited both in their own country and in other countries. It will give advice on how to obtain protection in the most expeditious and cheapest way and how to exploit their industrial property rights.

Such cooperation will take various forms, particularly the organization of seminars and, on the request of any government, the preparation of case-studies and guidelines on the establishment of industrial property departments or focal points in selected enterprises.

(13) WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property and WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service at WIPO Headquarters a session of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property ("PC/IP") and a session of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights ("PC/CR"). On the occasion of each Permanent Committee session, one day will be devoted to a seminar on a topic that the previous session of the Permanent Committee itself will have selected. In the year in which the two Permanent Committees will not meet, the International Bureau will prepare, convene and service at WIPO Headquarters a session of the Working Group under each Permanent Committee.

(14) Facilitating Participation of Representatives of Developing Countries in Certain Meetings Organized by WIPO

WIPO will bear the cost of the travel expenses and subsistence allowance of one participant from each of the States members of the respective Permanent Committees which (under United Nations practice) is, or is treated in the same way as, a least developed country; the number of such countries is expected to be around 25 in the PC/CR and 30 in the PC/IP; the number of the other developing countries members of each of those Committees is expected to be around 50 in the PC/CR and 60 in the PC/IP; WIPO will bear the cost of the travel expenses and subsistence allowance of one participant from each of 18 of such other developing countries.

In addition to what is provided for in the preceding paragraph and in addition to the meetings of the Madrid Union Assembly, the Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989, and the FRT Union Assembly--for which the representatives of the member States, whether developed or developing, have their travel costs and subsistence allowances paid--WIPO will bear the travel costs and the subsistence allowances of one governmental representative for each of a certain number of developing countries in certain meetings organized by it. The meetings will be selected and the number of such representatives in each of them will be established by the Director General taking into account the special interest of certain developing countries for certain topics and the budgetary limits; the tentative list of the said meetings is the following: meetings concerning the proposed treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States

in the Field of Intellectual Property (see Item 03(1), below); meetings concerning the proposed Trademark Law Treaty (see Item 03(2), below); Committee of Experts on a Protocol to the Berne Convention (see Item 03(3), below); Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (see Item 03(4), below); Committee of Experts on the International Protection of Geographical Indications (see Item 03(5), below); meetings concerning the implementation of the Patent Law Treaty (see Item 03(7), below); Committee of Experts on a WIPO Model Law on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (see Item 03(8), below); PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee and its working groups (see Item 06(1), below).

The number of participants so financed should be roughly equal for each of the three regions, namely (i) Africa, (ii) Asia and the Pacific and (iii) Latin America and the Caribbean.

A total of approximately 365 representatives of developing countries would, under this sub-item, benefit from WIPO's bearing their travel costs and subsistence allowances. The cost will be approximately 2,400,000 francs.

Additional (Extrabudgetary) Financing

The expenses indicated at the end of this item are sufficient to cover only part of those activities; the rest of those activities are expected to be financed with the help of extrabudgetary resources, particularly funds for development cooperation made available to WIPO by various countries and intergovernmental organizations or programs such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The said funds are used according to the terms of agreements concluded with the donor countries or intergovernmental organizations and programs; they are mainly used for expert services, training, documentation and equipment. Some of the activities are also expected to be carried out with contributions in kind (experts, fellowships, documentation, equipment, documentary searches, etc.) provided by various countries, including developing countries, or organizations.

Least Developed Countries

WIPO will pay particular attention to requests for development cooperation received from the government of any country which (under United Nations practice) is, or is treated in the same way as, one of the least developed among the developing countries, especially in relation to the need for equipment, training material and experts working long-term.

Table Concerning Item 02 (thousands of francs)

Item 02	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Op'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	7,048		1,595	2,898	312	307	34	100			200		1,602	
1994-95	9,048		1,882	3,167	400	378	91	650			600		1,880	

[End of Item 02]

CHAPTER III: NORMATIVE ACTIVITIES

Item 03 SETTING OF NORMS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION AND
***** ENFORCEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
 [ex Item 03]

Objective. 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, by adjusting (through revision or supplementing) existing treaty relations to new circumstances, by setting up new international procedures administered by WIPO or by giving advice, particularly through model laws, to the national or regional legislators, it being understood that model laws are in the nature of advice, and it is the right of any legislator to follow or not to follow them.

In the field of treaty making, the objectives are the creation of a treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States, a treaty supplementing the Paris Convention in the field of marks, a protocol to the Berne Convention, an instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms, a treaty on the protection and international registration of geographical indications, and the finding of a solution to the question of how certain intergovernmental organizations deeply involved in the protection of intellectual property could acquire in respect of WIPO-administered treaties the same status or a similar status as States have.

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. It is proposed that new model laws be prepared on patents (with due regard to the Patent Law Treaty) and on certain neighboring rights, respectively. Another objective is the establishment of guiding principles on certain electronic procedures concerning works, recordings and broadcasts.

As far as the setting up of new international procedures to be administered is concerned, it is proposed that such procedures be set up for the voluntary numbering of literary and artistic works and for extra-judicial dispute settlement between private parties.

Expected Results. It is expected that, during the 1994-95 biennium:

(i) a treaty on the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property and a treaty supplementing the Paris Convention as far as marks are concerned will be concluded (sub-items (1) and (2));

(ii) preparations for the conclusion of

- a protocol to the Berne Convention (sub-item (3)),
- an instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms (sub-item (4)),
- a treaty on the protection and international registration of geographical indications (sub-item (5)),

will progress so far that as soon as possible after 1995 they can be concluded;

(iii) the study on the status of certain intergovernmental organizations in WIPO-administered treaties will have sufficiently advanced so that decisions could be made in 1995 (sub-item (6)),

(iv) the preparations for the entry into force of the Patent Law Treaty, the revision of the WIPO Model Law on Inventions (sub-item (7)), and the establishment of model laws on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms (sub-item (8)) will have substantially advanced if not been completed,

(v) the guiding principles on electronic storage, etc. (sub-item (9)), as well as the procedures for the setting up of a voluntary numbering system for literary and artistic works (sub-item (10)) and of services for the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties (sub-item (11)) will be completed.

Duration. As already stated, sub-items (1), (2), (8), (9), (10) and (11) are expected to be completed during the 1994-95 biennium. The other activities are expected to continue beyond that biennium.

Main Differences Between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. Eight of the 11 activities proposed (Sub-items (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (11) appear also in the program of the 1992-93 biennium (sub-item (11) was Item 04(1)). The activities concerning the other sub-items (that is, sub-items (4), (9) and (10)) are new.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service a diplomatic conference to adopt the Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property. Depending on the results of the meeting scheduled in 1993 of the Committee of Experts and the Preparatory Meeting to improve the draft of the Treaty and to advise on the proposed composition, the draft agenda and the draft rules of procedure of the diplomatic conference, and depending on the outcome of the Uruguay Round of GATT, a further meeting of the Committee of Experts and the continuation of the Preparatory Meeting may be necessary before the holding of the diplomatic conference.

(2) Treaty supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Marks Are Concerned ("Trademark Law Treaty")

The Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks which deals with this matter is expected to hold two sessions (fifth and sixth) in 1993.

The International Bureau will prepare, convene in 1994 and service a seventh session of the above-mentioned Committee of Experts and a preparatory meeting of the diplomatic conference. The first will prepare the final draft of the Treaty, the second will advise on the proposed composition, the draft agenda and the draft rules of procedure of the diplomatic conference.

The diplomatic conference will be convened and serviced by the International Bureau during the 1994-95 biennium.

(3) Protocol to the Berne Convention

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service further sessions of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention. (The third session of that Committee is scheduled to take place in June 1993.) The protocol is mainly destined to clarify the existing, or establish new, international norms where, under the present text of the Berne Convention, doubts may exist as to the extent to which that Convention applies. The subject matters to be covered by the third session of the Committee of Experts have been decided by the Assembly of the Berne Union in September 1992. They are the following:

- (a) computer programs,
- (b) data bases,
- (c) rental right,
- (d) non-voluntary licenses for the sound recording of musical works,
- (e) non-voluntary licenses for primary broadcasting and satellite communication,
- (f) distribution right, including importation right,
- (g) duration of the protection of photographic works,
- (h) communication to the public by satellite broadcasting,
- (i) enforcement of rights, and
- (j) national treatment.

For the further sessions of the Committee of Experts, this list may be modified by the Assembly of the Berne Union in September 1993 and at any other time.

The diplomatic conference for the adoption of the Protocol is not expected to be convened before 1996. But the Assembly of Berne Union could decide that it be convened earlier in the light of the degree of agreement between the countries involved in the meetings of the Committee of Experts.

(4) Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service further sessions of the Committee of Experts on a possible instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers in their performances and of producers of phonograms in phonograms produced by them. (The first session of that Committee is scheduled to take place in June/July 1993.) The new instrument is destined to provide for a protection more effective than what is provided for in the Rome Convention of 1961 in respect of performers and producers of phonograms.

The diplomatic conference for the adoption of the instrument is not expected to be convened before 1996. But the General Assembly of WIPO and/or the Assembly of the Berne Union could decide that it be convened earlier in the light of the degree of agreement between the countries evolved in the meetings of the Committee of Experts.

(5) Treaty on the Protection and International Registration of Geographical Indications

Depending on the outcome of the Uruguay Round of GATT, and subject to confirmation by the WIPO Coordination Committee in 1994, the International Bureau will prepare, convene and service a further session (following the first one held in 1990) of the Committee of Experts on the International Protection of Geographical Indications in order to prepare the draft of a new treaty on the protection and/or international registration (by the International Bureau, as is already the case under the Lisbon Agreement) of geographical indications (covering both indications of source and appellations of origin).

The diplomatic conference for the adoption of the treaty is not expected to be convened before 1996.

In any case, the International Bureau will hold one or two symposiums at its headquarters or in countries particularly interested in the international protection of geographical indications in order to further increase international awareness of the importance of the protection of geographical indications.

(6) Status of Certain Intergovernmental Organizations in WIPO-Administered Treaties

The International Bureau will study the question of 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 in existing treaties administered by WIPO. Examples are the membership or other forms of participation of the European Communities in the Paris and Berne Conventions, and of ARIPO, EPO and OAPI in the PCT. Among the questions to be examined are whether the necessary decisions could be taken by the Assemblies of the treaties, or whether the treaties would have to be revised. Such a study would be carried out by the International Bureau, by a working group and subsequently by a committee of governmental experts which would be prepared, convened and serviced by the International Bureau.

(7) Preparations for the Entry into Force of the Patent Law Treaty;
Revision of the WIPO Model Law on Inventions

Meetings of interested governments and organizations will be convened by the International Bureau to discuss questions concerning the implementation of the Patent Law Treaty in order to facilitate adherence to it by eligible countries and intergovernmental organizations.

The meetings will also advise on the revision of the WIPO Model Law on Inventions, which will require adaptation to the Treaty and will no longer be called "Model Law for Developing Countries."

Furthermore, the said meetings will, if entry into force is expected in 1995 or 1996, also deal with the preparations for the first session of the Assembly of the Union created by the Treaty.

(8) Model Laws on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and
Producers of Phonograms

Parallel to the work on a possible instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms referred to in sub-item (4), above, the International Bureau will, with the help of consultants, work on the draft of a model law on the protection of the said rights and will convene and service a committee of experts to examine, and give advice on, the said draft.

(9) Guiding Principles on the Application of Copyright and Neighboring
Rights to Electronic Storage, Transmission and Reproduction of Works,
Recordings and Broadcasts

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service meetings of consultants, to which interested non-governmental organizations will be invited, and of a committee of experts to work out guiding principles on how existing norms on the protection of copyright and neighboring rights should be applied and what new international standards should be followed in respect of the electronic (particularly digital) storage, transmission and reproduction of works, recordings and broadcasts. The guiding principles will also concern the use of electronic, particularly digital, means (such as copy-protection and copy-management systems, coding and decoding of protected material, "smart cards" or other similar means) applied to control the extent of use and, possibly, to identify the protected material used.

(10) Voluntary International Numbering System for Certain Categories
of Literary and Artistic Works and for Phonograms

WIPO will prepare, convene and service meetings of consultants of non-governmental organizations and of a committee of experts in order to study the setting up of an international system of assigning, on request, identifying numbers to certain categories of literary and artistic works and to phonograms. In such a system, anyone could apply for the assignment, by WIPO, of an international identification number of a work belonging to a category of works for which the system would be established and for phonograms. The number, together with the title of the work and the name of the applicant, would be published by the International Bureau. Using the system would be entirely voluntary, and no legal effects would be attached

to the existence or not of such a number in respect of any work or phonogram. The system would still be useful since the data on which the international number was assigned and the fact that the said data would be published could have some evidentiary value. In view of the absence of any legal effect, the establishment of the system would not require a treaty but merely a decision of the General Assembly of WIPO and/or the Assembly of the Berne Union. Applicants would have to pay a fee to the International Bureau so that the system would be self-supporting, i.e., the expenses of the International Bureau would be covered from the fees collected. The identifying numbers may also be used for the electronic (particularly digital) means applied to control the extent of use and, possibly, to identify the protected material used (see the previous sub-item).

(11) Services for the Voluntary Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service one further meeting of the working group of specialists from non-governmental circles and one meeting of a committee of governmental experts in order to prepare the resolutions that the WIPO General Assembly may wish to adopt for the establishment, within the framework of WIPO, of services for the resolution of disputes between private parties involving intellectual property rights.

The services to be established would include making available, for use by private parties wishing to use them, mediation and arbitration services for resolving intellectual property disputes. Such services would be designed on the basis of, and in response to, current international developments in the area of extra-judicial dispute settlement. This would include the making available of model contract clauses for recourse to such procedures, of rules governing the implementation of such procedures, the appointing (in consultation with the parties to the dispute) of mediators and arbitrators, and the provision of administrative support services for such procedures.

The International Bureau will also organize a worldwide forum on extra-judicial dispute settlement and intellectual property.

Recourse to any of the services provided within the framework of WIPO would be entirely voluntary.

The establishment of the services would be decided by one or more resolutions of the General Assembly of WIPO.

Notes Concerning the Activities Described in Sub-items (1) to (11), above

Some of the meetings mentioned in the preceding paragraphs will be prepared in part with the assistance of consultants and will require missions and third party travel. The committees of experts will be composed of governmental experts and, as observers, of representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; the list of such organizations will be decided, depending on the subject matter of the meeting, by the Director General; in any case, he will invite the greatest possible number of organizations with a predominant, if not exclusive, membership in one or more developing countries.

Table Concerning Item 03 (thousands of francs)

Item 03	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	1,199		20		1,149	30								
1994-95	1,915		22	80	1,763	50								

[End of Item 03]

Item 04 EXPLORATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY QUESTIONS IN POSSIBLE NEED
 ***** OF NORM SETTING
 [Ex Item 04]

Objective. 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.

Expected Results. The expected result is the creation of awareness of the problems and/or advice on legislation.

Duration. The activities under sub-items (1), (6), (7), (8) and (9) are expected to be implemented by the end of 1995. The activities under the other sub-items will probably point to the need for further action beyond 1995.

Main Differences Between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. Two of the nine sub-items deal with matters already appearing in the 1992-93 program (biotechnological inventions, unfair competition). The other seven do not appear in the 1992-93 program (patents and technical standards, well-known marks, "business identifiers," names and emblems of non-profit organizations, counterfeiting and piracy, conflict of laws concerning ownership of copyright and neighboring rights, audiovisual works). From the six other topics in the program of the preceding biennium, one is transferred under Item 03 (dispute settlement between private parties), one is abandoned for lack of interest (insurance against the risks of litigation concerning the validity of patents), and four are or are expected to be completed by the end of 1993 (artificial intelligence, impact of certain new technologies on the intellectual property rights of performing artists, franchising, character merchandizing).

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Biotechnological Inventions

The International Bureau will hold a forum on the topical questions of patent protection of biotechnological inventions.

(2) Patents and Technical Standards

The International Bureau will study the impact of obligatory technical standards adopted by intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations on the patent protection of such inventions that have to be used in application of the standards. The questions to be studied include the question of whether a standard can be established without the authorization of the owner of the patent where the patented invention has to be used in applying the standard, and what rights the owner of the patent has in such a case.

(3) Well-Known Marks

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service meetings of consultants to consider the criteria that should be applied to define what a well-known mark is (which, it is recalled, must be protected as provided in Article 6bis of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property), and what measures could be taken to make the protection of well-known marks more effective in the world.

(4) "Business Identifiers"

The International Bureau will study the question of overlaps of protection for trade names, marks and slogans. They may be called, together, "business identifiers." Among the questions to be considered are whether signs identifying retail services, selling by correspondence and after-sale services should be capable of being registered and protected as trademarks, as service marks and/or as trade names; whether protection under two or more categories of such business identifiers should be cumulative or mutually exclusive, and whether it would be practical to establish an international register in which a business identifier could be listed as a trade name, a mark and/or a slogan.

(5) Names and Emblems of Non-profit Organizations

The International Bureau will study the existing possibilities of protection of names and emblems of not-for-profit organizations (in particular, charitable, humanitarian and certain international non-governmental organizations, and universities) and possible improvements of any already existing protection.

(6) Unfair Competition

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service a meeting of a group of consultants to advise it on the principles that should be included in a possible model law or in possible guiding principles on the prevention and repression of unfair competition.

(7) Counterfeiting and Piracy

The International Bureau will hold a forum on the question of protection against counterfeiting and piracy. Once the outcome of the Uruguay Round of GATT in respect of the said question is known, the International Bureau will consider the need for the continuation of the work

of WIPO--interrupted in order to avoid duplication with the consultations in GATT on the same topic--on the establishment of a model law on protection against counterfeiting and piracy.

(8) Conflict of Laws concerning the Ownership of Copyright and Neighboring Rights

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service a session of a committee of experts to study the application of the conflict-of-law rules of international law where the national laws differ in respect of the question in whom do copyright and neighboring rights originally vest.

(9) Audiovisual Works

WIPO will prepare, convene and service a worldwide forum on the protection of audiovisual works (including "video recordings"). Among the questions to be considered will be the impact of new technological developments, of evolving changes in market conditions, and of certain recent legislations that provide for a kind of neighboring right for producers of audiovisual works (which in this context sometimes are referred to as "video recordings").

Notes Concerning the Activities Described in Sub-Items (1) to (9), above

Some of the studies and meetings mentioned in the preceding paragraphs will be prepared in part with the assistance of consultants and will require missions and third party travel. Any committee of experts will be composed of governmental experts and, as observers, of representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations whose list will be decided by the Director General; in any case, he will invite the greatest possible number of organizations with a predominant, if not exclusive, membership in developing countries.

Table Concerning Item 04 (thousands of francs)

Item 04	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	392		20	20	222	130								
1994-95	365		22	120	163	60								

[End of Item 04]

Item 05 PERIODICALS, COLLECTION OF LAWS, STATISTICS
***** [Ex Item 05]

Objective. 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.

Expected Results. It is expected that the said knowledge will be kept up to date and widened.

Duration. The publication of the periodicals and general information brochures, the maintenance and publication of the collection of laws and treaties, and the collecting and publication of statistics are activities which will continue without limitation in time.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. The data base activity described in sub-item (4) is new.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Periodicals

The International Bureau will continue in 1994 the publication of the monthly periodicals "Industrial Property," "La Propriété industrielle," "Copyright," and "Le Droit d'auteur," and will publish, every second month, the periodicals "Propiedad Industrial," and "Derecho de Autor."

The International Bureau will, as of 1995, merge the periodicals dealing with industrial property and the periodicals dealing with copyright matters.

(2) General Information Brochure

The International Bureau will continue the publication of editions of the WIPO General Information brochure in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

(3) Collection of Intellectual Property Laws and Treaties

The International Bureau will continue to keep up to date its collection of the texts of intellectual property laws and regulations of all the countries of the world and of all treaties dealing with intellectual property, both in their original languages and in English and French translations. Relevant information and copies of these texts will be furnished on request to governments and the public, against payment of a fee, where appropriate. The most important texts will be published up to the end of 1994 as supplements of the above-mentioned monthly periodicals and, as from 1995, in an independent loose-leaf publication and on CD-ROMS.

(4) Statistics

The International Bureau will continue to ask all industrial property offices of the world to furnish, by filling in its questionnaires, yearly statistics concerning the number of applications and grants of patents and the number of applications and registrations of marks, industrial designs and other subjects of industrial property. The data so collected, as well as the data of the International Bureau concerning the use of the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems, will be published by the International Bureau.

The International Bureau will create a data base to facilitate inputting and storing the data, internal access to the data, and their publication and distribution. It may make the data available also on CD-ROMs.

Table Concerning Item 05 (thousands of francs)

Item 05	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	1,832							1,464	258	110				
1994-95	1,664							1,299	280	85				

[End of Item 05]

CHAPTER IV: INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION
AND STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

Item 06 DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
***** OFFICES
 [Ex Item 06]

Objective. 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 and document carriers and of the indexing and classifying of patent documents, all this in order to facilitate the retrieval of the information contained in patent documents, 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).

Expected Results. It is expected that these activities will make the collecting, storing, handling, searching and exchanging (among industrial property offices) of documents and information covering inventions, trademarks and industrial designs cheaper, simpler and more efficient.

Duration. These are continuing activities without any specific time limit.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. Nothing essential.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service the meetings of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI), its Executive Coordination Committee and its working groups. There will be approximately 17 meetings in the biennium (at WIPO Headquarters or at the seats of various industrial property offices). The Permanent Committee, its Executive Coordination Committee and its working groups will concentrate on:

(i) monitoring the development and impact of new electronic data processing methods in order to determine the relevance of those methods in the field of industrial property documentation and information,

(ii) making corresponding recommendations to industrial property offices, particularly in respect of the standards to be applied and systems to be established by them for the formatting, storage and retrieval of industrial property documents and information, as well as for the electronic filing of applications for the grant of industrial property rights,

(iii) making suggestions on the most effective means of disseminating such documents and information to other industrial property offices and to users in general, taking into account the needs of users in developing countries for industrial property documentation and information.

(2) Publications

The International Bureau will continue publishing the instalments that will keep up to date the three loose-leaf publications entitled "WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation" (in English, French and Spanish), "WIPO World Directory of Sources of Patent Information" and "Introductory Handbook for Accessing Online Patent Information." In addition, the International Bureau will continue collecting and publishing the annual technical reports on patent and trademark information activities of the PCIPI members. The "Journal of Patent Associated Literature" (JOPAL) will continue to be published monthly in paper form; at the end of each year, a CD-ROM will be published containing all issues of JOPAL up to and including that year.

Table Concerning Item 06 (thousands of francs)

Item 06	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	596		86		453			28	4					25
1994-95	433		94		269			40	30					

[End of Item 06]

Item 07 INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASSIFICATION
***** [Ex Item 07]

Objective. 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.

Expected Results. It is expected that the revisions of the IPC will facilitate its use and make the retrieval of patent documents and patent information easier and more reliable.

Duration. This is a continuing activity without any specific time limit.

Main Differences Between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. Nothing essential.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Committee of Experts

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service one session of the Committee of Experts established by the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification, in order to adopt the amendments to the IPC that are proposed to it by its working group and to deal with other matters relating to the IPC.

(2) Seminar

An IPC Seminar will be held at the seat of an industrial property office, at which experts in searching on-line data bases with the use of the IPC will discuss ways in which the IPC can be improved in order to serve as a better search tool.

(3) Publications

(i) The International Bureau will publish in book form the 6th edition (1995) of the IPC in English and French and make it available on magnetic tape for on-line purposes.

(ii) The International Bureau will prepare, with the aid of the IPC data base management system (IPCIS), improved catchword indexes to the IPC in English and French.

(iii) The International Bureau will, with the assistance of consultants and in cooperation with interested offices, publish an updated version of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM, which presently covers, among other texts, in English and French, the 3rd, 4th and 5th editions of the IPC; it will also contain the 1st, 2nd and 6th editions. For certain other languages, one or more of those editions will also be included; among them are German (for the 4th, 5th and 6th editions) and Spanish (for the 5th and 6th editions). This will involve some missions by the staff.

Table Concerning Item 07 (thousands of francs)

Item 07	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	304		25		29	125	15	90			20			
1994-95	340		61		30	10	100	99	40					

[End of Item 07]

Item 08 INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES FOR THE
***** PURPOSES OF THE REGISTRATION OF MARKS
 [Ex Item 08]

Objective. 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 elimination of obsolete or vague designations and the more precise description and classification of existing ones. It also means the updating of the Nice Classification in various languages.

Expected Results. It is expected that the revision will make the classification of goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks easier and more reliable.

Duration. This is a continuing activity without any specific time limit.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. Sub-items (3) and (4)(ii) are new.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Committee of Experts

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service one meeting of the Committee of Experts established by the Nice Agreement and two meetings of its Preparatory Working Group. The Committee of Experts and the Working Group will continue the revision of the 6th edition (1992) of the Nice Classification, leading, in 1996, to the publication of the 7th edition of the Classification.

(2) Advice on Classification

The International Bureau will continue to give advice to industrial property offices and to the public on the application of the Nice Classification.

(3) Data Base Management System

The International Bureau will create (in conjunction with Items 09(3) and 10(2)) a data base management system for the purposes of assisting in the revision, and in the publication of new editions, of the Nice Classification.

(4) Publications

(i) The International Bureau will, subject to arrangements with the interested countries, publish the 6th edition of the Nice Classification in other than the authentic languages of the Classification. This will necessitate some computerized photocomposition and printing. In connection with the preparation of certain language versions, missions will be necessary.

(ii) The International Bureau will publish on CD-ROM the 6th edition of the Nice Classification in several languages; the CD-ROM will also contain the Vienna and Locarno Classifications (see Items 09(4)(ii) and 10(3)(ii)).

Table Concerning Item 08 (thousands of francs)

Item 08	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	133		14		29		39	51						
1994-95	222		5		45		42	130						

[End of Item 08]

Item 09 INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIGURATIVE ELEMENTS OF MARKS
***** [Ex Item 10]

Objective. The 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 (i) the covering of new kinds of figurative elements and (ii) the elimination of obsolete or vague designations and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones. It also means the updating of the Vienna Classification in various languages.

Expected Results. It is expected that the revision will make the classification of figurative elements of marks easier and more reliable.

Duration. This is a continuing activity without any specific time limit.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. Sub-items (3) and (4)(ii) are new.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Committee of Experts

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service two meetings of a Preparatory Working Group. The Working Group will start the revision of the 3rd edition (1993) of the Vienna Classification, leading, in 1997, to the publication of the 4th edition of the Classification.

(2) Advice on Classification

The International Bureau will continue to give advice to industrial property offices on the adoption and application of the Vienna Classification.

(3) Data Base Management System

The International Bureau will create (in conjunction with Items 08(3) and 10(2)) a data base management system for the purposes of assisting in the revision, and in the publication of new editions, of the Vienna Classification.

(4) Publications

(i) The International Bureau will, subject to arrangements with the interested countries, publish the 3rd edition of the Vienna Classification in languages other than the authentic languages of the Classification. This will necessitate some computerized photocomposition and printing.

(ii) The International Bureau will publish on CD-ROM the 3rd edition of the Vienna Classification in several languages; the CD-ROM will also contain the Nice and Locarno Classifications (see Items 08(4)(ii) and 10(3)(ii)).

Table Concerning Item 09 (thousands of francs)

Item 09	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	23				14		4	5						
1994-95	44				30		4	10						

[End of Item 09]

Item 10 INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS
***** [Ex Item 09]

Objective. The objective is to continue the improvement of the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs ("Locarno Classification"), an important tool in the registration and searching of industrial designs. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and (ii) the elimination of obsolete or vague designations and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones. It also means the updating of the Classification in various languages.

Expected Results. It is expected that any revision will make the classification of industrial designs easier and more reliable.

Duration. This is a continuing activity without any specific time limit.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. The Committee of Experts established by the Assembly of the Locarno Union will not meet during the 1994-95 biennium. Sub-items (2) and (3)(ii) are new.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Advice on Classification

The International Bureau will continue to give advice to industrial property offices and to the public on the application of the Locarno Classification.

(2) Data Base Management System

The International Bureau will (in conjunction with Items 08(3) and 09(3)) create a data base management system for the purposes of assisting in the revision, and in the publication of new editions, of the Locarno Classification.

(3) Publications

(i) The International Bureau will, subject to arrangements with the interested countries, publish the 6th edition (1994) of the Locarno Classification in languages other than the authentic languages of the Classification. This will necessitate some computerized photocomposition and printing. In connection with the preparation of certain language versions, missions will be necessary.

(ii) The International Bureau will publish on CD-ROM the 6th edition of the Locarno Classification in several languages; the CD-ROM will also contain the Nice and Vienna Classifications (see Items 08(4)(ii) and 09(4)(ii)).

Table Concerning Item 10 (thousands of francs)

Item 10	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	46		4		14		17	11						
1994-95	54		4				10	40						

[End of Item 10]

CHAPTER V: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

Item 11 PCT SYSTEM (PATENT COOPERATION TREATY)
***** [Ex Item 11]

Objective. 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.

Expected Results. It is expected that the services required under the PCT from the International Bureau will be provided by the latter in a way which fully satisfies the interested governments and the users of the PCT and which is also highly efficient from the viewpoint of cost-effectiveness.

Furthermore, it is expected that the further development of the PCT system will substantially progress during the 1994-95 biennium.

Finally, it is expected that the number of international applications under the PCT will be 30,000 in 1994 and 32,000 in 1995, reflecting an average rate of increase of about 7% per year from 1993. (The yearly percentage of increase in the past two years was 16% and 17%.) This increase results from (i) the realization by more and more potential users of the usefulness of the PCT, including its Chapter II, (ii) the increasing number of accessions to the PCT of countries that are yet not party to the PCT and (iii) the general increase of patenting activities in the world. The estimates for the 1994-95 biennium involve a lower percentage increase than for previous years because of the assumed continuation of the slow economic growth in most of the industrialized countries.

Duration. This activity is not limited in time.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. There are no essential differences.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Administration

The International Bureau will perform the tasks entrusted to it by the PCT, in particular: it will receive the record copies of international applications; it will examine them as to formal requirements; it will receive and process the international search reports and the international preliminary examination reports; it will receive and process amendments to the claims in the international applications; it will make the required

communications and notifications to the applicant, the national and regional Offices, the International Searching Authorities and the International Preliminary Examining Authorities; it will undertake the required translation of abstracts, international preliminary examination reports and other PCT material in English, French, German, Japanese, Russian and Spanish and, if--as expected--China accedes to the PCT before the 1994-95 biennium, Chinese; it will prepare for publication, print, publish and mail the pamphlets containing the international applications; it will prepare for publication, publish and mail the "PCT Gazette"; it will adjust the fees to the fluctuations of exchange rates; it will compile statistics on the use of the PCT.

(2) Use of Computers

(a) Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications (CASPIA). The International Bureau will continue to use the CASPIA System for the purpose of carrying out the activities listed under sub-item (1), in particular with respect to the processing of the record copies of international applications and of demands for international preliminary examination, including the required communications, notifications and the preparation of the "PCT Gazette" and pamphlets. The International Bureau will continue to develop and improve the CASPIA system in order to provide for the processing of international applications filed on diskettes or via telecommunication means.

(b) PCT Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System (DICAPS). The International Bureau will continue to use the DICAPS system for PCT operations. The DICAPS system provides for centralized storage on optical disks of the international application files, for the automatic production of the "PCT Gazette" and front pages of the PCT pamphlets (including the drawings), for the automatic printing of the pamphlets in the required sequence, and for a faster generation of the CD-ROMs containing such pamphlets. The International Bureau will, with the assistance of consultants, continue to develop and improve the DICAPS system.

(c) PCT CD-ROM Products

(i) WORLD. The International Bureau will continue the production and distribution, in cooperation with the European Patent Office, of the "WORLD" CD-ROMs containing all the international applications published. Those CD-ROMs are published with the same frequency as the "PCT Gazette."

(ii) The International Bureau will continue the production on CD-ROMs, every two months, of an index of all bibliographic data, titles and abstracts (in English and French) of all published international applications.

(iii) General Information on the PCT System. The International Bureau will produce a CD-ROM containing the texts of the PCT and its Regulations, the Administrative Instructions, the PCT Applicant's Guide and the Guidelines established under the PCT, with appropriate updates from time to time.

(d) Filing of International Applications via Electronic Means. The International Bureau will continue its cooperation with the European Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the development of the EASY (Electronic Application System) system to be used on personal computers by applicants for preparing international applications. The EASY

system will allow applicants to input the various data to be indicated in the request and provide automatic validity checks of such data, and to prepare the remainder of the international application (description, claims and abstract by using a word processing software, and the drawings as facsimile images). The whole application will, in a first stage, be filed in the form of a diskette accompanied by a filing docket signed by the applicant. In a second stage, the EASY system will allow applicants to file the international applications via telecommunication means.

(3) Information and Promotion Services

The International Bureau will continue to promote the use of the PCT system and advise applicants and potential applicants, and their agents, on its use. This will involve, in particular, (i) the organization of, the cooperation with other entities in the organization of, and the participation in, meetings and other activities for applicants (and potential applicants) and their agents, (ii) missions by staff members and (iii) the production of information material.

Staff members of the International Bureau will go on missions to discuss the implementation of the PCT with interested Patent Offices. When visits by officials of such Offices to the headquarters of WIPO are more efficient than WIPO staff missions, such officials will be invited for training and discussions in Geneva.

The International Bureau will continue to publish the "PCT Applicant's Guide," including its regular updates.

(4) Development of the PCT System

The International Bureau will, if its proposals to this effect are approved by the September 1993 session of the Assembly of the PCT Union, serve as an alternative receiving Office: it will be possible to file international applications, at the choice of the applicant, with the competent national or regional Patent Offices, or (where security clearance by the national Office is not or no longer needed) with the International Bureau. Furthermore, the institution of "super" international search reports, that is, international search reports prepared with the participation of more than one International Searching Authority, will be studied.

(5) Advisory Committee of Users of the PCT System

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service meetings of an advisory committee of users of the PCT system, in order to collect information on the use of the PCT from the user's perspective and ideas on possible ways to improve PCT procedures.

(6) Other PCT Committees and Meetings of PCT Authorities

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service meetings of the PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) and the PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) as necessary. The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service meetings of the International Searching Authorities and the International Preliminary

Examining Authorities to discuss practical questions of implementation to be reflected in the guidelines established under the PCT for such authorities.

Table Concerning Item 11 (thousands of francs)

Item 11	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	26,786		160	54	115	620	5,003	2,968	6,979	849	3,401			6,637
1994-95	26,107		351	150	120	300	3,604	6,960	10,644	1,938	2,040			

[End of Item 11]

Item 12 MADRID SYSTEM (MADRID (INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS)
***** AGREEMENT AND MADRID PROTOCOL)
[Ex Item 12]

Objective. 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"), should the Protocol enter into effect during the 1994-95 biennium.

Expected Results. It is expected that the services required under the Madrid system from the International Bureau will be provided by the latter in a way which fully satisfies the interested governments and the owners of marks and which is also highly efficient from the viewpoint of cost-effectiveness.

If the Protocol does not enter into effect during the 1994-95 biennium, it is expected that the number of applications for international registration and renewals will be 21,200 both in 1994 and in 1995 (the corresponding number (in round figures) in 1991 was 20,800; in 1992 it was 21,100, and in 1993 it is expected to be 21,200). The stagnation of the numbers is caused by the expected stagnation of the economy in most of the countries members of the Madrid Union. The proposed budget is based on these assumptions.

If the Protocol enters into effect during the 1994-95 biennium, the numbers will probably be higher, but it is difficult to make an estimate without knowing which States will adhere to the Protocol and when.

Duration. This activity is not limited in time.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. Nothing essential.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Administration

The International Bureau will perform the tasks entrusted to it under the Madrid system, in particular: it will receive applications for international registration; it will examine them as to certain formal requirements, including the correct classification of the goods and services; it will register the marks; it will record renewals of registrations, any changes in the registrations and any refusals by member countries; it will make the required communications and notifications to the applicant or owner of the international registration and to the national and regional Offices; it will prepare for publication, publish and mail the periodical "Les Marques internationales," on paper and in microfiche form. If the Protocol enters into force during the 1994-95 biennium, the periodical will be published also in English.

(2) Use of Computers

(a) Madrid Administration and Publication Computerized System (SEMIRA). The International Bureau will continue to input in SEMIRA (System of Electronic Marks Interrogation, Registration and Administration) all new international registrations under the Madrid Agreement and all changes concerning any international registration effected under the Madrid Agreement; it will continue to offer on-line access to Offices to the data contained in the SEMIRA system; it will, with the assistance of consultants, continue to improve the SEMIRA system.

In order to make the SEMIRA system fully usable also in the case of the Protocol, the International Bureau will continue and complete the transformation of that system to take care of the requirements of both the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol. The transformed system is called MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System).

(b) Madrid Archives Imaging and Retrieval System (MINOS). The International Bureau will continue to copy on "write-once, read many" (WORM) optical disks all the papers pertaining to each international registration in what is called the MINOS system (Marques internationales num ris es et optiquement stock es); The International Bureau will continue to use the combined MINOS and SEMIRA (or MAPS) systems for producing communications, notifications and publications; it will, with the assistance of consultants, continue to improve the MINOS system.

(c) Madrid Register CD-ROM Product (ROMARIN). The International Bureau will continue to publish the whole contents of the International Trademark Register (consisting of files whose number will, during the 1994-95 biennium, increase from some 280,000 to some 300,000 files) on 13 to 15 CD-ROMs per year called ROMARIN (Read-Only-memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information). The International Bureau will improve the performance and use of the ROMARIN discs by putting at the disposal of the Madrid Union member States and the Benelux Trademark Office, as an upgrade to the available ROMARIN CD-ROM work station, a color printer (and the necessary software driver for this printer), as well as further hardware (booster cards) for improving the visualization speed of the figurative elements of marks having graphic features.

(d) Communications by Electronics Means. The International Bureau will continue to make, with the assistance of consultants, the necessary

preparations for allowing communications between interested Offices and the International Bureau, and between interested applicants and owners of international registrations and the International Bureau, to take place by electronic means.

(3) Information and Promotion Services

The International Bureau will continue to promote the use of the Madrid system and will advise applicants and potential applicants on its use. This will involve, in particular, (i) the organization of, the cooperation with other entities in the organization of, and the participation in, meetings and other activities for applicants and potential applicants, (ii) missions by staff members and (iii) the production of information material.

Staff members of the International Bureau will go on missions to discuss problems of implementation of the Madrid system with interested national and regional trademark Offices. When visits by officials of such Offices to the headquarters of WIPO are more efficient than WIPO staff missions, such officials will be invited for training and discussions in Geneva.

The International Bureau will continue to publish the "Guide to the International Registration of Marks," including its regular updates. It will also prepare other information material.

(4) Application of the Protocol

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service meetings of the Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989. Upon entry into force of the Protocol, the Assembly of the Madrid Union will be convened to adopt combined Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol and to decide on any other measures required because of the co-existence of the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol.

(5) Advisory Committee of Users of the Madrid System

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service meetings of an advisory committee of users of the Madrid system, in order to collect information on the use of the Madrid system from the user's perspective and ideas on possible ways to improve procedures under the Madrid system.

Table Concerning Item 12 (thousands of francs)

Item 12	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	10,179		95	679	91	1,900	1,933	2,784	1,522	145	1,030			
1994-95	9,847		250	833	39	640	2,246	3,130	1,393	490	826			

[End of Item 12]

Item 13 HAGUE SYSTEM (HAGUE (INTERNATIONAL DEPOSIT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS)
***** AGREEMENT)
[Ex Item 13]

Objective. 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.

Expected Results. It is expected that the services required under the Hague Agreement from the International Bureau will be provided by the latter in a way which fully satisfies the interested governments and the owners of industrial designs and which is also highly efficient from the viewpoint of cost-effectiveness.

Furthermore, it is expected that the number of applications for international deposit and renewals under the Hague Agreement will be 5,700 in 1994 and 6,100 in 1995. (It was, in round figures, 4,800 in 1992, and is expected to be 5,300 in 1993.)

Finally, it is expected that the revision of the Hague Agreement will be completed during the 1994-95 biennium.

Duration. This activity is not limited in time.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. Nothing essential, except that the revision of the Hague Agreement is expected to be completed during the 1994-95 biennium.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Administration

The International Bureau will perform the tasks entrusted to it by the Hague Agreement, in particular: it will receive applications for international deposit of industrial designs; it will examine such applications as to certain formal requirements; it will register the deposits; it will record renewals of deposits and any changes in the deposits; it will make the required communications and notifications to the applicant or owner of the international deposit; it will prepare for publication, publish and mail the periodical "Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux."

(2) Use of Computers

The International Bureau will, with the assistance of consultants, continue the development of a computer system for the above operations including, in particular, the registration of deposits and renewals, the production of communications and notifications, and the preparation for publication of the periodical.

(3) Information and Promotion Services

The International Bureau will continue to promote the use of the Hague system and advise applicants and potential applicants on its use. This will involve, in particular, (i) the organization of, the cooperation with other entities in the organization of, and the participation in, meetings and other activities for applicants and potential applicants, (ii) missions by staff members and (iii) the production of information material.

Staff members of the International Bureau will go on missions to discuss problems of implementation of the Hague system with interested national and regional industrial property Offices. When visits by officials of such Offices to the headquarters of WIPO are more efficient than WIPO staff missions, such officials will be invited for training and discussions in Geneva.

The International Bureau will continue to publish the "Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs," including its regular updates, and other information material.

(4) Development of the Hague System

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service meetings of the Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement to finalize the preparations for a revision of the Hague Agreement. The revision is expected to introduce in the system further flexibility which should make it possible for States not yet party to the Agreement to adhere to the future new Act of it. The new Act should make the system more attractive for applicants.

The International Bureau will also prepare, convene and service the diplomatic conference for the conclusion of the new Act of the Hague Agreement.

The diplomatic conference will be preceded by a preparatory meeting in order to advise on the proposed composition, the draft agenda and the draft rules of procedure of the diplomatic conference and to decide on the date and venue of the conference.

(5) Advisory Committee of Users of the Hague System

The International Bureau will prepare, convene and service meetings of an advisory committee of users of the Hague system, in order to collect information on the use of the Hague system from the user's perspective and ideas on possible ways to improve the Hague system.

Table Concerning Item 13 (thousands of francs)

Item 13	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	2,857		25	12	29	110	2,427	127	77		50			
1994-95	3,275		27	14	298	120	2,698	14	95		9			

Item 14 FRT SYSTEM (FILM REGISTER TREATY)
***** [Ex. Item 14]

Objective. 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").

Expected Results. It is expected that the services required under the Film Register Treaty from the International Bureau will be provided by the latter in a way which fully satisfies the users of the Treaty and which is also highly efficient from the viewpoint of cost-effectiveness.

Duration. This activity is not limited in time.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. None.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Administration

The International Bureau will perform the tasks entrusted to it by the Film Register Treaty, in particular: it will receive applications for international registrations and changes in such registrations; it will examine them as to certain requirements, particularly whether the application contains statements which contradict statements already registered; it will proceed with the registration; it will make the required communications and notifications to the applicant and to any interested third party; it will prepare for publication, publish and mail the gazette "The International Film Register;" it will provide an inquiry service.

(2) Information and Promotion Services

The International Bureau will vigorously promote adherence by States to the Film Register Treaty and it will organize and participate in meetings for applicants and potential applicants to advise them on and promote the use of the International Film Register.

Table Concerning the FRT (thousands of francs)

	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	2,356	1,242	159	50	38	244	110	24	249	24	61			155
1994-95	N/A													

Note. In view of the fact that the FRT Union is expected to have no or only insignificant income and that its expenses should be covered by that income, both income and expenditure are treated as extra-budgetary, that is, no draft budget is presented.

CHAPTER VI: ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE WORLDWIDE
RECOGNITION OF AND RESPECT FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Item 15 ADHERENCES TO TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO; COOPERATION
***** WITH STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS
 [Ex Item 15]

Objective. 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.

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.

The treaties in question are the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (the "WIPO Convention") and the following treaties:

A. Treaties providing for the substantive protection of intellectual property:

- (i) the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property,
- (ii) the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works,
- (iii) the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods,
- (iv) the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure,
- (v) the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (jointly administered with ILO and Unesco),
- (vi) the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (administered in cooperation with ILO and Unesco for matters within their respective competence),
- (vii) the Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (jointly administered with Unesco),
- (viii) the Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol,
- (ix) the Washington Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits,
- (x) the Patent Law Treaty,
- (xi) the Trademark Law Treaty (to be adopted in the 1994-95 biennium),
- (xii) the Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property (to be adopted in the 1994-95 biennium).

B. Treaties establishing international classifications in the field of inventions, marks and industrial designs:

- (xiii) the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification,
- (xiv) the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks,
- (xv) the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks,
- (xvi) the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs.

C. Treaties establishing international 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:

- (xvii) the Patent Cooperation Treaty,
- (xviii) the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, including its Protocol of 1989,
- (xix) the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs,
- (xx) the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registrations,
- (xxi) the Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty).

Expected Results. It is expected that during the 1994-95 biennium, the number of countries party to the treaties already in force will increase, that the Madrid Protocol will enter into force and that preparations for accession to the treaties mentioned under (x), (xi) and (xii) will start on the national level.

Furthermore, it is expected that both the general public and the governments will realize even more than at the present time that a well-functioning and well coordinated international system of intellectual property is in the interest of everybody.

Duration. This is a continuing activity, without limitation in time, since it has to follow changing circumstances and new events.

Main Differences between the Activities in the 1992-93 Program and the Activities Proposed for the 1994-95 Biennium. The Trademark Law Treaty and the Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property (both expected to be concluded in the 1994-95 biennium) appear for the first time in this item.

Activities in 1994 and 1995

(1) Promotion of Adherences to WIPO-Administered Treaties

(a) The International Bureau will make every effort to ensure that the governments of those countries which are not yet party to the WIPO Convention or any of the other treaties administered by WIPO realize the usefulness that adherence to them will have for their countries.

(b) Furthermore, the International Bureau will be at the disposal of any interested country to assist it in reaching a decision on the desirability

of that country's joining any of the treaties to which it is not yet a party or, where it is the successor country of a (former) member country, on the desirability of continuing to apply the treaties to which the latter is or used to be a party.

(c) For those purposes, the International Bureau will issue documents and other publications and organize meetings describing and discussing the WIPO Convention and the other treaties administered by WIPO and indicating the advantages that flow from them, and from the recognition and effective protection of intellectual property in general. Furthermore, it will give advice, on request, to the government of any interested country on the domestic legislative and administrative measures that such country may need to adopt before it can become party to any given treaty; such advice will be given to individual governments in writing and/or in the course of receiving officials of the interested government invited by the International Bureau to have discussions with the Director General of WIPO or the staff of the International Bureau or being trained at WIPO Headquarters and/or in the course of missions to the country organized by the International Bureau and consisting of staff members and/or ad hoc advisers. Such assistance will particularly be offered to developing countries and countries whose economic system is in the process of transition from the centrally planned to the market economy.

(2) Cooperation with States and Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations

(a) The International Bureau will, on request, give advice (in some cases in meetings or with the help of consultants) to any interested government for the purpose of reaching decisions on improving its intellectual property system and in intensifying its participation in international cooperation in the field of intellectual property. It will, in addition to developing countries (see Item 02), give special attention to the needs of the countries in the process of changing their economic systems, their intellectual property laws and their corresponding institutions.

(b) The International Bureau will continue to cooperate with the United Nations, including the Regional Commissions, the United Nations Development Programme and the other organizations belonging to the United Nations system of organizations. Furthermore, it will cooperate with Unesco and ILO in servicing the Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations.

(c) WIPO will participate in the work and contribute to the costs of certain joint administrative services of the United Nations system.

(d) The International Bureau will maintain contacts and, where appropriate, cooperate with other intergovernmental organizations interested in intellectual property matters, in particular, with the African Regional Center for Technology (ARCT), the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (AGECOP), the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO), the Arab League Documentation Center (ALDOC), the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), the Asia and Pacific Center for Transfer of Technology (APCTT), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the (Board of the) Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), the Central American Institute for Public Administration (ICAP), the

Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), the Conference of Latin American Authorities on Informatics (CALAI), the Council of Europe (CE), the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), the European Communities (EC), the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Hague Conference on Private International Law, the Interim Committee for the Community Patent, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), the International Olive Oil Council (IOOC), the International Vine and Wine Office (IWO), the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), the League of Arab States (LAS), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Organization of American States (OAS), the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA), the Preparatory Council for the Creation of the Ibero-American Patent Documentation Center, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC), the South Pacific Commission (SPC), the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), and the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR). The cooperation will be particularly close with those organizations which grant intellectual property titles, namely with the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), the Benelux Designs Office (BBDM), the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM), and the European Patent Organisation and its Office (EPO).

(e) Finally, the International Bureau will maintain contacts and, where appropriate, will consult with non-governmental organizations, whether international or national, concerned with matters of intellectual property. At the beginning of 1993, there were 109 non-governmental organizations which had official observer status in WIPO. The International Bureau will publish, in cooperation with them, information on organizations dealing with the collective administration of the rights of owners of copyright and neighboring rights.

(f) For the above purposes, the International Bureau will undertake missions to governments of States, both members and non-members, and will participate in meetings of the said organizations--including the numerous meetings of the United Nations system of organizations--where such meetings are of direct interest to WIPO. Where it is more economical to do so, government experts will be invited to come to WIPO Headquarters instead of sending WIPO staff on mission to the government. Organizations will be invited to send observers to WIPO meetings whenever such invitation is required or participation is likely to be useful. A one-day informal information meeting for non-governmental organizations will be held each year at WIPO Headquarters.

Table Concerning Item 15 (thousands of francs)

Item 15	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	948		632	70	30	10								206
1994-95	1,531		960	250	52	10	5							254

CHAPTER VII: STAFF ITEMS

Item 16 THE DIRECTOR GENERAL AND HIS IMMEDIATE AIDES
***** [Ex Item 16]

Composition and Tasks

The Director General is the chief executive of the Organization and represents the Organization.

The Office of the Director General assists the Director General in transmitting his instructions to the staff and in checking their execution, in checking the drafts of the most important documents and outgoing correspondence, in planning the meetings organized by the International Bureau and the missions effected by the staff, and in establishing the Director General's contacts with the Swiss and Geneva authorities, with representatives of governments, and with the heads of other intergovernmental organizations.

The following officers are direct under the Director General:

(a) two Deputy Directors General and two Assistant Directors General. They have the task of organizing, directing and supervising the work of the units under their supervision and of representing the Director General in certain outside contacts;

(b) the Legal Counsel (having also the title of Assistant Director General). His task is to give advice and counsel in treaty law and other legal questions to the Director General or, under the responsibility of the Director General, to others;

(c) the Director of the Budget and Finance Division (post filled by the same person who is the Controller), the Director of the General Administrative Services (post filled by the same person who is the Legal Counsel), the Director of the Bureau for Relations with International Organizations and the Director of the Personnel Division. They have the task of organizing, directing and supervising the work of the units under their supervision;

(d) the New York Liaison Officer. This officer assures prompt communication between WIPO Headquarters and the headquarters of the United Nations and other United Nations units located and meetings held in New York.

The posts of the Director General, the Deputy and Assistant Directors General, the Legal Counsel and the Directors mentioned in (c), above, as well as the posts of their secretaries and of the staff of the Office of the Director General, the Office of the Legal Counsel and the New York Liaison Officer, are shown in this item.

Table Concerning Item 16 (thousands of francs)

Item 16	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pry	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	10,399	10,399												
1994-95	11,586	11,586												

[End of Item 16]

Item 17 DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS UNITS
***** [Ex Item 17]

These units are the four Development Cooperation and External Relations Bureaux (one for Africa, one for Arab Countries, one for Asia and the Pacific, and one for Latin America and the Caribbean), all four served by the Development Cooperation Program Planning and Support Units, as well as the following four Divisions: Developing Countries (Industrial Property Law) Division, Developing Countries (Copyright) Division, Developing Countries (Industrial Property Information) Division and Developing Countries (PCT) Division.

Tasks

The said units, each as far as it is concerned, have, in particular, the following tasks:

- (a) to identify the needs of developing countries in the field of development cooperation and to discuss with them the modalities of the cooperation to be provided by or through WIPO,
- (b) to propose, plan, administer and execute development cooperation projects and plans in developing countries, expert missions to, and study trips by nationals of, such countries, whether financed from WIPO funds or from other funds, and to maintain contacts with the beneficiary countries and the present or prospective donor countries and other sources of funds,
- (c) to plan traineeships and courses or seminars for nationals of developing countries, organize their curriculums and carry them out,
- (d) to serve as secretariat for the said courses and seminars and other meetings of the same kind and for meetings under the WIPO Permanent Programs for Development Cooperation,
- (e) to draw up or advise in the drafting of laws and the implementation of treaties,
- (f) to provide advice on the industrial property law, PCT, industrial property information, and copyright and neighboring rights, aspects of development cooperation projects,
- (g) to administer the state-of-the-art search program,

- (h) to maintain contacts with the United Nations Development Programme,
- (i) to maintain contacts with the Permanent Missions of the various countries in Geneva and with the government departments involved in WIPO work in their respective capitals,
- (j) to maintain contacts with certain agencies and programs of the United Nations system of organizations, global or regional intergovernmental organizations and international and national non-governmental organizations.

Table Concerning Item 17 (thousands of francs)

Item 17	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	12,952	12,952												
1994-95	16,176	16,176												

[End of Item 17]

Item 18 INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY UNITS
***** [Ex Items 18 and 19]

These units comprise the following three Divisions: Industrial Property Law Division, Industrial Property Classifications Division and Industrial Property Information Division. This item also covers the two Director-Advisors.

Tasks

These units have, in particular, the following tasks in the field of industrial property:

- (a) to deal with the legal work connected with the creation of new treaties and regulations, the preparation of their entry into force, and the revision of the existing treaties and regulations,
- (b) to deal with the information work connected with the promotion of adherences to treaties,
- (c) to prepare studies on other questions relating to the promotion of industrial property protection,
- (d) to advise on the interpretation of treaties and regulations, and in the preparation of national legislation implementing them (except the PCT),
- (e) to deal with the administration and revision of the International Patent Classification (IPC), the Nice Classification (Marks), the Vienna Classification (Figurative Elements of Marks) and the Locarno Classification (Industrial Designs),

- (f) to deal with standardization in the field of industrial property documentation and information,
- (g) to serve as secretariat of meetings organized by WIPO,
- (h) to design and develop CD-ROM products produced by the International Bureau,
- (i) to maintain the collection of laws and treaties,
- (j) to collect and disseminate industrial property statistics on a worldwide scale,
- (k) to serve as editor of periodicals, applicants' guides and other publications,
- (l) to receive the communications concerning State emblems, etc., and to effect the notifications required under Article 6~~ter~~ of the Paris Convention,
- (m) to maintain contacts with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Table Concerning Item 18 (thousands of francs)

Item 18	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pry	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	9,108	9,108												
1994-95	10,595	10,595												

[End of Item 18]

Item 19 COPYRIGHT UNITS
***** [Ex Item 20]

These units are the Copyright Department and the International Film Registry.

Tasks

These units have, in particular, the following tasks in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights:

- (a) to deal with the legal work connected with the creation of new treaties and regulations, the preparation of their entry into force, and the revision of existing treaties and regulations,
- (b) to deal with the information work connected with the promotion of the adherence to treaties,
- (c) to prepare studies on other questions relating to the promotion of copyright and neighboring rights protection,

- (d) to advise on the interpretation of treaties and regulations, and in the preparation of national legislation implementing them,
- (e) to be the secretariat of meetings organized by WIPO,
- (f) to maintain the collection of laws and treaties,
- (g) to perform the tasks of the International Film Registry,
- (h) to serve as editor of periodicals, guides and other publications,
- (i) to maintain contacts with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Table Concerning Item 19 (thousands of francs)

Item 19	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	1,483	1,483												
1994-95	1,835	1,835												

[End of Item 19]

Item 20 PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) UNITS
***** [Ex Item 22]

These units are the PCT Administration Division and the PCT Legal Division.

Tasks

These units have, in particular, the following tasks:

- (a) to perform the tasks of the International Bureau under the PCT,
- (b) to advise on the interpretation, implementation and use of the PCT,
- (c) to keep under constant review the PCT system in order to further improve the efficiency and security of the operations under the PCT,
- (d) to provide the secretariat of PCT meetings organized by WIPO.

Table Concerning Item 20 (thousands of francs)

Item 20	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	27,689	27,689												
1994-95	39,353	39,353												

[End of Item 20]

Item 21 INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION UNITS
***** [Ex Item 23]

These units consist of the international registries under the Madrid, the Hague and Lisbon Agreements.

Tasks

These Registries have, in particular, the following tasks:

(a) as to the Madrid Agreement (International Registration of Marks), to perform the tasks of the International Bureau under that Agreement, and to serve as the secretariat for meetings of the Madrid Union organized by WIPO;

(b) as to the Hague Agreement (International Deposit of Industrial Designs), to perform the tasks of the International Bureau under that Agreement, and to serve as the secretariat for meetings of the Hague Union organized by WIPO,

(c) as to the Lisbon Agreement (Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration), to receive applications and to effect the registrations, notifications and publications required under that Agreement.

Note: The volume of the above tasks under (c) is so small that the Lisbon Union does not participate in the expenses of these Registries.

Table Concerning Item 21 (thousands of francs)

Item 21	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	10,402	10,402												
1994-95	13,699	13,699												

[End of Item 21]

Item 22 BUDGET AND FINANCE DIVISION
***** [Ex Item 22]

Tasks

This Division has, in particular, the following tasks:

- (a) to prepare the draft budget of the International Bureau,
- (b) to prepare periodically forecasts on expenditure and income,
- (c) to receive the contributions of States, the fees under the international registration systems, and other income,

- (d) to review and approve all proposed expenditures,
- (e) to prepare and make payments,
- (f) to prepare financial reports,
- (g) to serve as treasury,
- (h) to keep the accounts,
- (i) to propose new management and work systems and assist in their introduction and application,
- (j) to participate in the work of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ(FB)) of the United Nations system of organizations.

Table Concerning Item 22 (thousands of francs)

Item 22	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	6,756	6,756												
1994-95	8,373	8,373												

[End of Item 22]

Item 23 PERSONNEL DIVISION
***** [Ex Item 26]

Tasks

The Personnel Division has, in particular, the following tasks:

- (a) to deal with staff recruitment,
- (b) to deal with staff entitlements,
- (c) to keep conditions of employment under review and to prepare proposals for amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules,
- (d) to deal with post classification matters,
- (e) to deal with staff training,
- (f) to deal with all pension matters,
- (g) to deal with all staff insurances (medical insurance, professional and non-professional accident insurance),
- (h) to be available to advise staff members in their personal matters (health, housing, education of children, etc.),

(i) to participate in the work of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund Board (UNJSPB) and the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (CCAQ(PER)) of the United Nations system of organizations.

Table Concerning Item 23 (thousands of francs)

Item 23	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	3,725	3,725												
1994-95	5,022	5,022												

[End of Item 23]

Item 24 COMPUTERIZATION DIVISION
***** [Ex Item 30]

Tasks

This Division has, in particular, the following tasks:

(a) to undertake cost-benefit studies in areas where computerization seems to be desirable,

(b) to carry out detailed systems analysis of tasks in the areas in which a decision to computerize has been taken, to define the required hardware and software for the introduction of computerization, to write and test computer programs, and to supervise and organize the acceptance of programs written by outside consultants,

(c) to maintain, and keep an inventory of, computer hardware and software, and, where appropriate, to adapt them to changing operating conditions and workloads or technological advances,

(d) to run computer programs and procedures,

(e) to develop further office automation systems, including text and image processing,

(f) to provide technical advice in support of development cooperation projects involving acquisition of hardware and software,

(g) to organize the technical aspects for the accessing, by national or regional industrial property offices and other interested parties, of the data bases of published data concerning WIPO's registration services, whether directly or through on-line access,

(h) to participate in the work of the Management Committee of the International Computing Centre (ICC) (established by the United Nations in Geneva) and in the Advisory Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Systems (ACCIS) of the United Nations system of organizations.

Table Concerning Item 24 (thousands of francs)

Item 24	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	3,818	3,818												
1994-95	6,122	6,122												

[End of Item 24]

Item 25 LANGUAGES DIVISION
***** [Ex Item 27 and part of ex Item 21]

Tasks

This Division has, in particular, the following tasks:

- (a) to translate documents, publications, correspondence and conference reports,
- (b) to edit, revise and correct texts prepared by or for the International Bureau,
- (c) to establish language policy, terminology and editing practice,
- (d) to assist in the preparation of certain periodicals and activity reports.

This Division handles, through its own staff or with the help of outside translators, translations from and into Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Table Concerning Item 25 (thousands of francs)

Item 25	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	8,969	8,969												
1994-95	11,360	11,360												

[End of Item 25]

Item 26 BUILDINGS SECTION
***** [Ex Item 29]

Tasks

This Section has, in particular, the following tasks:

- (a) to ensure the maintenance and security of the headquarters buildings, grounds, and technical installations,
- (b) to oversee new constructions and any improvements of the headquarters buildings,
- (c) to supervise the cleaning of the headquarters buildings,
- (d) to maintain office furniture and technical equipment for the building and keep an inventory of them.

Table Concerning Item 26 (thousands of francs)

Item 26	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	2,867	2,867												
1994-95	3,694	3,694												

[End of Item 26]

Item 27 CONFERENCE, COMMUNICATIONS AND PROCUREMENT SECTION
***** [Ex Item 31]

Tasks

This Section has, in particular, the following tasks:

- (a) to make all arrangements for conferences and meetings, including interpretation services and administrative services during the conferences and meetings,
- (b) to procure office furniture, equipment and supplies, and keep an inventory of them,
- (c) to deal with official travel arrangements of delegates, staff, experts and trainees, including obtaining travel documents and visas,
- (d) to receive, register and distribute all incoming mail; to register, prepare for mailing and send all outgoing mail, including notifications and documents,
- (e) to classify and file all mail and documents,
- (f) to provide telephone, telex and facsimile services,

- (g) to provide reception, messenger and driver services,
- (h) to monitor the services of the caterer of the self-service cafeteria.

Table Concerning Item 27 (thousands of francs)

Item 27	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	6,442	6,442												
1994-95	8,727	8,727												

[End of Item 27]

Item 28 PUBLICATIONS AND REPRODUCTION UNITS
***** [Ex Item 28 and part of ex Item 21]

Tasks

These Units--that is, the Publications Sales and Distribution Unit and the Reproduction Section--have, in particular, the following tasks:

- (a) to reproduce documents and publications, in particular for the PCT system,
- (b) to organize and supervise the printing of WIPO publications by outside printers,
- (c) to publicize and sell WIPO publications.

Table Concerning Item 28 (thousands of francs)

Item 28	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	2,333	2,333												
1994-95	2,759	2,759												

[End of Item 28]

Item 29 LIBRARY
***** [Ex Item 32]

Tasks

The Library has, in particular, the following tasks:

- (a) to procure for the collections of the Library,
- (b) to maintain the collections of the Library,
- (c) to assist readers, whether from outside or from the staff, in using the holdings of the Library,
- (d) to maintain contacts with other libraries in the United Nations system of organizations.

Table Concerning Item 29 (thousands of francs)

Item 29	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	652	652												
1994-95	823	823												

[End of Item 29]

CHAPTER VIII: ADMINISTRATIVE
SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Item 30 DATA PROCESSING
***** [Ex Item 33]

This item covers the cost of developing, using and maintaining data processing services, as well as related consultant and equipment costs, for systems serving more than one Union. They concern, in particular, in respect of development cooperation activities, monitoring development cooperation projects; in respect of industrial property statistics, the recording of data received from Offices, and the preparation of statistical publications; in respect of the sale and other management of publications, the billing and mailing to subscribers and purchasers as well as the control of stocks; in respect of financial management, the handling of accounting, payments (including the payroll), receipts (including the contributions) and control functions; in respect of personnel management, the processing of personnel actions, and the administration of flexible hours and of annual and sick leave; in respect of the Library, the indexing and control of, and access to, the collections; in respect of correspondence and documents, the maintenance of address files, the registration of correspondence and documents, and the control of the stock of documents; in respect of equipment and supplies, their procurement and inventory.

Table Concerning Item 30 (thousands of francs)

Item 30	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	4,062					393		2,090	870		709			
1994-95	5,466					427		2,624	746		1,669			

[End of Item 30]

Item 31 MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES
***** [Ex Item 34]

This item covers insurance, cleaning, maintenance (including ground maintenance), heating and utilities (water, electricity, heating gas, etc.), night watch service, ground rent paid to the Republic and Canton of Geneva, rentals in Geneva and in New York, and improvements to premises (non-recurrent building maintenance).

Table Concerning Item 31 (thousands of francs)

Item 31	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	6,901							326	5,858			717		
1994-95	11,310							585	9,225			1,500		

[End of Item 31]

Item 32 HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
***** [Ex Item 35]

This item covers the honoraria of consultants and the cost of the meetings of the "Premises Committee." That Committee advises the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO, and the Director General, on how to satisfy the office and other space requirements of the International Bureau until approximately 2000.

Table Concerning Item 32 (thousands of francs)

Item 32	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	254				33	221								
1994-95	275				35	240								

[End of Item 32]

Item 33 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
***** [Ex Item 36]

This item covers purchase of equipment (furniture, office machines, etc.), maintenance of equipment, rental and operating costs of reproduction equipment, office supplies (including paper and printed forms), and books, periodicals and binding for the Library.

Table Concerning Item 33 (thousands of francs)

Item 33	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellow-ships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	3,148							850	1,114	1,184				
1994-95	3,556							924	1,210	1,422				

[End of Item 33]

Item 34 COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES
***** [Ex Item 37]

This item covers mainly the cost of telephone, telegrams, telexes, facsimile and postage other than the postage of (i) PCT pamphlets, applications, priority documents and the PCT Gazette (budgeted under Item 11) and (ii) WIPO periodicals (budgeted under Item 05).

Table Concerning Item 34 (thousands of francs)

Item 34	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	3,306								3,306					
1994-95	4,405								4,405					

[End of Item 34]

Item 35 AMORTIZATION OF THE FIPOI LOANS
***** [Ex Item 38]

This item covers (i) the 16th (1994) and 17th (1995) yearly instalments for the repayment of the loan given by the Fondation des immeubles pour les organisations internationales (FIPOI), including interest, for the construction of the WIPO Headquarters building, completed in 1978, and (ii) the 5th (1994) and 6th (1995) yearly instalments for the repayment of the loan given by the FIPOI, including interest, for the modifications of the BIRPI Building, completed in 1990. The interest is 3% per annum.

Table Concerning Item 35 (thousands of francs)

Item 35	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd pty	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	5,478										5,478			
1994-95	5,478										5,478			

[End of Item 35]

Item 36 MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN
***** [Ex Item 39]

As in previous years, one percent of the estimated amount of income is budgeted for under this item.

Table Concerning Item 36 (thousands of francs)

Item 36	TOTAL	Staff	Travel		Contractual Services				Operat'g Expenses	Supp. & Mat.	Furn. & Equip.	Prem.	Fellowships	Other Expenses
			Miss.	3rd py	Conf.	Consult.	Print.	Other						
1992-93	2,176													2,176
1994-95	2,526													2,526

[End of Item 36]

[Part II follows]

PART II

DRAFT BUDGET

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Introduction

2.1 The present part (Part II) of this document contains the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO.

2.2 Unions. A distinction is made between "Contribution-financed Unions" and "Fee-financed Unions."

2.3 The Contribution-financed Unions have in common that the treaty creating each provides that the Member States of the Union pay contributions. (The income constituted by the contributions of the States party to the WIPO Convention but not members of any of the Unions is used for the "legal-technical assistance program" and the session of the WIPO Conference as provided for in Article 11(3)(a) of the WIPO Convention.)

2.4 The Fee-financed Unions have in common that the treaty creating each does not provide for contributions to be paid by the Member States but rather for fees payable by any person who, in connection with his invention, trademark, industrial design or audiovisual work, uses the services of the International Bureau.

2.5 The Contribution-financed Unions covered by the present draft budget are:

- (i) Paris Union (International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property),
- (ii) Berne Union (International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works),
- (iii) IPC Union (International Patent Classification Union),
- (iv) Nice Union (Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks),
- (v) Locarno Union (Union for the International Classification for Industrial Designs),
- (vi) Vienna Union (Union for the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks).

2.6 The Fee-financed Unions covered by the present draft budget are:

- (i) PCT Union (International Patent Cooperation Union),
- (ii) Madrid Union (Union for the International Registration of Marks),
- (iii) Hague Union (Union for the International Deposit of Industrial Designs).

2.7 As concerns the FRT (Film Register Treaty) Union (Union for the International Registration of Audiovisual Works), no budgetary provisions are included in the present draft budget, since the FRT Union is expected to have no or only insignificant income and its expenses should be covered by that income. Therefore, both income and expenditure are treated as extra-budgetary.

2.8 As in the past, the expenses concerning the Budapest Union (International Union for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure) will be absorbed by the Paris Union, whereas the expenses concerning activities in the field of the so-called neighboring rights (that is, rights neighboring on copyright) will be absorbed by the Berne Union. The Paris Union will also absorb the expenses, once it is established, concerning the Union created by the Patent Law Treaty. As in the past, the very small income of the Lisbon Union (Union for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration) will be used to cover its very small expenses, whereas any excess expenditure will be carried forward to future budgetary periods.

2.9 Structure of the Draft Budget. It is recalled that each of the items in Part I is accompanied by a table showing the amount of the budgeted expenditure by objects of expenditure, for both the 1992-93 biennium and the 1994-95 biennium. The total of the amounts in those tables constitute the overall expenditure budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium (totalling 188,009,000 francs) and for the 1994-95 biennium (totalling 228,596,000 francs). The following paragraphs and the Annexes provide details as to those expenditures and the means of financing them. Those expenditures concern the Unions listed in paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6, above; the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) also contributes to some of the expenses of certain of the staff items and administrative support activities (Items 22 to 34 and 36).

2.10 Following a summary of the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium (paragraphs 2.12 to 2.15, below), a comparison is given between that draft budget and the budget of the 1992-93 biennium (paragraphs 2.16 to 2.18, below). The contributions proposed for the 1994-95 biennium are then shown, including the possibility of having a unitary contribution system, which would involve having a single contribution per Member State rather than having separate contributions for each Union (paragraphs 2.19 to 2.25, below). Assumptions are then presented concerning the level of activity and fees of the registration systems (paragraph 2.26, below), and the cost increase forecasts for the Organizations of the United Nations System of Organizations in Geneva (paragraph 2.27, below). The number of staff posts is then given (paragraphs 2.28 to 2.30, below). The program variation and cost variation between the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium and the budget of the 1992-93 biennium are then shown (paragraph 2.31, below), followed by a comparison of expenditure between the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium and the budget of the 1992-93 biennium by objects of expenditure (distinguishing between "program variation" and "cost variation") (paragraphs 2.32 to 2.38, below). Finally, the comparison of income by source between the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium and the budget of the 1992-93 biennium is given (paragraph 2.39, below).

2.11 Twenty-one annexes supplement the draft budget: Annex 1 contains the definitions of budget headings (sources of income and objects of expenditure). The principles governing the distribution of common expenses are set out in Annex 2. Annex 3 contains a table indicating the share of each Union in covering the costs of each of the items in Part I. The "program variations" and "cost variations" for the said items are contained in the table in Annex 4. The table in Annex 5 presents the details of the income and expenditure of the various Unions for the 1994-95 biennium. Annex 6 compares, by Union, the income for the 1994-95 biennium with the corresponding amounts for the 1992-93 biennium; Annex 7 compares, by Union, the expenditure for the 1994-95 biennium with the corresponding amounts for the 1992-93 biennium. Annexes 8 to 14 show the contributions payable by each Member State in respect of each Union or in respect of WIPO. Annex 15

indicates by amount and percent the share of each State in the yearly contributions of the Union or Unions of which it is a member or of WIPO, and in the total of the contributions; Annex 16 lists the percentage share of each State in the total of the contributions. Annex 17 contains a comparative table of budgeted posts, and Annex 18 contains an organization chart. Annex 19 consists of a table giving, by objects of expenditure, the program variations and cost variations between the two bienniums. Annex 20 contains the standard budget tables of the United Nations system of organizations. Finally, Annex 21 shows the differences between document WO/BC/XI/2 (submitted to the WIPO Budget Committee) and the present document.

Summary of the Draft Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium

2.12 The table on the following page summarizes the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium (in thousands of francs). Details of the income and expenditure by Union are given in Annex 5.

2.13 For each Contribution-financed Union, the contributions, together with other income, are expected to cover the expenditure for the 1994-95 biennium. For the PCT, Madrid and Hague Unions, the income is expected to exceed the expenditure for the 1994-95 biennium.

2.14 It is to be noted that the forecasts concerning the income and expenditure of all the Fee-financed Unions are tentative since the actual income and expenditure of those Unions depends, in particular: (i) as concerns the PCT system, on the actual numbers of international patent applications filed, of demands made for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT and of requests for extension under Rule 32 of the PCT Regulations, and, assuming that it is decided that the International Bureau can act as a receiving Office for PCT international applications from any PCT member State (see document PCT/A/XXI/1), on the number of applications filed with the International Bureau as a receiving Office; (ii) as concerns the Madrid system, on the actual numbers of international trademark registrations and renewals effected, of requests for continuation under Rule 38 of the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement, and of modifications and renewals, as well as the timing of the entry into force of the Madrid Protocol and which States will adhere to the Protocol, and (iii) as concerns the Hague system, on the actual numbers of industrial designs internationally deposited and renewed, and of industrial designs and models per deposit. Those numbers depend, in turn, on several factors difficult to predict, mainly the economic situation of the world in general and the various member countries in particular during 1994 and 1995. The assumptions upon which the income and expenditure forecasts have been made are given in paragraph 2.26, below. If the estimates contained in that paragraph prove to be too low or too high, both the expenses and the income will be lower or higher, as the case may be. Furthermore, once the Madrid Protocol enters into force, the expenses and income of the Madrid Union are expected to become considerably higher than budgeted.

2.15 As is the case for the current (1992-93) biennium, it is proposed that, after paying the member States of the Madrid Union the fixed 40% share of the surplus of that Union (see document MM/A/XXI/3, paragraph 18(ii)), the surplus of the PCT, Madrid and Hague Unions go into the special reserve fund, whose constitution was decided in 1989 by the Governing Bodies (see documents AB/XX/2, paragraph 29, and AB/XX/20, paragraph 199), for covering part of the costs of the additional premises needed to accommodate the increased number of staff and additional equipment required to handle the increased activity of the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems, and for covering

Summary of the Draft Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium
(in thousands of francs)

	Paris Union	Berne Union	IPC Union	Nice Union	Locarno Union	Vienna Union	Sub-total Contribution- financed		Madrid Union	Hague Union	Sub-total Fee- financed		UPOV	Total
							Unions	Union			Unions	Union		
Contributions														
- Unions	22,868	11,329	7,358	1,340	294	23	43,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,212
- WIPO	263	131	-	-	-	-	394	-	-	-	-	-	-	394
- UPOV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,287	-	1,287
Fee Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,422	41,321	8,783	186,526	-	-	186,526
Other Income	1,224	350	593	327	29	10	2,533	9,966	7,762	705	18,433	9	9	20,975
Total Income	24,355	11,810	7,951	1,667	323	33	46,139	146,388	49,083	9,488	204,959	1,296	1,296	252,394
Expenditure	24,355	11,810	7,951	1,667	323	33	46,139	122,879	48,670	9,459	181,008	1,296	1,296	228,443
Surplus (Deficit)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,509	413	29	23,951	0	0	23,951

SUMMARY/BFD

part of the investments needed in connection with a fuller computerization of the operations of those systems. All interest earnings of the said special reserve fund would be credited directly to that fund.

Comparison between the Draft Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium and the Budget of the 1992-93 Biennium

2.16 The total income expected for the 1994-95 biennium is 252,394,000 francs, that is, 16.9% higher than the amount of 215,871,000 francs* budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium. The increase is essentially attributable to the expected growth in the demand for the services of the International Bureau rendered under the PCT and Hague systems and to the proposed fee increases (see documents PCT/A/XXI/1, MM/A/XXV/1 and H/A/XIII/1). The total contributions payable by the Member States of the Contribution-financed Unions, which form part of the above-mentioned total income, would be 43,212,000 francs, which is 8.6% below the amount of 47,259,000 francs for the 1992-93 biennium. The table in Annex 6 indicates the income by source expected for each Union for the 1994-95 biennium as compared with the budget for the 1992-93 biennium.

2.17 The total expenditure expected for the 1994-95 biennium is 228,443,000 francs, that is, 21.5% higher than the amount of 188,009,000 francs budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium. The increase is mainly attributable to the expected growth in the level of the services that the International Bureau renders under the PCT and Hague systems, as well as to increased resources for development cooperation and for investment in computerization developments, especially for the PCT and Madrid systems, which lead to an overall program increase of 9.8%, plus an expected cost increase of 11.7% (see paragraph 2.31, below). The table in Annex 7 shows the expenditure proposed for each Union for the 1994-95 biennium as compared with the budget for the 1992-93 biennium.

2.18 The difference between the expected income and the expected expenditure, as contained in the preceding two paragraphs, results in an expected surplus of (252,394,000 - 228,443,000 =) 23,951,000 francs for the 1994-95 biennium. The surplus budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium is 27,862,000 francs. All the estimated surplus budgeted for the 1994-95 biennium concerns the PCT, Madrid and Hague Unions: 23,509,000 francs would come from the PCT Union; 413,000 francs from the Madrid Union and 29,000 francs from the Hague Union.

* In approving the program and budget for the 1992-93 biennium, the Assembly of the PCT Union decided to increase the fees of the PCT system by 8%, rather than by 10% as had been proposed, and decided that the reimbursement of the PCT deficit-covering contributions be at the amount of 6,580,819 francs, rather than at the amount of 4,000,000 francs proposed for the 1992-93 biennium, in order to complete that reimbursement (see document PCT/A/XIX/3, paragraphs 27 and 39), and the Assembly of the Madrid Union decided to accelerate the completion of the ROMARIN project through the increase by 200,000 francs of the budgeted expenditures of the Madrid Union (see document MM/A/XXIII/4, paragraph 33). The income budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium is therefore lower, by 1,680,000 francs in respect of the PCT Union, and the expenditure budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium is therefore higher, by 2,581,000 francs in respect of the PCT Union and by 200,000 francs in respect of the Madrid Union, than the amounts appearing in document AB/XXII/2. That should be borne in mind when comparing certain figures appearing in document AB/XXII/2 with those appearing in this document; this applies in particular, to the 1992-93 amounts given in Items 11 and 12 in Part I; in paragraphs 0.8, 0.10, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.31, 2.37 and 2.39; and in Annexes 4, 6, 7 and 19 of this document.

Proposed Contributions for the 1994-95 Biennium

2.19 For the Contribution-financed Unions, the total income other than their own contributions, expected for the 1994-95 biennium, is 2,927,000 francs, that is, 8.9% below the amount of 3,214,000 francs budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium. That is mainly due to lower interest rates and to the fact that there will be less WIPO contributions from States members of WIPO without being members of any of the Unions (394,000 francs for the 1994-95 biennium as compared with 489,000 francs for the 1992-93 biennium), as described in paragraph 2.25, below.

2.20 The amount of the contributions proposed for the Contribution-financed Unions for the 1994-95 biennium is 43,212,000 francs**, which is 8.6% below the amount of 47,259,000 francs budgeted for the 1992-93 biennium.

2.21 The reduction by 8.6% of the overall amount of the contributions payable in the 1994-95 biennium in respect of the Contribution-financed Unions--which is of direct benefit to all States members of the Unions administered by WIPO--is made possible by the increased shares of the Fee-financed Unions in the common expenses, in accordance with the principles governing the distribution of common expenses (contained in Annex 2). Those increased shares result, in particular, from the expected higher level of activity of the PCT and Hague Unions and from the increased interest of the Fee-financed Unions in various common expenses (notably concerning development cooperation, norm-setting activities, classification activities and promotion of accessions to treaties).

2.22 An alternative to the present system of separate contributions for each Union is described in a separate document (WO/BC/XI/3). That alternative, namely a unitary contribution system, would mean a single contribution per Member State. It is to be noted that the 8.6% reduction of the amount of the contributions for the 1994-95 biennium would make it possible to introduce the said unitary contribution system without any State paying more--in effect, each State paying less--contributions than for the present (1993) year.

2.23 The proposed contributions for the Contribution-financed Unions for both bienniums are shown in the following table:

	Contributions (in thousands of francs)		Percentage change
	<u>1992-93</u>	<u>1994-95</u>	
Paris Union	25,010	22,868	-8.6%
Berne Union	12,390	11,329	-8.6%
IPC Union	8,047	7,358	-8.6%
Nice Union	1,465	1,340	-8.5%
Locarno Union	322	294	-8.7%
Vienna Union	25	23	-8.0%

** Among all the 12 Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system of organizations having mandatory contributions, WIPO had in 1993 the lowest amount of contributions, which amounted to only 1.0% of the total of the contributions of the said 12 Specialized Agencies. In the total of the contributions of the said 12 Specialized Agencies plus the United Nations, the share of WIPO's contributions is only 0.6%. Those percentages are expected to become lower in the 1994-95 biennium.

It is to be noted that each of the above figures shows the contributions for the two years of a biennium. Half of the contributions for the 1994-95 biennium will be payable on January 1, 1994, and half on January 1, 1995.

2.24 The class to which each State member of the Contribution-financed Unions belongs and the estimated share of each Member State in the contributions to the said Unions are shown in Annex 8 (Paris Union), Annex 9 (Berne Union), Annex 10 (IPC Union), Annex 11 (Nice Union), Annex 12 (Locarno Union) and Annex 13 (Vienna Union), respectively. The actual share of each Member State in the contributions to these Unions will depend on the number of the States members of the Union which belong to each contribution class on January 1, 1994, and January 1, 1995, respectively. Annex 15 indicates by amount and percent the share of each Member State in the contributions to the said Unions payable in each of the years 1994 and 1995, the contributions from States members of WIPO without being members of any of the Unions (see the following paragraph), as well as the consequent share of each Member State in the total contributions. Annex 16 lists the percentage share of each State in the total contributions.

2.25 It is proposed that the amount per contribution unit payable to WIPO by States members of WIPO but not members of any of the Unions--an amount which for each of the years 1992 and 1993 has been fixed at 8,900 francs--be fixed at the same amount of 8,900 francs for each of the years 1994 and 1995. The resulting contributions of each of the said States is shown in Annex 14. If any of the said States were, in the meantime, to become a member of the Paris or Berne Unions, it would not pay the contribution indicated in Annex 14. Furthermore, any State which, without being a member of the Paris or Berne Unions, were to become a member of WIPO in the future (and which is therefore not shown in Annex 14) would be assessed a contribution of 8,900 francs per year and per unit. The income from the contributions in question appears in the draft budget for 1994-95 (see Annexes 5 and 6) on the assumption that (based on the membership of WIPO at the time of writing this document) there would be 22.125 contribution units in each year of the 1994-95 biennium, which would mean an income of 394,000 francs for the biennium. In the draft budget for the 1992-93 biennium, the number of contribution units was 27.5.

Assumptions Concerning the Level of Activity and Fees of the Registration Systems

2.26 In establishing the draft budget:

(i) as far as the PCT system is concerned, it is assumed that the number of international applications received by the International Bureau from the receiving Offices would increase from the 1992 number of 25,917 to 28,000 in 1993, to 30,000 in 1994 and to 32,000 in 1995. (See Item 11 in Part I.) It is also assumed that the number of demands for international preliminary examination would increase from the 1992 number of 15,051 to 16,500 in 1993, to 18,000 in 1994 and to 19,500 in 1995. It is also assumed that the International Bureau would have international applications filed with it as an alternative receiving Office. It is also assumed that the fees due to the International Bureau would be increased by 10% effective January 1, 1994 (that is, 24 months after the previous fee increase).

(ii) as far as the Madrid system is concerned, it is assumed that the number of applications for international registration and renewals would remain essentially the same as the 1992 number of 21,143 for each of the

years 1993, 1994 and 1995 (the estimated round number for each year being 21,200). (See Item 12 in Part I.) It is assumed that the number of modifications and refusals would remain the same as the 1992 number of 74,590 for each of the years 1993, 1994 and 1995 (the estimated round number for each year being 75,000). The estimates for 1994 and 1995 do not take account of the impact of the possible entry into force of the Protocol during the 1994-95 biennium; once the Protocol enters into force, the numbers will be higher. It is also assumed that the fees due to the International Bureau would be increased by 10% effective April 1, 1994 (that is, 24 months after the previous fee increase).

(iii) as far as the Hague system is concerned, it is assumed that the number of applications for international deposit under the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement would increase from the 1992 number of 3,238 to 3,400 in 1993, to 3,500 in 1994 and to 3,700 in 1995. (See Item 13 in Part I.) It is also assumed that the number of industrial designs and models per deposit under the 1960 Act would remain at about the same level as the 1992 number of 4.3 for each of the years 1993, 1994 and 1995. It is also assumed that there would be a total of 2,200 "1960 Act" renewals and "1934 Act" deposits and prolongations in 1994, and 2,400 in 1995 (as compared to the 1992 number of 1,545 and the expected 1993 number of 1,900). It is furthermore assumed that the fees due to the International Bureau would be increased by 10% effective April 1, 1994 (that is, 24 months after the previous fee increase).

Cost Increase Forecasts for the Organizations of the United Nations System of Organizations in Geneva

2.27 The rates of cost increase estimated by the United Nations Organizations in Geneva, for the years 1994 and 1995, are summarized in a document of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ(FB)) of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) of the United Nations system (document ACC/1992/FB/R.35, dated August 19, 1992, which provides estimates of the cost increases that might be expected in 1994 and 1995 in Switzerland. Those estimates take account of available official statistics, statements of competent authorities, the views of reputable economic analysts and information gathered from professional associations and other appropriate sources. The said estimates are as follows (document ACC/1992/FB/R.35, Annex I, paragraphs 7 and 8):

(i) overall rate of inflation: "it appeared reasonable to assume an overall rate of inflation in Geneva of four percent per annum both in 1994 and 1995, as well as in 1993."

(ii) staff costs for the Professional and higher categories in Geneva (hereinafter referred to as the "Professional staff"): "in 1990 the International Civil Service Commission had reaffirmed its previous decision to review post-adjustment indices at European and North American duty stations either after a full five per cent movement of the local consumer price index or after the completion of a 12-month period, whichever occurred first. Since a post-adjustment increase had taken place in Geneva in July 1992, further increases could now be foreseen for the same month in 1993, 1994 and 1995, in amounts roughly equivalent to the general rate of inflation being assumed. ... It was noted that the ICSC was planning to revise the methodology followed for measurement of the cost-of-living differential between Washington, the capital of the comparator country, and New York, the base of the common system. Depending on the outcome of this

revision and the application of the Federal Employees' Pay Comparability Act, which provided for the adjustment of levels of remuneration in the comparator civil service, the lower limit of the margin (110) might be approached in 1994."

(iii) staff costs for the General Service category in Geneva: "two criteria now determined the application of interim adjustments to General Service salaries between surveys of the best prevailing local conditions: movement of the reference index by five per cent or more since the most recent adjustment or, failing this, completion of a 12-month period since that adjustment. On the basis of these criteria and of the general rate of inflation now being assumed, net salary increases for staff in the General Service category in Geneva would be of the order of four per cent in January of each of the years 1993, 1994 and 1995. The comprehensive salary survey scheduled for 1995 might, however, affect the levels of salary actually payable in that year."

(iv) contributions of the Professional staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: "the scale of pensionable remuneration had last been adjusted on 1 November 1991 and reflected an across-the-board increase of 3.9 per cent over the previous scale. In accordance with article 54(b) of the UNJSPF Regulations, this pensionable remuneration was subject to adjustment on the same date as the net remuneration of staff members in the Professional and higher categories in New York; the adjustments represented a uniform percentage equal to the weighted average percentage variation in net remuneration amounts, as determined by the ICSC. The dates and values of future increases in pensionable remuneration would thus be the same as those of future increases in the New York post adjustment. The latter was expected to rise by 4.6 per cent in November 1992 and thereafter in accordance with prevailing rates of inflation, currently projected at 4.5 per cent per annum for the years from 1993 to 1995."

(v) contributions of the General Service staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund: "increases in the net Geneva General Service salary scale during the period under consideration would result in smaller increases than had previously been the case in the corresponding gross salary, and the pensionable remuneration derived from it. From 1993 onwards the increase in gross salary would be lower by about two per cent on average than that in net salary as a result of application of the new rates of staff assessment of January 1992, and from January 1994 onwards there would be an additional difference of about 2.4 per cent as a result of the new methodology for determining pensionable remuneration. On the basis of the four per cent annual increases in net salary expected under interim adjustment procedures, the increases in gross salary to be foreseen during the period 1993-1995 would accordingly come to two per cent as from January 1993 and to 1.6 per cent as from January 1994."

(vi) other common staff costs: for the Professional staff, "increases in dependency allowances and in maximum reimbursement levels under the education grant were foreseen in 1993. The increases amounted to 21 per cent in the children's allowance, 50 per cent in the secondary dependant's allowance and from 18 to 25 per cent for five separate currencies covered under the education grant. Further increases in education grant reimbursement levels in a number of currencies such as the pound sterling, the US dollar and the Swiss franc were foreseen for the academic year 1994-1995. The salary increases to be paid to staff in the General Service category were expected to be accompanied by some increases in dependency allowances, which were affected by local rates of taxation."

(vii) air fares and air freight: "it was agreed that increases in air fares should be foreseen for 1994 and 1995 at the same level as the general rate of inflation being assumed, i.e. four per cent per annum. It was also agreed that increases in the cost of air freight should be foreseen at 2 per cent above that rate, i.e. at six per cent per annum."

(viii) contractual printing and binding: "increases of four per cent per annum were expected for printing and binding in Switzerland in terms of Swiss francs. Where orders were placed with suppliers and contractors in other countries, higher annual rates of increase might need to be foreseen in terms of local currency."

(ix) other contractual services (including contractual maintenance of premises and equipment): "increases consistent with the general rate of inflation being assumed were expected for these services. However, the cost of contractual maintenance, which depended on salary increases in this area, might increase at a somewhat higher rate."

(x) fuel oil and gas: "it was recommended that organizations should take account of the latest price levels in effect at the time of completion of their proposed budgets."

(xi) other utilities: "for water, it was likely that rates would be raised fairly sharply to discourage consumption. Increases of eight per cent per annum could thus be foreseen for 1994 and 1995. For electricity, increases were expected to be in line with the general rate of inflation being assumed."

(xii) communications (telex and facsimile charges, telephone services, pouch services, postage): "facsimile messages could be expected to represent a growing proportion of the organizations' external and internal communications. No increases needed to be provided for in 1994 or 1995 for the cost of such messages or for telephone charges over long distances, given the competitive conditions prevailing in this area. Local telephone and facsimile charges were expected to increase by three per cent per annum. The cost of communications involving air freight, such as pouch services, could be expected to increase at the rate assumed for air freight. For postage, it was foreseen that an increase of 12 per cent for "A", or first-class, mail would be applied by the Swiss PTT with effect from 1 January 1993. Increases of over 20 per cent were expected to be put into effect on the same date for "B", or non-priority surface mail, including printed matter, which accounted for a large part of the organizations' shipments. Following these increases, postage costs were likely to remain stable in 1994 and 1995."

(xiii) paper and printing supplies: "for paper purchased in Switzerland, where significant economies were achieved through joint purchasing arrangements, the available information suggested that increases of four per cent per annum should be assumed for 1994 and 1995. Increases of the same magnitude could be expected for printing supplies."

(xiv) other supplies and materials: "it was recommended that increases of three per cent per annum should be foreseen for computer supplies. The cost of other supplies was expected to increase in accordance with the general rate of inflation being assumed."

(xv) acquisition of furniture and equipment: "for computer and office automation equipment, the steady price decreases currently experienced were expected to continue. On the other hand, there was usually a need to

replace older equipment with more sophisticated equipment, which tended to increase costs. For other equipment and for furniture, average increases were foreseen in 1994 and 1995 at the same level as the general rate of inflation being assumed."

Number of Staff Posts

2.28 The number of posts foreseen is 476.5 for 1994 and 489.5 for 1995.*** The table on the following page shows, for each of the staff items (Items 16 to 29), the evolution in the number of posts, from the 1993 approved level (as contained in document AB/XXII/2), to the levels proposed for 1994 and 1995. (The table in Annex 17 provides further detail.)

2.29 The new posts (as compared to the 1993 figures) proposed for 1995 total 56.5 posts, involving 35 new posts which are not related to the forecast levels of registration activity indicated in paragraph 2.26, above, and 21.5 new posts which are dependant on those forecast levels of registration activity. The former 35 new posts consist of the following: (i) 7.5 posts for the Development Cooperation and External Relations Units, required to provide further development cooperation activities, especially concerning the introduction of new technologies and concerning copyright and neighboring rights; (ii) one post for the Industrial Property Units, required to provide secretarial assistance; (iii) one post for the Copyright Units, required for handling additional activities concerning copyright and neighboring rights; (iv) eight posts for the PCT Units, required for assisting in the supervision of the large PCT Administration Division, for handling international applications in Chinese and for promotion work (including promotion work in Japanese); (v) seven posts for the International Registration Units, required to promote increased use of the Madrid and Hague systems, especially in the light of the Madrid Protocol and the development of the Hague system, and required for handling the publication of trademark refusals and the growing ROMARIN workload;

*** As far as extrabudgetary posts are concerned, it is to be noted that the amount of extrabudgetary funds available, or expected to be available, in the 1992-93 biennium from funds for development aid provided to WIPO from various countries and from the UNDP is approximately 9,200,000 francs, consisting of project expenditures of about 7,800,000 francs for expert services, training, documentation and equipment, plus "support costs" of about 1,400,000 francs. (The various agreements under which WIPO implements extrabudgetary projects provide for "support costs," calculated as a fixed percentage of the project expenditures incurred, to be paid to WIPO for covering the costs of managing and administering the implementation of those extrabudgetary projects.) Of the total amount of 9,200,000 francs, about 55% would be provided by UNDP. The volume of extrabudgetary development cooperation activities now underway is not only lower than had been expected when the draft program and budget for the 1992-93 biennium was prepared, it is also lower than the volume for the 1990-91 biennium. For the 1992-93 biennium, the "support cost" income of about 1,400,000 francs is used for funding 10.5 extrabudgetary posts for General Service staff, but the costs of only 7.5 such posts are expected to be covered. Since a large part of the extrabudgetary funds is provided by UNDP, in US dollars, there can be and are considerable fluctuations in the equivalent amount of Swiss francs, depending upon exchange rate variations. Because of this factor, and because of the voluntary nature of extrabudgetary funding, the expected amount of extrabudgetary funds for the 1994-95 biennium is tentative. Since it is expected that the volume of extrabudgetary development cooperation activities will grow slightly above the present level in the 1994-95 biennium, the amount of 9,700,000 francs (consisting of about 8,200,000 francs for project expenditures and about 1,500,000 francs for "support costs") is used for planning purposes in respect of the 1994-95 biennium. For that biennium, it is expected that there will be the same number of extrabudgetary posts as in the year 1993, namely, 7.5 (covered by the above-mentioned "support cost" income).

STAFF ITEMS: NUMBER OF POSTS FOR 1993, 1994 AND 1995

	<u>Number of Posts</u>		
	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
<u>Staff Items</u>			
*Item 16 The Director General and his Immediate Aides	31	31	31
*Item 17 Development Cooperation and External Relations Units	41.5	49	49
*Item 18 Industrial Property Units	30.5	31.5	31.5
Item 19 Copyright Units	5	6	6
Item 20 PCT Units	130	149.5	155.5
*Item 21 International Registration Units	45	50	50.5
Item 22 Budget and Finance Division	28.5	29	30
*Item 23 Personnel Division	14	15.5	16.5
Item 24 Computerization Division	13	18	19
*Item 25 Languages Division	33	37	38
Item 26 Buildings Section	12	13	14
Item 27 Conference, Communications and Procurement Section	29.5	33.5	35
*Item 28 Publications and Reproduction Units	10.5	10.5	10.5
*Item 29 Library	2.5	3	3
- International Film Registry	7	-	-
Total:	<u>433</u>	<u>476.5</u>	<u>489.5</u>

* The numbers for 1993 have been put into those staff items to which they belong according to the above structure of the staff items.

STAFF ITEMS/BFD

(vi) five posts for the Computerization Division, required for maintaining the Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International (PCT) Applications (CASPIA), the Madrid Agreement and Protocol System (MAPS) and FINAUT (Finance and Personnel) computer systems, whose central processing will be undertaken within the premises of the International Bureau (rather than externally, in the International Computing Centre (ICC)), for maintaining the PCT Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publications System (DICAPS), and for maintaining the network of personal computers located throughout the International Bureau used for text-processing (superseding the former use of a central "WANG" system), computing, management of files and internal communications (noting that the cost of those five posts would in the future be more than offset by the significant savings associated with the transfer of computer processing from the large mainframe system in the ICC to in-house systems and the transfer of text processing to personal computers); (vii) five posts for the Languages Division, required for increased translation work and for the introduction of translation into Chinese; (viii) one post for the Buildings Section and three posts for the Conference, Communications and Procurement Section, required because of having a significant number of the staff of the International Bureau in the "CAM Building" (Centre administratif de Morillon), located about 1.5 kilometers distant from the present Headquarters Buildings, and (ix) 0.5 post for the Library, required for its third staff member to work full-time--giving a sub-total of $(7.5 + 1 + 1 + 8 + 7 + 5 + 5 + 1 + 3 + 0.5 =)$ 39 posts--and, in order to provide the necessary administrative support required for those 39 posts: (x) one post for the Budget and Finance Division, two posts for the Personnel Division and one post for the Conference, Communications and Procurement Section. Partly offsetting those new posts is the reduction of eight posts in respect of the FRT (Film Register Treaty) system (involving seven posts for the International Film Registry, 0.5 post for the Budget and Finance Division, and 0.5 post for the Personnel Division), giving a net increase of $(39 + 1 + 2 + 1 - 8 =)$ 35 posts.

2.30 The other 21.5 new posts are needed on the assumption that the levels of registration activity will be as indicated in paragraph 2.26, above, and would involve the net result of the following: (i) 25.5 more posts required because of the expected increase in the use of the PCT system, involving higher numbers of international patent applications and demands for international preliminary examinations, and the handling of international applications filed with the International Bureau as an alternative receiving Office; of those posts, 17.5 posts would be in the PCT Units, 2.5 posts in the Budget and Finance Division, two posts in the Personnel Division, one post in the Computerization Division, one post in the Buildings Section and 1.5 posts in the Conference, Communications and Procurement Section, and (ii) four less posts, due to the lower numbers (than budgeted for 1993) of international trademark registrations and renewals, partly offset by the higher numbers of modifications of trademark registrations, by the higher numbers of trademark refusals, by the higher numbers of international industrial design deposits and renewals, and by the higher numbers of designs and models per "1960 Act" deposit; those posts would involve 1.5 less posts in the International Registration Units, 1.5 less posts in the Budget and Finance Division, and one less post in the Personnel Division $(17.5 + 2.5 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1.5 - 1.5 - 1.5 - 1 = 21.5)$. If the levels of registration activities (namely, the number of international patent applications and the number of demands for international preliminary examination; the number of international trademark registrations and renewals, and the number of modifications and refusals; and the number of international industrial design deposits and renewals, and the number of industrial designs and models per deposit) will, in fact, be less or more

than forecast in this budget, and if the workload of the International Bureau as an alternative receiving Office is less or more than expected, the number of new posts will be reduced or increased accordingly; any increase in the number of posts will be funded from the revenue of the interested Fee-financed Union. Moreover, once the Madrid Protocol enters into force, new posts will be needed for dealing with the expected substantial further numbers of international trademark registrations; such increase in the number of posts will be funded from the revenue of the Madrid Union.

Program Variation and Cost Variation between the Draft Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium and the Budget of the 1992-93 Biennium

2.31 The following table shows the progression from the budget of the 1992-93 biennium to the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium, in terms of the program variation and cost variation:

	<u>thousands</u> <u>of francs</u>	<u>percentage</u> <u>variation</u>
1992-93 Budget	188,009	-
Program Variation	18,365	+9.8%
Cost Variation	22,069	+11.7%
1994-95 Draft Budget	228,443	+21.5%

The program variation (+9.8%) and the cost variation (+11.7%) are analyzed in paragraphs 2.32 to 2.38, below.

Comparison of Expenditure Between the Draft Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium and the Budget of the 1992-93 Biennium by Objects of Expenditure (Distinguishing Between "Program Variation" and "Cost Variation")

2.32 The table in Annex 19 shows the variations by object of expenditure between the budget of the 1992-93 biennium and the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium. In the following paragraphs, those variations are analyzed.

2.33 Staff Expenses. In the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium, the staff expenses amount to 140,124,000 francs, whereas in the budget for the 1992-93 biennium they amount to 108,837,000 francs. The difference results in an increase of 31,287,000 francs (+28.7%) in staff expenses. This difference is the combined result of two factors: first, a program increase of 13,278,000 francs (+12.2%); second, a cost increase of 18,009,000 francs (+16.5%).

2.34 The said program increase of 13,278,000 francs (+12.2%) is needed for the net increase of $(489.5 - 433 =)$ 56.5 posts (over the budgeted level for 1993) required for the 1994-95 biennium (see paragraphs 2.28 to 2.30, above), consisting of: 7.5 posts in the Development Cooperation and External Relations Units (1,345,000 francs); one post in the Industrial Property Units (224,000 francs); one post in the Copyright Units (249,000 francs); 25.5 posts in the PCT Units (5,942,000 francs); 5.5 posts in the International Registration Units (1,530,000 francs); 1.5 posts in the Budget and Finance Division (505,000 francs); 2.5 posts in the Personnel Division (628,000 francs); six posts in the Computerization

Division (1,400,000 francs); five posts in the Languages Division (1,156,000 francs); two posts in the Buildings Section (468,000 francs); 5.5 posts in the Conference, Communications and Procurement Section (978,000 francs), and 0.5 post in the Library (95,000 francs); partly offset by seven posts less in respect of the International Film Registry (1,242,000 francs).

2.35 The said cost increase of 18,009,000 francs (+16.5%) is the consequence of two factors:

(i) statutory cost increases for the cost of living provisions (9,363,000 francs (+8.6%)) calculated on the basis of the UN/CCAQ standards (see paragraph 2.27(ii), (iii), (iv) and (v), above), for advancement to a higher step (yearly salary increment) within the same grade (3,810,000 francs (+3.5%)), for changes in grade (2,937,000 francs (+2.7%)), for increases in medical insurance premiums (572,000 francs (+0.5%)) and for higher dependency allowances and education grants (170,000 francs (+0.2%)), calculated on the basis of the UN/CCAQ standards (see paragraph 2.27(vi), above);

(ii) an increase in the amount of Swiss francs (+1,157,000 francs (+1.1%)) needed to purchase US dollars, the currency in which contributions to the UNJSPF in respect of Professional staff are determined, it being noted that the rate of exchange of the United Nations was 1.47 Swiss francs for one US dollar when the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium was prepared, as opposed to 1.27 Swiss francs for one US dollar when the draft budget for the 1992-93 biennium was prepared, and that no provision has been made for any increase in the amount of Swiss francs needed in the event of any subsequent variation in the said rates of exchange.

2.36 Non-staff Objects of Expenditure. As shown in the column "Program Variation" of the table in Annex 19, the overall program variation is +8.4%. That is the net result of variations in most of the individual objects of expenditure. The details of the program variation for the non-staff objects of expenditure are as follows:

(i) the following objects of expenditure show an increase:

- missions
- third party travel
- conferences
- printing
- other contractual expenses
- rental of premises
- maintenance of premises
- rental and maintenance of equipment and furniture
- communications and other general operating expenses
- supplies and materials
- improvements to premises
- fellowships;

(ii) the following objects of expenditure show a decrease:

- consultants
- acquisition of furniture and equipment
- other expenses;

(iii) the following object of expenditure shows neither an increase nor a decrease:

- amortization of loans.

2.37 The details of those program variations are as follows:

(i) Missions: An increase of 531,000 francs is mainly due to travel related to development cooperation (127,000 francs), the IPC (31,000 francs), promoting greater use of the registration systems (294,000 francs) and promoting accessions to WIPO-administered treaties (247,000 francs), partly offset by a reduction of 159,000 francs in respect of the Film Register Treaty (FRT).

(ii) Third Party Travel: An increase of 439,000 francs is due to the increased provision for norm setting (Item 03 in Part I) (74,000 francs), the exploration of intellectual property questions in possible need of norm setting (Item 04 in Part I) (90,000 francs), promoting greater use of the registration systems (167,000 francs), and promotion of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties (158,000 francs), partly offset by a reduction of 50,000 francs in respect of the FRT.

(iii) Conferences: An increase of 543,000 francs is due to the provision for interpretation into more languages for the Governing Bodies meetings (39,000 francs), increased provisions for meetings concerning development cooperation (72,000 francs), increased provisions for meetings--including two diplomatic conferences--concerning norm setting (502,000 francs), increased provisions for meetings concerning the Classifications Unions (29,000 francs), the Hague Union Diplomatic Conference (248,000 francs), and increased provisions for meetings for cooperation with States and organizations (Item 15 in Part I) (20,000 francs), partly offset by reductions for meetings concerning the exploration of intellectual property questions in possible need of norm setting (-66,000 francs), PCIPI meetings (some of which are transferred to the IPC--Item 07 in Part I) (-196,000 francs), the Locarno Union (-14,000 francs), the Madrid Union (-53,000 francs) and in respect of the FRT (-38,000 francs).

(iv) Consultants: A decrease of 2,035,000 francs is mainly due to a reduced need for consultants for the exploration of intellectual property questions in possible need of norm setting (-75,000 francs), the computer system concerning the IPC (-116,000 francs) and for the computer systems and optical disc systems concerning the PCT (-344,000 francs) and Madrid (-1,311,000 francs) registration systems, since those computer and optical disc systems would essentially have been installed, as well as a reduced need for consultants in respect of the FRT (-244,000 francs), partly offset by the increased need for consultants for development cooperation (40,000 francs) and norm setting (16,000 francs).

(v) Printing: An increase of 960,000 francs is due to the requirement for more printing related to development cooperation (49,000 francs), printing the 6th edition of the IPC (77,000 francs), more PCT international applications (902,000 francs), more modifications and refusals published in "Les Marques internationales" (133,000 francs), and higher numbers of international industrial design deposits (with more of those printed in color) (55,000 francs), partly offset by savings due to having a reduced number of pages for the periodicals "Industrial Property," "Propriété Industrielle," "Propiedad Industrial," "Copyright," "Droit d'Auteur" and "Derecho de Autor" and their merging in 1995 (Item 05 in Part I) (-146,000 francs) and a reduction in respect of the FRT (-110,000 francs).

(vi) Other Contractual Services: An increase of 4,560,000 francs is mainly due to the purchase of CD-ROM subscriptions concerning patent information for developing countries and the production of national and regional information on CD-ROMs (498,000 francs); development of data base management systems and CD-ROM products for the Nice, Locarno and Vienna Unions (98,000 francs); translation of abstracts for increased numbers of PCT international applications (841,000 francs); higher payments to the International Computing Center (ICC) relating to increased numbers of PCT international applications (867,000 francs); software developments for the International Bureau to be able to act as an alternative receiving Office (828,000 francs), development of software for the International Bureau as a receiving Office to receive electronically filed applications ("EASY" system) (552,000 francs), development of software for PCT member States to receive electronically filed applications ("EASY" system) (138,000 francs), development of a computer-assisted translation system for PCT (184,000 francs) and higher numbers of CD-ROMs provided to PCT member States (618,000 francs); costs related to the development of the trademarks computer system (96,000 francs); higher payments to the ICC in respect of financial and administrative computer programs (325,000 francs); security [night watch] services for the CAM Building (212,000 francs); partly offset by reduced data entry requirements for production of PCT CD-ROMs (-600,000 francs), reductions due to lesser requirements in respect of computerization of the Hague system (-114,000 francs) and in respect of the FRT (-24,000 francs).

(vii) Rental of Premises: An increase of 1,757,000 francs is due to the rental of premises in the CAM Building and parking spaces (1,870,000 francs), partly offset by a reduction for rental of premises for the International Film Registry (-113,000 francs).

(viii) Maintenance of Premises: An increase of 673,000 francs is due to the maintenance for the CAM Building (698,000 francs), partly offset by a reduction for maintenance of premises for the International Film Registry (-25,000 francs).

(ix) Rental and Maintenance of Equipment and Furniture: An increase of 1,994,000 francs is due to the reproduction requirements for an increased number of PCT international applications and maintenance of the PCT DICAPS equipment (2,216,000 francs), partly offset by reductions in rental costs in respect of the FRT (-38,000 francs), as well as reduced maintenance through the greater use of more efficient personal computers (-184,000 francs).

(x) Communications and Other General Operating Expenses: An increase of 679,000 francs is mainly due to the increase in volume of communications in respect of the PCT and Hague systems, particularly mailing of the PCT pamphlets (the higher numbers of PCT international applications being partly offset by mailing less copies of each PCT pamphlet because of the replacement of part of the volume by CD-ROMs) and Article 20 communications (508,000 francs), and a greater use of facsimile and postal systems (246,000 francs), partly offset by savings in respect of the FRT (-73,000 francs).

(xi) Supplies and Materials: An increase of 1,216,000 francs is due to the increased level of activity of the PCT system (934,000 francs), and supplies for the trademarks printing system (306,000 francs), partly offset by a reduction in respect of the FRT (-24,000 francs).

(xii) Acquisition of Furniture and Equipment: A decrease of 335,000 francs is mainly due to a reduced requirement in respect of the PCT, Madrid and Hague computer systems and PCT and Madrid optical disc systems,

since those systems would essentially have been installed (-1,606,000 francs) and a reduction in respect of the FRT (-61,000 francs), partly offset by purchases of CD-ROM equipment for developing countries (400,000 francs), development of modernized computer systems for financial, administrative and languages services (826,000 francs) and furniture for additional staff (126,000 francs).

(xiii) Improvements to premises: An increase of 663,000 francs is due to the need for major maintenance as the Headquarters buildings become older involving, in particular, modernization of the elevators in the WIPO Building and a re-arrangement of the floor space in the first floor of the BIRPI Building to provide a more efficient layout.

(xiv) Fellowships: An increase of 127,000 francs reflects an increased number of fellowships.

(xv) Other Expenses: A decrease of 6,691,000 francs essentially reflects the completion of the reimbursement of PCT deficit-covering contributions (-6,581,000 francs), and a reduction in respect of the working capital fund of the FRT (-155,000 francs).

2.38 The cost variations shown in the table in Annex 19 reflect the standard forecasts of UN/CCAQ (see paragraph 2.27, above), except that lower costings were used for "printing," because of savings due to the use of personal computers with "desk top publishing" for producing the masters for the periodicals "Industrial Property," "La Propriété industrielle," "Propiedad Industrial," "Copyright," "Droit d'auteur" and "Derecho de Autor," and the direct production by the DICAPS system of the masters for the "PCT Gazette" and "Gazette du PCT" (consequently, 2,711,000 francs less (-24.5%) is budgeted than what would be needed if the estimate would be made on the basis of the UN/CCAQ standards (see paragraph 2.27(viii), above)). The said savings associated with those productivity gains are shown in the table in Annex 19.

Comparison of Income by Source Between the Draft Budget for the 1994-95 Biennium and the Budget of the 1992-93 Biennium

2.39 The table in Annex 6 shows the variations in income, by source of income, between the budget of the 1992-93 biennium and the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium. In the following subparagraphs, explanations are given for those variations:

(i) Contributions - Unions: The amount provided for in the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium (43,212,000 francs) is lower by 8.6% (4,047,000 francs) than the amount provided for in the budget for the 1992-93 biennium (47,259,000 francs), as noted in paragraphs 2.21 and 2.22, above.

(ii) Contributions - WIPO: The amount provided for in the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium (394,000 francs) is lower by 19.4% (95,000 francs) than the amount provided for in the budget for the 1992-93 biennium (489,000 francs). The difference is due to the lower number of contribution units resulting from the introduction of Class D (one-half unit) and Class E (one-quarter unit) and the expected decrease in the number of States members of WIPO but not members of any of the Unions (because of adherences to the Paris and/or Berne Unions).

(iii) Fees: The amount provided for in the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium (186,526,000 francs) is higher by 26.2% (38,780,000 francs) than the amount in the budget for the 1992-93 biennium (147,746,000 francs). The difference is due to the expected increases in the numbers of international applications and demands for international preliminary examination under the PCT, the expected applications filed with the International Bureau as a receiving Office, the expected increase in the number of international deposits and renewals under the 1960 Act of the Hague Agreement, and the proposed fee increases (see paragraph 2.26, above).

(iv) Rental of WIPO Premises: The amount of income provided for in the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium (717,000 francs) is higher by 14.5% (91,000 francs) than the amount provided for in the budget for the 1992-93 biennium (626,000 francs). The difference is due to expected increases in rental income.

(v) Publications: The amount of income provided for in the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium (10,890,000 francs) is higher by 26.9% (2,310,000 francs) than the amount provided for in the budget for the 1992-93 biennium (8,580,000 francs). The difference is due to expected increases in the sales of PCT pamphlets and of subscriptions to ROMARIN and other CD-ROM products, sales of the 6th edition of the IPC, expected increases in the price of some of the publications, and expected higher advertising revenue, partly offset by lower subscription income for certain periodicals and lower sales of certain classifications.

(vi) Miscellaneous Income: The amount provided for in the draft budget for the 1994-95 biennium (9,368,000 francs) is lower by 6.4% (643,000 francs) than the amount provided for in the budget for the 1992-93 biennium (10,011,000 francs). The difference is due to expected lower interest rates, partly offset by having the interest earnings of the Madrid Union reserve fund credited to that Union (as proposed in document MM/A/XXV/1).

[Part III follows]

PART III

PLAN FOR THE MEDIUM TERM
OF 1996 TO 1999

Background

3.1 Every fourth year, the Director General is required to present what is called a "plan for the medium term" covering the four years which follow the biennial period for which he presents, at the same time, a draft program and budget. The last such plan was presented to the Governing Bodies when they met in 1989, and it covered the period 1992 to 1995 (document AB/XX/2, paragraphs 79 to 116).

Terminology and Order of the Plan

3.2 This document deals with the four-year period (1996, 1997, 1998 and 1999) following the 1994-95 biennium. Those four years are, in this document, called "the medium term." The 1992-93 biennium is called "the current biennium." Items (and their serial numbers) hereinafter referred to are the program items in the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium appearing in Part I of the present document.

3.3 After a statement on the general objectives of the medium term, this Part (Part III of the present document) deals with the same 15 topics as does the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium (contained in Part I of this document), as well as with planning for the 21st century.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

3.4 The main objectives of the medium term will remain constant: maintenance and further development of the respect of intellectual property throughout the world.

3.5 Intellectual property is, to varying degrees, protected in most countries through the national laws or regional arrangements of those countries and, on the global level, through multilateral treaties, almost all of which are administered by WIPO. What does the maintenance of this protection mean? It means that any erosion of the existing protection should be prevented.

3.6 But, beyond maintaining the protection that already exists, it is also the objective of WIPO that protection be developed. What does the development of the protection mean? It means that both the acquisition of the protection, and, once acquired, its enforcement, should be simpler, cheaper and more secure. In other words, that the protection should be more efficient. Such development should be responsive to technological developments and must, to be generally acceptable, take account of the fact that countries differ from each other both as to the degree of their development and the social and economic goals of their governments. The interests of the countries are rarely the same. Only by respecting all of them can one achieve a balanced development, acceptable to most if not all of them.

Governing Bodies and Budget Committee

(See Item 01 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

Governing Bodies

3.7 By the end of the medium term, there may be as many as 27 governing bodies, namely the 22 that exist in 1993:

- 3 of WIPO
- 3 of the Paris Union
- 3 of the Berne Union
- 1 of the Madrid Union
- 2 of the Hague Union
- 2 of the Nice Union
- 2 of the Lisbon Union
- 1 of the Locarno Union
- 1 of the IPC Union
- 1 of the PCT Union
- 1 of the Budapest Union
- 1 of the Vienna Union
- 1 of the FRT Union

and the Assemblies of the following treaties which, in 1993, are merely planned but which may be in force by the end of 1999:

- 1 for the Patent Law Treaty
- 1 for the Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property
- 1 for the Trademark Law Treaty (Item 03(2))
- 1 for the Treaty on the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Item 03(4))
- 1 for the Treaty on the Protection and International Registration of Geographical Indications (Item 03(5)).

Contributions

3.8 In 1993, there were ten separate budgets (for the following Unions: Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Vienna, Locarno, PCT, Madrid, Hague and FRT). This number will increase if new treaties providing for separate budgets are adopted. Six of the Unions (Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Vienna and Locarno) provide for separate contributions. This plethora of separate contributions is a complication for the governments and a possible (and, in any case, unnecessary) obstacle to adhering to treaties in that each such adherence carries with it a new financial obligation which, most of the time, is infinitesimal but, because of the mere presence of such an obligation, necessitates a more complex and slower approval procedure by governments than treaties without financial obligations.

3.9 This is why the Director General is proposing to the September 1993 sessions of the Governing Bodies to institute, provisionally and tentatively, a simplified contribution system, namely a system in which each country would pay only one contribution to WIPO, irrespective of the number of Contribution-financed Unions of which that country may be a member. More details of this proposed "unitary contribution system" are contained in document AB/XXIV/5.

3.10 If the proposed unitary contribution system is not (provisionally) adopted in September 1993, it will, in the light of the discussions, be modified if necessary and presented again to the Governing Bodies during the 1994-95 biennium and, if necessary, during the medium term.

Development Cooperation with Developing Countries
(See Item 02 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.11 The objectives and activities foreseen in this item are expected to continue also during the medium term.

3.12 At the same time, a shift of emphasis in certain activities will probably be proposed in accordance with the changing needs:

(i) in the field of the development of human resources, it is to be expected that there will be more demand for training on highly specialized levels; the International Bureau will organize its fellowship program and its courses accordingly; the "WIPO Intellectual Property Academy" will be firmly established with yearly courses, organized separately for each of the main languages;

(ii) in the field of advice in legislative matters, it is to be expected that there will be more demand for advice in the formulation of legislation in the field of intellectual property in order to cover the new questions flowing from the advances of technology and to make national legislation conform to the new international norms;

(iii) in the field of WIPO-administered treaties, efforts will continue that the number of developing countries adhering to them should continue to increase substantially;

(iv) in the field of institution building, it is expected that more and more developing countries will wish to introduce the use of computer-assisted systems in their industrial property offices and copyright administrations or, where they already have them, will wish to further improve such systems; the International Bureau will advise those governments that wish to be advised in order to help each of them to choose a system responsive to their needs, which may also involve changes in their organization; it will also train the required staff;

(v) in the field of the encouragement of creative activity, it is expected that more and more developing countries will demand assistance for making their authors, inventors and industrial designers aware of the usefulness of intellectual property protection since the appropriate use of such protection will be an encouragement for creation by national authors, inventors and industrial designers; the International Bureau will respond to such demands, mainly by holding up, as examples, the measures taken for such encouragement in other, preferably developing, countries and by assisting in organizing and implementing such measures; in addition, the International Bureau will give advice to governments of developing countries on means of realizing the potential value of inventions and innovations, as well as on the establishment of societies for the collective administration of authors' rights;

(vi) in the fields of the teaching of and research in intellectual property law, the development of the profession of intellectual property lawyer and agent, programs for legislators and the judiciary, the access to and use of the technological information contained in patent documents, the acquisition of foreign (but locally protected) technology, and the management and exploitation by local enterprises of their industrial property rights, it is expected that more and more developing countries will ask for more and more assistance, so that the activities in these fields will not only continue but will continue on an increased scale; where appropriate, the advice will specially concern the use of computers and digital technologies;

(vii) the two WIPO Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation--one related to industrial property, the other to copyright and neighboring rights--are expected to have even more members than today and to continue to meet every second year;

(viii) it is expected that the amounts in the WIPO budget destined for the facilitation of the participation of representatives of developing countries in certain WIPO meetings will continue to increase; experience shows that paying such travel costs is essential in order to secure that certain meetings be truly representative on a global scale;

(ix) it is expected that further means will be proposed and decided in order to make the participation of developing countries in WIPO-administered treaties easier from a financial point of view; important steps in this direction have been made through the creation, in 1989 and 1991, of new contribution classes thanks to which, for 80% of the developing countries, their contribution became, on average, 75% less than it was before these reforms; the trend should continue and should lead, by 1999 at the latest, to a system in which, if not all countries, then at least the developing countries should not pay any contributions; it is fully realized that such a situation would be unusual among the specialized agencies of the United Nations system of organizations; this, however, should not be an obstacle for creating a special situation for WIPO since WIPO is, for the 1994-95 biennium, expected to cover over 80% of its expenses from sources other than contributions; by 1999, this percentage may well reach 90% and therefore the amount of the contributions would become relatively so insignificant that the obligation to pay contributions could gradually be abolished at least as far as developing countries (whose contributions would by 1999 amount to approximately 1% of expenditures) are concerned. The program and budget of the organization would, naturally, still have to be approved by all the Member States, just as under the present situation, and notably as is the case (and has been the case for the past 100 years of the Madrid Union) in the Fee-financed Unions where the member States pay no contributions.

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

(See Item 03 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.13 The goal is that during the medium term three diplomatic conferences should be held for the adoption of (i) a protocol to the Berne Convention, (ii) a treaty on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms and (iii) a treaty on the protection and international registration of geographical indications, respectively.

3.14 It is expected that during the medium term the constitution and the use of the following two WIPO systems will be a reality: (i) the voluntary international numbering system for certain categories of works and for phonograms and (ii) the system for the voluntary resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties.

3.15 During the medium term, the participation of certain intergovernmental organizations in WIPO-administered treaties will be implemented, whether through a revision conference or through decisions of the competent assemblies or through whatever other means would be appropriate.

Exploration of Intellectual Property
Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting

(See Item 04 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.16 In the fields of intellectual property which do not lend themselves to the creation of new treaties or model laws but in which it is still desirable that intellectual property protection should exist on the national level, WIPO will issue guiding principles with the aim that the national legislature and courts should at least be aware of the problems, the existing trends and what seem to be the most appropriate solutions. In the field of patents, the protection of biotechnological inventions is an example, in the field of copyright, collective administration of certain rights is an example. There will be, by 1996, several others whose examination should then appear in the biennial programs of 1996-97 and 1998-99.

Periodicals, Collections of Laws, Statistics

(See Item 05 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.17 It is expected that the monthly periodical dealing with WIPO's activities will continue both on paper and on CD-ROMs. Whereas the publication of the collection of intellectual property laws and treaties on electronic supports (probably CD-ROMs) will continue, it may be that the publication of the same in paper form will not be in sufficient demand to make it worthwhile to continue.

3.18 It is expected that the worldwide statistics on the work of industrial property offices, particularly on their granting and registration activities, will continue to be published both on paper (but perhaps only in selected fields) and by electronic means (CD-ROMs or other). The International Bureau will continue its efforts having the aim that the work of the industrial property offices in furnishing their data be simplified and that the accuracy and promptness of their responses to WIPO's statistical questionnaires be considerably improved.

Documentation and Information Activities
of Industrial Property Offices

(See Item 06 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.19 The work is of a nature that makes it continuous: the standardization of the forms of patent, trademark and industrial design documents and their carriers encounters new problems when the content of those documents changes and, in any case, the rules for standardization need constant adjustment in the light of experience; arrangements for international cooperation in the exchange of bibliographic data, patent documents and other industrial property information will be reinforced, particularly in the light of the changes in the physical carriers of patent, trademark and industrial design documents and the continued trend away from paper in the direction of electronic data carriers.

International Patent Classification

(See Item 07 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.20 The work aimed at perfecting the International Patent Classification (IPC) will continue during the medium term, and it will continue, probably with more flexibility as to timing and with more use of electronic means as heretofore. The 7th edition of the IPC will be published by the International Bureau in 1999.

3.21 The volume and the pace of the activity will be approximately the same as in the current biennium.

International Classification of Goods and Services for
the Purposes of the Registration of Marks
(See Item 08 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.22 The work aimed at perfecting this Classification--usually referred to as "the Nice Classification"--will continue during the medium term, and it will continue in a manner requiring the same kind of activities as it does in the current biennium. A new edition (the 7th) of the Nice Classification is expected to be completed and published during the medium term, both in paper form and on CD-ROM.

3.23 The volume and the pace of the activity will be approximately the same as in the current biennium.

International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks
(See Item 09 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.24 This Classification--usually referred to as "the Vienna Classification"--will, too, be perfected and updated, and the resulting new edition (the 4th) will be published during the medium term, both in paper form and on CD-ROM.

3.25 The volume and the pace of the activity will be approximately the same as in the current biennium.

International Classification for Industrial Designs
(See Item 10 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.26 As is the case for the above-mentioned (IPC, Nice and Vienna) Classifications, this Classification--usually referred to as "the Locarno Classification"--will continue to be perfected and updated, and the resulting new edition (the 7th) will be published during the medium term, both in paper form and on CD-ROM.

3.27 The volume and the pace of the activity will be approximately the same as in the current biennium.

PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)
(See Item 11 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.28 It is difficult to estimate the evolution of the number of international applications that will be received in the future since such evolution will mainly depend on the evolution of the general economic situation in the world, a matter notoriously difficult to predict. The number of international applications (in round figures) was 26,000 in 1992, and it is expected to be 28,000 in 1993, 30,000 in 1994, and 32,000 in 1995. By the end of the medium term (that is, in the year 1999) it is expected to be between 45,000 and 50,000. The prospect of such a rapid and massive increase will make it necessary to provide for the possibility of steeply increasing the staff dealing with PCT operations and to constantly perfect computerization (with the necessary staff, hardware and software). Most of the corresponding investment will have to come from the reserve fund. The office space requirements will correspondingly increase, too.

Madrid (International Registration of Marks) System

(See Item 12 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.29 It is, as in the case of the PCT, difficult to estimate the evolution of the number of international registrations and renewals that will be effected in the future since such evolution will depend on the evolution of the general economic situation in the member States of the Madrid Union (a matter notoriously difficult to predict), the success of the Protocol concluded in 1989 to the Madrid Agreement (namely, which countries will join and when) and the realization and use of the Community Trade Marks system (not yet set up). The number of international registrations and renewals (in round figures) was 21,200 in 1992 and is expected to remain the same in each of the years 1993, 1994 and 1995. By the end of the medium term (that is, in 1999) it is expected to be 30,000 if (as it is likely) the Madrid Protocol enters into force. The prospect of such an increase will make it necessary to provide, in the medium term, for the possibility of substantially increasing the staff dealing with the Madrid Union operations and to constantly perfect computerization (with the necessary staff, hardware and software). The corresponding investment will have to come from the reserve fund.

Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) System

(See Item 13 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.30 It is difficult, as in the case of the PCT and the Madrid Agreement, to estimate the evolution of the number of international deposits and renewals that will be effected in the future since such evolution will depend on the--unpredictable--evolution of the general economic situation in the member States of the Hague Union and on the number and identity of the countries which will join the Hague Union, particularly (as it is expected) if a new Act is adopted in the 1994-95 biennium. The number of international deposits and renewals (in round figures) was 4,800 in 1992 and is expected to increase by about 400 in each of the three years 1993 to 1995. It will probably be around 9,000 by the last year (1999) of the medium term.

FRT System (Film Register Treaty)

(See Item 14 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.31 Because of the unexpected absence of the United States of America among the countries party to this Treaty, the future of the International Film Register is, to say the least, uncertain.

Adherences to Treaties Administered by WIPO:

Cooperation with States and Organizations

(See Item 15 of the draft program for the 1994-95 biennium.)

3.32 It is to be foreseen that when the medium term starts (that is, in 1996), there will still be a few States that will not be members of WIPO, and that there will still be a relatively high number of States that will not yet be party to all the treaties administered by WIPO. The efforts to persuade those countries to join WIPO and the treaties administered by WIPO will, therefore, have to be continued and will be continued vigorously. Securing participation by the highest possible number of States in WIPO and its treaties is one of the most important activities of the International Bureau.

3.33 The cooperation with States and international organizations will continue. As far as non-governmental organizations are concerned, special efforts will be made so that cooperation with them should increase, particularly in developing countries. It is desirable that more non-governmental organizations be created in developing countries and/or that the participation of developing countries in existing international non-governmental organizations become more active so that the constant dialogue that the International Bureau maintains with non-governmental organizations should better reflect, as far as those organizations are concerned, the experience and the wishes of the interested circles in developing countries.

Planning for the 21st Century

3.34 During the medium term, the International Bureau will organize one or several consultations with eminent personalities in order to outline the main objectives that international cooperation in the field of intellectual property should achieve in the 21st century.

DECISIONS INVITED

4.1 In respect of the draft program and budget for the 1994-95 biennium, the following Governing Bodies, each as far as it is concerned, are invited to make the decisions indicated below:

- (i) the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions, to submit proposals to the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions, respectively, in respect of the draft program and biennial budget concerning those Unions,
- (ii) the WIPO Coordination Committee, to give advice to the WIPO General Assembly, to the WIPO Conference and to the Assemblies of the Paris, Berne, Budapest, IPC, Nice, Locarno, Vienna, PCT, Madrid, Hague, Lisbon and FRT Unions on the draft program and biennial budget, in particular on the budget of expenses common to the Unions, and the WIPO General Assembly to approve that budget,
- (iii) the WIPO Conference, to adopt the biennial budget of the Conference and to establish the biennial program of legal-technical assistance,
- (iv) the Assemblies of the Paris, Berne, Budapest, IPC, Nice, Locarno, Vienna, PCT, Madrid, Hague, Lisbon and FRT Unions, to determine the program and to adopt the biennial budget of the Paris, Berne, Budapest, IPC, Nice, Locarno, Vienna, PCT, Madrid, Hague, Lisbon and FRT Unions, respectively,
- (v) the States party to the WIPO Convention not members of any of the Unions, to fix the amount of their contributions for the biennium (see paragraph 2.25),

- (vi) the Conference of Representatives of the Paris, Berne, Hague and Nice Unions and the Council of the Lisbon Union, to note with approval the program and budget of the Paris, Berne, Hague, Nice and Lisbon Unions, respectively, as established by the Assemblies of the said Unions,
- (vii) the Conference of Representatives of the Paris, Berne and Nice Unions, to fix the ceiling of contributions (see Annexes 8, 9 and 11),
- (viii) the WIPO Coordination Committee, to approve the principles of distribution of common expenses as contained in Annex 2.

4.2 In respect of the plan for the medium term plan of 1996 to 1999, each Governing Body is invited, as far as it is concerned, to note, with such comments as it may wish to make, the said plan.

[The Annexes follow]

ANNEXES

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- Annex 1 Definitions of Budget Headings (Sources of Income and Objects of Expenditure)
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- Annex 5 Details of Income and Expenditure in the 1994-95 Biennium for Each Union
- Annex 6 Comparison of Income by Source Between the Two Bienniums
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DEFINITIONS OF BUDGET HEADINGS

Sources of Income

"Contributions"

Contributions of Member States under the WIPO, Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Locarno and Vienna Conventions or Agreements.

"Fees"

Fees for the International Bureau under the PCT, Madrid, Hague, FRT and Lisbon systems.

"Rental of WIPO Premises"

Rent received by WIPO for the lease of its premises.

"Publications"

Revenue from the sale of publications and from subscriptions to periodicals published by the International Bureau, whether in paper or CD-ROM or any other format.

"Miscellaneous Income"

All other income not described above, including accounting adjustments (credits) in respect of prior years and currency adjustments (credits).

Objects of Expenditure

"Staff Expenses"

All items connected with staff members' monthly payroll, in particular: salaries, post adjustments, rental subsidy, non-resident allowances, assignment allowances and representation allowances; dependency allowances; language allowances; employer's contribution towards Pension Fund; participation in sickness insurance scheme; payments towards a separation reserve; also all staff related expenses not connected with staff members' monthly payroll, in particular: education grants; removal expenses; travel expenses of dependent children attending educational institutions; home leave; grants to cover costs of installation in the duty station; professional accident insurance premiums; recruitment costs; grant to Staff Association; cost of medical examinations; short-term appointments; overtime; termination costs and repatriation grants; staff training; refund of national income taxes on salaries, allowances, indemnities or grants paid by the International Bureau.

"Travel on Official Business"

"Missions": travel expenses and daily subsistence allowances for the staff of the International Bureau on official missions.

"Third Party Travel": travel expenses and daily subsistence allowances (DSA) for persons other than the staff of the International Bureau (except trainees whose travel and DSA are included under "Fellowships," below; except also travel of consultants, interpreters, etc., see below).

"Contractual Services"

"Conferences": honoraria, travel expenses and daily subsistence allowances for interpreters and translators; renting of premises, offices, and simultaneous interpretation equipment; cost of engaging supernumeraries (telephonists, secretaries, ushers, and others); refreshments and receptions.

"Consultants": all expenses connected with the employment of consultants, in particular: honoraria, travel expenses and daily subsistence allowances; honoraria paid to lecturers.

"Printing": outside printing and binding, in particular: reviews: paper and printing; other printing: reprints of articles published in reviews; brochures; treaties; collections of texts; manuals; working forms and other miscellaneous printed material.

"Other": all other contractual services, in particular: fees of authors and translators of articles appearing in WIPO publications; fees of translators of documents; rental of computer time and fees for producing and purchasing computer software.

"General Operating Expenses"

"Rental of Premises": rent and other expenses arising from the renting by WIPO of office, storage and parking space outside the headquarters building; ground rent paid by WIPO for the land on which stand the WIPO buildings.

"Maintenance of Premises": cleaning; repairs; building insurance; upkeep of park; supervision of installations; heating; lighting; water.

"Rental and Maintenance of Equipment and Furniture": rental and maintenance of all equipment and furniture, in particular: office furniture and machines; reproduction equipment; text-processing and data processing equipment; transportation equipment including petrol and lubricants.

"Communications": cost of telephone, telegrams, telexes, facsimile and mail, including postage and carriage of documents.

"Other": all general operating expenses not described above, in particular: hospitality; bank charges; interest on bank and other loans (except building loans); currency adjustments (debits); audit expenses.

"Supplies and Materials"

All supplies and materials, in particular: stationery and office supplies; internal reproduction supplies (offset, microfilms, etc.); library books and subscriptions to reviews and periodicals; uniforms; data processing supplies (magnetic tapes, etc.).

"Acquisition of Furniture and Equipment"

Purchases of furniture and equipment, in particular: office furniture and office machines; text-processing and data processing equipment; conference servicing equipment; reproduction equipment; transportation equipment.

"Acquisition and Improvement of Premises"

"New Buildings": expenses directly connected with the acquisition or construction of buildings but not covered by building loans. Includes, in particular: additions to existing premises and purchase of land.

"Improvements to Premises": expenses connected with the alterations, improvements or major maintenance of existing buildings not covered by building loans.

"Amortization of Loans": repayment of loans originally obtained for New Buildings or Improvements as defined above, including interest on such loans.

"Fellowships"

Includes, in particular: travel expenses, daily subsistence allowances and other expenses in connection with trainees.

"Other Expenses"

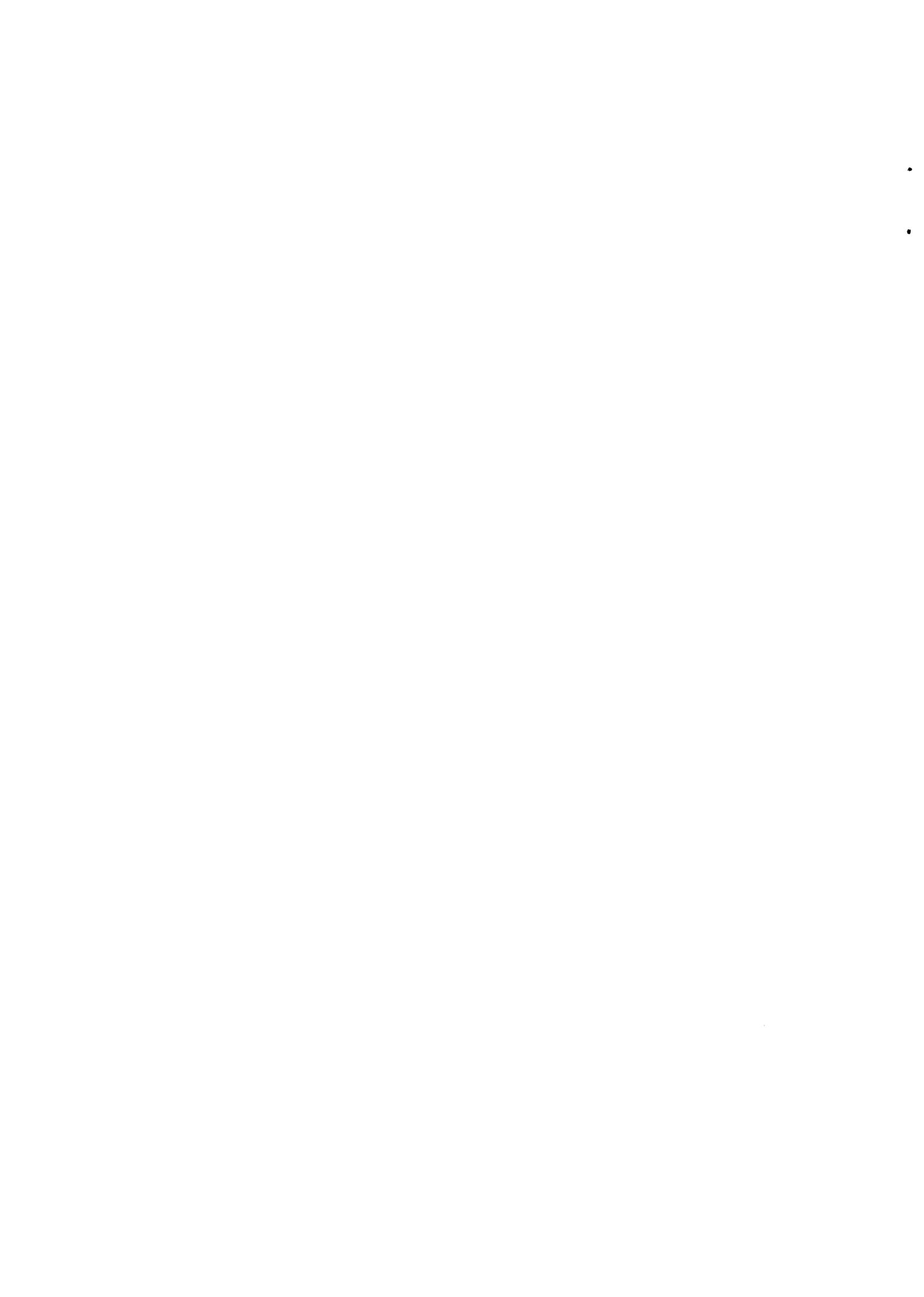
Expenses not specifically provided for above, unforeseen expenses and accounting adjustments (debits) in respect of prior years; contributions to joint administrative activities within the United Nations system; contributions towards costs of holiday home; repayment to one or more Unions of advances in connection with the creation of a new Union or amortization of the deficit resulting from the organizational expenses of a Union.

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Note

This Annex is the same as the corresponding annex in the budget document for the 1992-93 biennium (AB/XXII/2, Annex 1), except for minor editorial changes.

[Annex 2 follows]



PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMON EXPENSES

Item in Part I

Governing Bodies and Budget Committee

Item 01

The percentages for the costs of joint meetings of two or more Governing Bodies shall be in proportion to the size of the budgets of the Unions whose Governing Bodies participate in the meetings, provided that, where certain costs are incurred for the benefit of any given Union alone, the percentage shall be adjusted accordingly.

Development Cooperation with Developing Countries

Item 02

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

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

Item 03

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting

Item 04

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

Periodicals, Collections of Laws, Statistics

Item 05

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices

Item 06

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

International Patent Classification

Item 07

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

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

Item 08

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

International Classification of the Figurative
Elements of Marks

Item 09

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

International Classification for Industrial Designs

Item 10

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

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

Item 15

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each Union.

The Director General and his Immediate Aides
("General Management")

Item 16

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each Union, with due regard to the financial responsibility and the size of the staff under the responsibility of the Director General's immediate aides.

Development Cooperation and External Relations Units

Item 17

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each Union.

Industrial Property Units

Item 18

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

International Registration Units

Item 21

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each interested Union.

Item in Part I

Budget and Finance Division

Item 22

The percentages shall be established as follows: one-third of the costs shall be apportioned according to the "ratio of total staff" percentages (see Item 23, below), and two-thirds of the costs shall be apportioned according to the number of bookkeeping entries concerning each Union.

Personnel Division

Item 23

The percentages shall be the "ratio of total staff," that is, the ratio that the number of the staff concerning each Union bear to the total number of the staff, the calculation being made without taking into account the number of the staff serving the items to which the "ratio of total staff" percentages are applied.

Computerization Division

Item 24

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each Union.

Languages Division

Item 25

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each Union.

Buildings Section

Item 26

The percentages shall be the "surface" percentages. The surface percentages are calculated as follows: (i) surfaces permanently occupied by an administrative unit serving a single Union are attributed exclusively to that Union; (ii) surfaces permanently occupied by an administrative unit serving several Unions are attributed according to the percentage applicable to the staff of that administrative unit; (iii) common surfaces, that is, surfaces used only occasionally by a given administrative unit (conference rooms, wash rooms, corridors, etc.) are attributed according to the "ratio of total staff" percentages (see Item 23, above).

Conference, Communications and Procurement Section

Item 27

The percentages shall be established as follows: one half of the costs shall be apportioned according to the number of pieces of mail concerning each Union, and the other half of the costs shall be apportioned according to the number of the pages of the documents concerning each Union.

Publications and Reproduction Units

Item 28

The percentages shall be in proportion to the amount of the work that is carried out for each Union, with due regard to (i) the number of the subscribers to the various periodicals and (ii) the number of pages of documents reproduced concerning each Union.

Library

Item 29

The percentages shall be the same as the "General Management" percentages (see Item 16, above), except that the percentages under the present heading shall be adjusted to take account of the amount of the work that is carried out for UPOV.

Data Processing

Item 30

Data processing services shall be apportioned among the Unions in proportion to the interest of each Union.

Maintenance of Premises

Item 31

The percentages shall be the "surface" percentages (see Item 26, above), except that the "surface" percentages (without UPOV) shall be applied to rent payments.

Headquarters Building

Item 32

The percentages shall be the "surface" percentages (see Item 26, above).

Equipment and Supplies

Item 33

The percentages for the cost of equipment and supplies shall be: (i) in the case of any object costing 1,000 francs or more, the percentages of the staff costs applied to the administrative unit which uses the object; (ii) in the case of any object costing less than 1,000 francs, the "ratio of total staff" percentages (see Item 23, above).

Communications and other General Operating Expenses

Item 34

The percentages shall be established as follows: one half of the costs shall be apportioned according to the "ratio of total staff" percentages (see Item 23, above), and the other half according to the "Conference, Communications and Procurement Section" percentages (see Item 27, above).

Amortization of the FIPOI Loans

Item 35

The percentages shall be the "surface" percentages (without UPOV) (see Item 26, above).

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Note

For each item in Part I under which the expenses are common expenses, the principle of distribution is stated in this Annex.

The principles are the same in substance as in the preceding budget (see document AB/XXII/2) with Item 15 simplified, Item 28 amended to reflect the combination of the former Items 21 and 28, and Item 31 amended to reflect the situation of rental of the CAM Building; the "ratio of total staff" percentages (Item 23) are based upon the number of staff concerning each Union rather than upon the costs of those staff (in order to provide a more meaningful distribution of the corresponding common expenses).

[Annex 3 follows]

TABLE INDICATING THE SHARE OF EACH UNION IN COVERING THE COSTS OF EACH ITEM
(in thousands of francs)

	Total	Paris	Berne	IPC	Nice	Locarno	Vienna	PCT	Madrid	Hague	FRT	UPOV
Item 01 GOVERN. BOD & BUDG CTTEE	458	49 10.7%	24 5.2%	16 3.6%	3 .7%	1 .1%	-	247 54.0%	99 21.5%	19 4.2%	-	-
Item 02 DEV. COOP. WITH D.C.	9,048	4,072 45.0%	1,809 20.0%	-	-	-	-	2,624 29.0%	471 5.2%	72 .8%	-	-
Item 03 SETTING NORMS	1,915	957 50.0%	479 25.0%	-	-	-	-	333 17.4%	123 6.4%	23 1.2%	-	-
Item 04 EXPLORATION	365	164 45.0%	109 30.0%	-	-	-	-	64 17.4%	24 6.4%	4 1.2%	-	-
Item 05 PERIODICALS, ETC.	1,664	666 40.0%	333 20.0%	72 4.3%	8 .5%	3 .2%	-	449 27.0%	120 7.2%	13 .8%	-	-
Item 06 DOC'N & INFO ACTIVITIES	433	141 32.5%	-	141 32.5%	-	-	-	108 25.0%	39 9.0%	4 1.0%	-	-
Item 07 IPC ACTIVITIES	340	-	-	170 50.0%	-	-	-	170 50.0%	-	-	-	-
Item 08 NICE CLASSIFICATION ACTIVITIES	222	-	-	-	111 50.0%	-	-	-	111 50.0%	-	-	-
Item 09 VIENNA CLASSIFICATION ACTIVITIES	44	-	-	-	-	-	22 50.0%	-	22 50.0%	-	-	-
Item 10 LOCARNO CLASSIFICATION ACTIV.	54	-	-	-	-	27 50.0%	-	-	-	27 50.0%	-	-
Item 11 PCT SYSTEM	26,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,107 100.0%	-	-	-	-

	Total	Paris	Berne	IPC	Nice	Locarno	Vienna	PCT	Madrid	Hague	FRT	UPOV
Item 12 MADRID SYSTEM	9,847	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,847 100.0%	-	-	-
Item 13 HAGUE SYSTEM	3,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,275 100.0%	-	-	-
Item 14 FRT SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 15 PROMOT. INTEL. PROP	1,531	196 12.8%	95 6.2%	73 4.8%	14 .9%	5 .3%	-	842 55.0%	260 17.0%	46 3.0%	-	-
Item 16 MANAGEMENT	11,586	1,437 12.4%	741 6.4%	544 4.7%	69 .6%	23 .2%	-	6,454 55.7%	1,970 17.0%	348 3.0%	-	-
Item 17 DC & ER UNITS	16,176	4,497 27.8%	1,989 12.3%	1,423 8.8%	146 .9%	33 .2%	-	6,066 37.5%	1,779 11.0%	243 1.5%	-	-
Item 18 IP UNITS	10,595	3,020 28.5%	-	2,003 18.9%	243 2.3%	74 .7%	11 .1%	3,973 37.5%	1,112 10.5%	159 1.5%	-	-
Item 19 COPYRIGHT UNITS	1,835	-	1,835 100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Item 20 PCT UNITS	39,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,353 100.0%	-	-	-	-
Item 21 INTERNAT. REG'N UNITS	13,699	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,507 84.0%	2,192 16.0%	-	-	-
Item 22 BUDGET & FINANCE DIVISION	8,373	419 5.0%	209 2.5%	134 1.6%	76 .9%	-	-	2,336 27.9%	4,362 52.1%	812 9.7%	-	25 .3%
Item 23 PERSONNEL DIVISION	5,022	512 10.2%	256 5.1%	206 4.1%	45 .9%	5 .1%	-	2,757 54.9%	1,030 20.5%	171 3.4%	-	40 .8%
Item 24 COMPUTERIZATION DIVISION	6,122	98 1.6%	49 .8%	104 1.7%	18 .3%	6 .1%	-	3,183 52.0%	2,394 39.1%	245 4.0%	-	25 .4%
Item 25 LANGUAGES DIVISION	11,360	2,545 22.4%	1,352 11.9%	727 6.4%	386 3.4%	23 .2%	-	3,953 34.8%	1,761 15.5%	227 2.0%	-	386 3.4%
Item 26 BUILDINGS SECTION	3,694	347 9.4%	174 4.7%	155 4.2%	30 .8%	4 .1%	-	2,039 55.2%	779 21.1%	129 3.5%	-	37 1.0%

	Total	Paris	Berne	IPC	Nice	Locarno	Vienna	PCT	Madrid	Hague	FRT	UPOV
Item 27 CONF. COMM. & PROC'T SEC.	8,727	1,510 17.3%	524 6.0%	698 8.0%	130 1.5%	17 .2%	-	3,055 35.0%	2,147 24.6%	262 3.0%	-	384 4.4%
Item 28 PUBLICATIONS & REPROD. UNITS	2,759	634 23.0%	309 11.2%	221 8.0%	83 3.0%	22 .8%	-	938 34.0%	414 15.0%	55 2.0%	-	83 3.0%
Item 29 LIBRARY	823	101 12.3%	53 6.4%	39 4.7%	5 .6%	1 .2%	-	457 55.5%	139 16.9%	25 3.0%	-	3 .4%
Item 30 DATA PROCESSING	5,466	197 3.6%	87 1.6%	49 .9%	44 .8%	33 .6%	-	2,700 49.4%	2,143 39.2%	197 3.6%	-	16 .3%
Item 31 MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES	11,310	1,063 9.4%	532 4.7%	475 4.2%	91 .8%	11 .1%	-	6,243 55.2%	2,386 21.1%	396 3.5%	-	113 1.0%
Item 32 HQ BUILDING	275	26 9.4%	13 4.7%	11 4.2%	2 .8%	-	-	152 55.2%	58 21.1%	10 3.5%	-	3 1.0%
Item 33 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	3,556	334 9.4%	214 6.0%	110 3.1%	57 1.6%	18 .5%	-	1,778 50.0%	921 25.9%	71 2.0%	-	53 1.5%
Item 34 COMMUNICATIONS	4,405	608 13.8%	242 5.5%	269 6.1%	44 1.0%	9 .2%	-	1,982 45.0%	995 22.6%	141 3.2%	-	115 2.6%
Item 35 AMORTIZATION FIPOI LOANS	5,478	520 9.5%	263 4.8%	230 4.2%	44 .8%	6 .1%	-	3,051 55.7%	1,167 21.3%	197 3.6%	-	-
Item 36 MISCELLANEOUS & UNFORESEEN	2,526	242 9.6%	119 4.7%	81 3.2%	18 .7%	2 .1%	-	1,465 58.0%	490 19.4%	96 3.8%	-	13 .5%
TOTAL	228,443	24,355 10.7%	11,810 5.2%	7,951 3.5%	1,667 .7%	323 .1%	33	122,879 53.8%	48,670 21.3%	9,459 4.1%	-	1,296 .6%
Percentage of Total												

[Annex 4 follows]

TABLE SHOWING PROGRAM AND COST VARIATIONS FOR EACH OF ITEMS 01 to 36
(in thousands of francs)

	Budget	Var. Prog.		Var. Cost		Budget	Corresponding Items 1992-93 budget
	1992-93 Amount	Amount	%	Amount	%	1994-95 Amount	
Item 01 GOVERN. BOD & BUDG CTTEE	390	47	12.1	21	5.4	458	01
TOTAL Chapter I	390	47	12.1	21	5.4	458	
Item 02 DEV. COOP. WITH D.C.	7,048	1,313	18.6	687	9.7	9,048	02
TOTAL Chapter II	7,048	1,313	18.6	687	9.7	9,048	
Item 03 SETTING NORMS	1,199	592	49.4	124	10.3	1,915	03
Item 04 EXPLORATION	392	-51	-13	24	6.1	365	04
Item 05 PERIODICALS, ETC.	1,832	-179	-9.8	11	.6	1,664	05
TOTAL Chapter III	3,423	362	10.6	159	4.6	3,944	
Item 06 DOC'N & INFO ACTIVITIES	596	-188	-31.5	25	4.2	433	06
Item 07 IPC ACTIVITIES	304	4	1.3	32	10.5	340	07
Item 08 NICE CLASSIFICATION ACTIVITIES	133	73	54.9	16	12	222	08
Item 09 VIENNA CLASSIFICATION ACTIVITIES	23	19	82.6	2	8.7	44	10
Item 10 LOCARNO CLASSIFICATION ACTIV.	46	4	8.7	4	8.7	54	09
TOTAL Chapter IV	1,102	-88	-8	79	7.2	1,093	

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Annex 4, page 2

	Budget	Var. Prog.		Var. Cost		Budget	Corresponding Items 1992-93 budget
	1992-93 Amount	Amount	%	Amount	%	1994-95 Amount	
Item 11 PCT SYSTEM	26,786	-111	- .4	-568	-2.1	26,107	11
Item 12 MADRID SYSTEM	10,179	-1,007	-9.9	675	6.6	9,847	12
Item 13 HAGUE SYSTEM	2,857	157	5.5	261	9.1	3,275	13
Item 14 FRT SYSTEM	2,356*	-2,356	-100	0	0	0	14, 24
TOTAL Chapter V	42,178	-3,317	-7.9	368	.9	39,229	
Item 15 PROMOT. INTEL. PROP	948	408	43	175	18.5	1,531	15
TOTAL Chapter VI	948	408	43	175	18.5	1,531	
Item 16 MANAGEMENT	10,399*	0	0	1,187	11.4	11,586	16
Item 17 DC & ER UNITS	12,952*	1,345	10.4	1,879	14.5	16,176	17
Item 18 IP UNITS	9,108*	223	2.4	1,264	13.9	10,595	18, 19
Item 19 COPYRIGHT UNITS	1,483	249	16.8	103	6.9	1,835	20
Item 20 PCT UNITS	27,689	5,942	21.5	5,722	20.7	39,353	22
Item 21 INTERNAT. REG'N UNITS	10,402*	1,530	14.7	1,767	17	13,699	23
Item 22 BUDGET & FINANCE DIVISION	6,756	505	7.5	1,112	16.5	8,373	25
Item 23 PERSONNEL DIVISION	3,725*	628	16.9	669	18	5,022	26
Item 24 COMPUTERIZATION DIVISION	3,818	1,400	36.7	904	23.7	6,122	30
Item 25 LANGUAGES DIVISION	8,969*	1,156	12.9	1,235	13.8	11,360	27, part of 21
Item 26 BUILDINGS SECTION	2,867	468	16.3	359	12.5	3,694	29

	Budget	Var. Prog.		Var. Cost		Budget	Corresponding Items 1992-93 budget
	1992-93 Amount	Amount	%	Amount	%	1994-95 Amount	
Item 27 CONF. COMM. & PROC'T SEC.	6,442	978	15.2	1,307	20.3	8,727	31
Item 28 PUBLICATIONS & REPROD. UNITS	2,333*	1	0	425	18.2	2,759	28, part of 21
Item 29 LIBRARY	652*	95	14.6	76	11.7	823	32
TOTAL Chapter VII	107,595	14,520	13.5	18,009	16.7	140,124	
Item 30 DATA PROCESSING	4,062	967	23.8	437	10.8	5,466	33
Item 31 MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES	6,901	3,443	49.9	966	14	11,310	34
Item 32 HQ BUILDING	254	0	0	21	8.3	275	35
Item 33 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	3,148	126	4	282	9	3,556	36
Item 34 COMMUNICATIONS	3,306	437	13.2	662	20	4,405	37
Item 35 AMORTIZATION FIPOI LOANS	5,478	0	0	0	0	5,478	38
Item 36 MISCELLANEOUS & UNFORESEEN	2,176	147	6.8	203	9.3	2,526	39
TOTAL Chapter VIII	25,325	5,120	20.2	2,571	10.2	33,016	

* The 1992-93 figures for Items 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28 and 29 have been recalculated to reflect the structure of the 1994-95 biennium.

[Annex 5 follows]

DETAILS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE IN THE 1994-95 BIENNIUM FOR EACH UNION
(in thousands of francs)

	Total	Paris	Berne	IPC	Nice	Locarno	Vienna	PCT	Madrid	Hague	FRT	UPOV
INCOME												
<u>Contributions</u>												
- Unions	43,212	22,868	11,329	7,358	1,340	294	23	-	-	-	-	-
- WIPO	394	263	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- UPOV	1,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,287
<u>Fees</u>	186,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,422	41,321	8,783	-	-
<u>Rental WIPO Premises</u>	717	89	48	27	6	1	-	359	151	29	-	7
<u>Publications</u>	10,890	1,090	280	339	227	15	9	6,070	2,550	310	-	-
<u>Miscellaneous Income</u>	9,368	45	22	227	94	13	1	3,537	5,061	366	-	2
<u>Total Income</u>	<u>252,394</u>	<u>24,355</u>	<u>11,810</u>	<u>7,951</u>	<u>1,667</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>146,388</u>	<u>49,083</u>	<u>9,488</u>	-	<u>1,296</u>
EXPENDITURE												
<u>Staff Expenses</u>	140,124	15,120	7,491	6,254	1,232	208	11	74,564	29,394	4,867	-	983
<u>Travel on Official Business</u>												
- Missions	3,678	1,021	448	107	11	5	-	1,486	525	75	-	-
- Third Party Travel	4,614	1,551	705	12	2	1	-	1,241	1,053	49	-	-
<u>Contractual Services</u>												
- Conferences	3,682	1,279	597	122	26	1	15	938	355	348	-	1
- Consultants	2,235	261	125	19	6	3	-	782	887	148	-	4
- Printing	10,139	574	278	119	27	8	2	4,044	2,372	2,715	-	-
- Other	14,572	566	257	120	92	37	5	8,911	4,413	157	-	14
<u>General Operating Expenses</u>												
- Rental of Premises	2,749	258	129	116	22	3	-	1,517	580	96	-	28
- Maintenance of premises	6,476	609	304	272	52	6	-	3,575	1,366	227	-	65
- Rental and maintenance of equipment and furniture	8,796	114	67	35	21	9	-	6,866	1,617	51	-	16
- Communications and other general operating expenses	9,536	642	259	292	45	9	-	6,633	1,310	232	-	114
<u>Supplies and Materials</u>	3,638	114	73	38	19	6	-	2,543	803	24	-	18
<u>Acquisition of Furniture and Equipment</u>	6,566	464	232	59	36	17	-	3,750	1,880	102	-	26
<u>Acquisition and Improvement of Premises</u>												
- Improvements to premises	1,500	141	71	63	12	1	-	828	317	52	-	15
- Amortization of loans	5,478	520	263	230	44	6	-	3,051	1,167	197	-	-
<u>Fellowships</u>	1,880	846	376	-	-	-	-	545	98	15	-	-
<u>Other Expenses</u>	2,780	275	135	93	20	3	-	1,605	533	104	-	12
<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>228,443</u>	<u>24,355</u>	<u>11,810</u>	<u>7,951</u>	<u>1,667</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>122,879</u>	<u>48,670</u>	<u>9,459</u>	-	<u>1,296</u>

[Annex 6 follows]

COMPARISON OF INCOME BY SOURCE BETWEEN THE TWO BIENNIUMS
COMPARAISON DES RECETTES PAR PROVENANCE
POUR LES DEUX EXERCICES BIENNAUX
(in thousands of francs/en milliers de francs)

	Paris	Berne	IPC	Nice	Locarno	Vienna	PCT	Madrid	Hague	FRI	UPOV	Total
Contributions:												
- Unions	25,010	12,390	8,047	1,465	322	25	-	-	-	-	-	47,259
Variation	1994-95	11,329	7,358	1,340	294	23	-	-	-	-	-	43,212
	-8.6%	-8.6%	-8.6%	-8.5%	-8.7%	-8.0%						-8.6%
- WIPO/OMPI	326	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489
Variation	1994-95	263	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394
	-19.3%	-19.6%										-19.4%
- UPOV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,160	1,160
Variation	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,287	1,287
											+10.9%	+10.9%
Fees/Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,703	48,109	7,459	1,465	-	147,746
Variation	1994-95	-	-	-	-	-	136,422	41,321	8,783	-	-	186,526
							+50.4%	-14.1%	+17.6%			+26.2%
Rental WIPO Premises/ Location locaux OMPI	91	48	36	7	1	-	275	134	23	3	8	626
Variation	1994-95	89	48	27	6	1	359	151	29	-	7	717
	-2.2%	0.0%	-25.0%	-14.3%	0.0%		+30.5%	+12.7%	+26.1%			+14.5%
Publications	1,218	336	80	243	5	10	5,020	1,350	239	79	-	8,580
Variation	1994-95	1,090	280	339	227	15	6,070	2,550	310	-	-	10,890
	-10.5%	-16.7%	+324%	-6.6%	+200%	-10%	+20.9%	+88.9%	+29.7%			+26.9%
Miscellaneous Income/ Recettes diverses	93	73	270	187	27	-	3,213	5,685	458	3	2	10,011
Variation	1994-95	45	22	227	94	13	3,537	5,061	366	-	2	9,368
	-51.6%	-69.9%	-15.9%	-49.7%	-51.9%		+10.1%	-11.0%	-20.1%		0.0%	-6.4%
TOTAL	26,738	13,010	8,433	1,902	355	35	99,211	55,278	8,189	1,550	1,170	215,871
Variation	1994-95	24,355	11,810	7,951	1,667	33	146,388	49,083	9,488	-	1,296	252,394
	-8.9%	-9.2%	-5.7%	-12.4%	-9.0%	-5.7%	+47.6%	-11.2%	+15.9%		+10.8%	+16.9%

[Annex 7 follows/
L'annexe 7 suit]

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE BETWEEN THE TWO BIENNIIUMS
 COMPARAISON DES DEPENSES POUR LES DEUX EXERCICES BIENNAUX
 (in thousands of francs/en milliers de francs)

	<u>Paris</u>	<u>Berne</u>	<u>IPC</u>	<u>Nice</u>	<u>Locarno</u>	<u>Vienna</u>	<u>PCT</u>	<u>Madrid</u>	<u>Hague</u>	<u>FRT</u>	<u>UPOV</u>	<u>Total</u>
1992-93	26,738	13,010	8,433	1,902	355	35	83,806	41,754	8,035	2,771	1,170	188,009
1994-95	24,355	11,810	7,951	1,667	323	33	122,879	48,670	9,459	-	1,296	228,443
Variation	-8.9%	-9.2%	-5.7%	-12.4%	-9.0%	-5.7%	46.6%	16.6%	17.7%	-	10.8%	21.5%

[Annex 8 follows/
L'annexe 8 suit]

ANNEX 8

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE PARIS UNION

I

Share of Each Member State

1. The share of each Member State depends on (i) the class to which it belongs for the purpose of contributions and (ii) the class to which the other Member States belong. At the present time, the Member States of the Paris Union belong to the following classes:

Class I (25 units): France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America (5 countries, totalling 125 units, each country contributing 25 units or approximately 5.60% of the total contributions).

Class II (20 units): No country belongs to this class.

Class III (15 units): Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Italy, Netherlands, Russian Federation (as from January 1, 1994), Sweden, Switzerland (9 countries, totalling 135 units, each country contributing 15 units or approximately 3.36% of the total contributions).

Class IV (10 units): Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain (9 countries, totalling 90 units, each country contributing 10 units or approximately 2.24% of the total contributions).

Class V (5 units): Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, New Zealand, Poland, Slovakia (6 countries, totalling 30 units, each country contributing 5 units or approximately 1.12% of the total contributions).

Class VI (3 units): Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia (13 countries, totalling 39 units, each country contributing 3 units or approximately 0.67% of the total contributions).

Class VII (1 unit): Belarus, Croatia, Holy See, Iceland, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, San Marino, Slovenia, Ukraine (13 countries, totalling 13 units, each country contributing 1 unit or approximately 0.22% of the total contributions).

Class VIII (1/2 unit): Bahamas, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Gabon, Morocco, Philippines, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay (15 countries, totalling 7.5 units, each country contributing 1/2 unit or approximately 0.11% of the total contributions).

Class IX (1/4 unit): Barbados, Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe (16 countries, totalling 4 units, each country contributing 1/4 unit or approximately 0.06% of the total contributions).

Class S (1/8 unit): Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia (23 countries, totalling 2.875 units, each country contributing 1/8 unit or approximately 0.03% of the total contributions).

II

Contributions

2. The budget for the 1994-95 biennium provides for contributions totalling 22,868,000 francs payable as to one half on January 1, 1994, and one half on January 1, 1995.

3. If no changes occur in the situation described in paragraph 1, above, the contribution, in Swiss francs, of each Member State of the Paris Union in each of the classes below will be, in round figures, as follows:

(1993) (<u>actual</u>)		<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
(688,034)	Class I	640,400	640,400
(-)	Class II	-	-
(412,820)	Class III	384,200	384,200
(275,213)	Class IV	256,200	256,200
(137,607)	Class V	128,100	128,100
(82,564)	Class VI	76,800	76,800
(27,521)	Class VII	25,600	25,600
(13,761)	Class VIII	12,800	12,800
(6,880)	Class IX	6,400	6,400
(3,440)	Class S	3,200	3,200

[Total States = 109]

[Total units = 446.375]

4. It is to be noted that the actual amount that each Member State of the Paris Union will have to pay on January 1 of the above years may be different from the amounts indicated since each Member State's actual share in the total contributions will depend on the factors referred to above.

III

Decision of the Conference of Representatives

5. The States members of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union) not bound by the decisions of the Assembly of the Union and meeting as a Conference of Plenipotentiaries at Geneva from September 20 to 29, 1993,

Noting that the Assembly of the Paris Union has unanimously adopted a budget according to which the contributions of the States members of the Paris Union shall be calculated on the basis of 22,868,000 francs for the 1994-95 biennium,

Decide unanimously that the maximum annual amount of the contributions of the States members of the Paris Union not bound by the decisions of the Assembly of the said Union shall, for the years 1994 and 1995, be calculated on the basis of the same amount, and that the amount payable in 1995 shall apply also for the years after 1995 pending a new decision for such years.

[Annex 9 follows]

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE BERNE UNION

I

Share of Each Member State

1. The share of each Member State depends on (i) the class to which it belongs for the purpose of contributions and (ii) the class to which the other Member States belong. At the present time, the Member States of the Berne Union belong to the following classes:

Class I (25 units): France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America (5 countries, totalling 125 units, each country contributing 25 units or approximately 6.17% of the total contributions).

Class II (20 units): Spain (1 country, contributing 20 units or approximately 4.93% of the total contributions).

Class III (15 units): Australia, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland (7 countries, totalling 105 units, each country contributing 15 units or approximately 3.70% of the total contributions).

Class IV (10 units): Denmark, Finland, India, Ireland, Mexico, Norway, South Africa (7 countries, totalling 70 units, each country contributing 10 units or approximately 2.47% of the total contributions).

Class V (5 units): Czech Republic, China, New Zealand, Portugal, Slovakia (5 countries, totalling 25 units, each country contributing 5 units or approximately 1.23% of the total contributions).

Class VI (3 units): Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Libya, Poland, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia (12 countries, totalling 36 units, each country contributing 3 units or approximately 0.74% of the total contributions).

Class VII (1 unit): Colombia, Croatia, Holy See, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Slovenia, Thailand, Venezuela (11 countries, totalling 11 units, each country contributing 1 unit or approximately 0.25% of the total contributions).

Class VIII (1/2 unit): Bahamas, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Gabon, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay (15 countries, totalling 7.5 units, each contributing 1/2 unit or approximately 0.12% of the total contributions).

Class IX (1/4 unit): Barbados, Cameroon, Congo, Costa Rica, Fiji, Ghana, Honduras, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mauritius, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Zimbabwe (15 countries, totalling 3.75 units, each country contributing 1/4 unit or approximately 0.06% of the total contributions).

Class S (1/8 unit): Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Togo, Zaire, Zambia (18 countries, totalling 2.25 units, each country contributing 1/8 unit or approximately 0.03% of the total contributions).

II

Contributions

2. The budget for the 1994-95 biennium provides for contributions totalling 11,329,000 francs payable as to one half on January 1, 1994, and one half on January 1, 1995.

3. If no changes occur in the situation described in paragraph 1, above, the contribution, in Swiss francs, of each Member State of the Berne Union in each of the classes below will be, in round figures, as follows:

(1993) (<u>actual</u>)		<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
(382,289)	Class I	349,200	349,200
(305,832)	Class II	279,400	279,400
(229,374)	Class III	209,500	209,500
(152,915)	Class IV	139,700	139,700
(76,458)	Class V	69,800	69,800
(45,875)	Class VI	41,900	41,900
(15,292)	Class VII	14,000	14,000
(7,646)	Class VIII	7,000	7,000
(3,823)	Class IX	3,500	3,500
(1,911)	Class S	1,700	1,700

[Total States = 96]

[Total units = 405.5]

4. It is to be noted that the actual amount that each Member State of the Berne Union will have to pay on January 1 of the above years may be different from the amounts indicated since each Member State's actual share in the total contributions will depend on the factors referred to above.

III

Decision of the Conference of Representatives

5. The States members of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union) not bound by the decisions of the Assembly of the Union and meeting as a Conference of Plenipotentiaries at Geneva from September 20 to 29, 1993,

Noting that the Assembly of the Berne Union has unanimously adopted a budget according to which the contributions of the States members of the Berne Union shall be calculated on the basis of 11,329,000 francs for the 1994-95 biennium,

Decide unanimously that the maximum annual amount of the contributions of the States members of the Berne Union not bound by the decisions of the Assembly of the said Union shall, for the years 1994 and 1995, be calculated on the basis of the same amount, and that the amount payable in 1995 shall apply also for the years after 1995 pending a new decision for such years.

[Annex 10 follows]

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE IPC UNION

Share of Each Member State

1. The share of each Member State of the IPC Union depends on (i) the class to which it belongs in the Paris Union for the purpose of contributions and (ii) the class to which the other Member States of the IPC Union belong in the Paris Union. At the present time, the Member States of the IPC Union belong to the following classes:

Class I (25 units): France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America (5 countries, totalling 125 units, each country contributing 25 units or approximately 7.84% of the total contributions).

Class II (20 units): No country belongs to this class.

Class III (15 units): Australia, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Russian Federation (as from January 1, 1994), Sweden, Switzerland (7 countries, totalling 105 units, each country contributing 15 units or approximately 4.71% of the total contributions).

Class IV (10 units): Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain (7 countries, totalling 70 units, each country contributing 10 units or approximately 3.14% of the total contributions).

Class V (5 units): Czech Republic, Slovakia (2 countries, totalling 10 units, each country contributing 5 units or approximately 1.57% of the total contributions).

Class VI (3 units): Brazil, Israel (2 countries, totalling 6 units, each country contributing 3 units or approximately 0.94% of the total contributions).

Class VII (1 unit): Luxembourg, Monaco (2 countries, totalling 2 units, each country contributing 1 unit or approximately 0.31% of the total contributions).

Class VIII (1/2 unit): Egypt (1 country, contributing 1/2 unit or approximately 0.16% of the total contributions).

Class IX (1/4 unit): Suriname (1 country, contributing 1/4 unit or approximately 0.08% of the total contributions).

Class S (1/8 unit): No country belongs to this class.

II

Contributions

2. The budget for the 1994-95 biennium provides for contributions totalling 7,358,000 francs payable as to one half on January 1, 1994, and one half on January 1, 1995.

3. If no changes occur in the situation described in paragraph 1, above, the contribution, in Swiss francs, of each Member State of the IPC Union in each of the classes below will be, in round figures, as follows:

(1993) <u>(actual)</u>		<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
(305,969)	Class I	288,500	288,500
(-)	Class II	-	-
(183,582)	Class III	173,100	173,100
(122,388)	Class IV	115,400	115,400
(-)	Class V	57,700	57,700
(36,717)	Class VI	34,600	34,600
(12,239)	Class VII	11,500	11,500
(6,119)	Class VIII	5,800	5,800
(3,059)	Class IX	2,900	2,900
(-)	Class S	-	-

[Total States = 27]

[Total units = 318.75]

4. It is to be noted that the actual amount that each Member State of the IPC Union will have to pay on January 1 of the above years may be different from the amounts indicated since each Member State's actual share in the total contributions will depend on the factors referred to above.

[Annex 11 follows]

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE NICE UNION

I

Share of Each Member State

1. The share of each Member State of the Nice Union depends on (i) the class to which it belongs in the Paris Union for the purpose of contributions and (ii) the class to which the other Member States of the Nice Union belong in the Paris Union. At the present time, the Member States of the Nice Union belong to the following classes:

Class I (25 units): France, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America (5 countries, totalling 125 units, each country contributing 25 units or approximately 7.56% of the total contributions).

Class II (20 units): No country belongs to this class.

Class III (15 units): Australia, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Russian Federation (as from January 1, 1994), Sweden, Switzerland (7 countries, totalling 105 units, each country contributing 15 units or approximately 4.53% of the total contributions).

Class IV (10 units): Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain (7 countries, totalling 70 units, each country contributing 10 units or approximately 3.02% of the total contributions).

Class V (5 units): Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia (3 countries, totalling 15 units, each country contributing 5 units or approximately 1.51% of the total contributions).

Class VI (3 units): Algeria, Israel, Yugoslavia (3 countries, totalling 9 units, each country contributing 3 units or approximately 0.91% of the total contributions).

Class VII (1 unit): Croatia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Slovenia (5 countries, totalling 5 units, each country contributing 1 unit or approximately 0.30% of the total contributions).

Class VIII (1/2 unit): Morocco, Tunisia (2 countries, totalling 1 unit, each country contributing 1/2 unit or approximately 0.15% of the total contributions).

Class IX (1/4 unit): Barbados, Lebanon, Suriname (3 countries, totalling 0.75 unit, each country contributing 1/4 unit or approximately 0.08% of the total contributions).

Class S (1/8 unit): Benin (1 country, contributing 1/8 unit or approximately 0.04% of the total contributions).

II

Contributions

2. The budget for the 1994-95 biennium provides for contributions totalling 1,340,000 francs payable as to one half on January 1, 1994, and one half on January 1, 1995.

3. If no changes occur in the situation described in paragraph 1, above, the contribution, in Swiss francs, of each Member State of the Nice Union in each of the classes below will be, in round figures, as follows:

(1993) (actual)		1994	1995
(53,722)	Class I	50,600	50,600
(-)	Class II	-	-
(32,233)	Class III	30,400	30,400
(21,489)	Class IV	20,200	20,200
(10,744)	Class V	10,100	10,100
(6,447)	Class VI	6,100	6,100
(2,149)	Class VII	2,000	2,000
(1,074)	Class VIII	1,000	1,000
(537)	Class IX	500	500
(269)	Class S	300	300

[Total States = 36]

[Total units = 330.875]

4. It is to be noted that the actual amount that each Member State of the Nice Union will have to pay on January 1 of the above years may be different from the amounts indicated since each Member State's actual share in the total contributions will depend on the factors referred to above.

III

Decision of the Conference of Representatives

5. The States members of the International Union for the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Union) not bound by the decisions of the Assembly of the Union and meeting as a Conference of Plenipotentiaries at Geneva from September 20 to 29, 1993,

Noting that the Assembly of the Nice Union has unanimously adopted a budget according to which the contributions of the States members of the Nice Union shall be calculated on the basis of 1,340,000 francs for the 1994-95 biennium,

Decide unanimously that the maximum annual amount of the contributions of the States members of the Nice Union not bound by the decisions of the Assembly of the said Union shall, for the years 1994 and 1995, be calculated on the basis of the same amount, and that the amount payable in 1995 shall apply also for the years after 1995 pending a new decision for such years.

[Annex 12 follows]

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE LOCARNO UNION

Share of Each Member State

1. The share of each Member State of the Locarno Union depends on (i) the class to which it belongs in the Paris Union for the purpose of contributions and (ii) the class to which the other Member States of the Locarno Union belong in the Paris Union. At the present time, the Member States of the Locarno Union belong to the following classes:

Class I (25 units): France, Germany (2 countries, totalling 50 units, each country contributing 25 units or approximately 12.19% of the total contributions).

Class II (20 units): No country belongs to this class.

Class III (15 units): Italy, Netherlands, Russian Federation (as from January 1, 1994), Sweden, Switzerland (5 countries, totalling 75 units, each country contributing 15 units or approximately 7.32% of the total contributions).

Class IV (10 units): Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Spain (6 countries, totalling 60 units, each country contributing 10 units or approximately 4.88% of the total contributions).

Class V (5 units): Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia (3 countries, totalling 15 units, each country contributing 5 units or approximately 2.44% of the total contributions).

Class VI (3 units): Yugoslavia (1 country, contributing 3 units or approximately 1.46% of the total contributions).

Class VII (1 unit): Croatia, Slovenia (2 countries, totalling 2 units, each country contributing 1 unit or approximately 0.49% of the total contributions).

Class VIII (1/2 unit): No country belongs to this class.

Class IX (1/4 unit): No country belongs to this class.

Class S (1/8 unit): No country belongs to this class.

II

Contributions

2. The budget for the 1994-95 biennium provides for contributions totalling 294,000 francs payable as to one half on January 1, 1994, and one half on January 1, 1995.

3. If no changes occur in the situation described in paragraph 1, above, the contribution, in Swiss francs, of each Member State of the Locarno Union in each of the classes below will be, in round figures, as follows:

(1993) (actual)		<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
(18,721)	Class I	17,900	17,900
(-)	Class II	-	-
(11,233)	Class III	10,800	10,800
(7,488)	Class IV	7,200	7,200
(3,744)	Class V	3,600	3,600
(2,247)	Class VI	2,200	2,200
(749)	Class VII	700	700
(-)	Class VIII	-	-
(-)	Class IX	-	-
(-)	Class S	-	-

[Total States = 19]

[Total units = 205]

5. It is to be noted that the actual amount that each Member State of the Locarno Union will have to pay on January 1 of the above years may be different from the amounts indicated since each Member State's actual share in the total contributions will depend on the factors referred to above.

[Annex 13 follows]

CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE VIENNA UNION

Share of Each Member State

1. The share of each Member State of the Vienna Union depends on (i) the class to which it belongs in the Paris Union for the purpose of contributions and (ii) the class to which the other Member States of the Vienna Union belong in the Paris Union. At the present time, the Member States of the Vienna Union belong to the following classes:

Class I (25 units): France (1 country, contributing 25 units or approximately 44.24% of the total contributions).

Class II (20 units): No country belongs to this class.

Class III (15 units): Netherlands, Sweden (2 countries, totalling 30 units, each country contributing 15 units or approximately 26.55% of the total contributions).

Class IV (10 units): No country belongs to this class.

Class V (5 units): No country belongs to this class.

Class VI (3 units): No country belongs to this class.

Class VII (1 unit): Luxembourg (1 country, contributing 1 unit or approximately 1.77% of the total contributions).

Class VIII (1/2 unit): Tunisia (1 country, contributing 1/2 unit or approximately 0.89% of the total contributions).

Class IX (1/4 unit): No country belongs to this class.

Class S (1/8 unit): No country belongs to this class.

II

Contributions

2. The budget for the 1994-95 biennium provides for contributions totalling 23,000 francs payable as to one half on January 1, 1994, and one half on January 1, 1995.

3. If no changes occur in the situation described in paragraph 1, above, the contribution, in Swiss francs, of each Member State of the Vienna Union in each of the classes below will be, in round figures, as follows:

(1993) (<u>actual</u>)		<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
(5,531)	Class I	5,100	5,100
(-)	Class II	-	-
(3,319)	Class III	3,100	3,100
(-)	Class IV	-	-
(-)	Class V	-	-
(-)	Class VI	-	-
(221)	Class VII	200	200
(110)	Class VIII	100	100
(-)	Class IX	-	-
(-)	Class S	-	-

[Total States = 5]
[Total units = 56.5]

4. It is to be noted that the actual amount that each Member State of the Vienna Union will have to pay on January 1 of the above years may be different from the amounts indicated since each Member State's actual share in the total contributions will depend on the factors referred to above.

[Annex 14 follows]

CONTRIBUTIONS OF STATES PARTY TO THE CONVENTION
ESTABLISHING WIPO WHICH ARE NOT MEMBERS OF ANY OF
THE UNIONS ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

Contribution of Each State

1. The contribution of each such State depends on the class to which it belongs for the purpose of contributions. At the present time, the Member States of the WIPO Convention belong to the following classes:

Class A (10 units): Saudi Arabia (1 country, contributing 10 units or approximately 44.69% of the total contributions).

Class B (3 units): United Arab Emirates (1 country, contributing 3 units or approximately 13.41% of the total contributions).

Class C (1 unit): Albania, Armenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Singapore, Uzbekistan (6 countries, totalling 6 units, each country contributing 1 unit or approximately 4.47% of the total contributions).

Class D (1/2 unit): Guatemala, Panama, Qatar (3 countries, totalling 1.5 units, each country contributing 1/2 unit or approximately 2.23% of the total contributions).

Class E (1/4 unit): Angola, Bolivia, El Salvador, Jamaica, Namibia, Nicaragua (6 countries, totalling 1.5 units, each country contributing 1/4 unit or approximately 1.12% of the total contributions).

Class S (1/8 unit): Sierra Leone, Somalia, Yemen (3 countries, totalling 0.375 unit, each country contributing 1/8 unit or approximately 0.56% of the total contributions).

2. The budget for the 1994-95 biennium provides that the amount per contribution unit payable to WIPO by States members of WIPO which are not members of any of the Unions be fixed at 8,900 francs for each of the years 1994 and 1995.

3. Consequently, the contribution, in Swiss francs, of each Member State in each of the classes will be as follows:

(1993) (actual)		<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
(89,000)	Class A	89,000	89,000
(26,700)	Class B	26,700	26,700
(8,900)	Class C	8,900	8,900
(4,450)	Class D	4,450	4,450
(2,225)	Class E	2,225	2,225
(1,113)	Class S	1,113	1,113

[Total States = 20]
[Total units = 22.375]

[Annex 15 follows]

TABLE INDICATING THE SHARE OF EACH STATE IN THE VARIOUS CONTRIBUTIONS
IN EACH OF THE YEARS 1994 AND 1995

(expressed in percentages and in Swiss francs rounded to the nearest thousand)*

State	Paris Union		Berne Union		IPC Union		Nice Union		Locarno Union		Vienna Union		WIPO		Share in Total of Contributions	
	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04%	9
Algeria	0.67%	77	-	-	-	-	0.91%	6	-	-	-	-	4.47%	9	0.38%	83
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.12%	2	0.01%	2
Argentina	0.67%	77	0.74%	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.47%	9	0.54%	119
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04%	9
Australia	3.36%	384	3.70%	210	4.71%	173	4.53%	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.66%	797
Austria	2.24%	256	0.74%	42	3.14%	115	3.02%	20	4.88%	7	-	-	-	-	2.02%	441
Bahamas	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09%	20
Bangladesh	0.03%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%	3
Barbados	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	0.08%	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Belarus	0.22%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12%	26
Belgium	3.36%	384	3.70%	210	4.71%	173	4.53%	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.66%	797
Benin	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	0.04%	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.12%	2	0.01%	2
Brazil	0.67%	77	0.74%	42	0.94%	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70%	153
Bulgaria	0.67%	77	0.74%	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54%	119
Burkina Faso	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Burundi	0.03%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%	3
Cameroon	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Canada	3.36%	384	3.70%	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.72%	594
Central African Republic	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Chad	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Chile	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09%	20
China	3.36%	384	1.23%	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.08%	454
Colombia	-	-	0.25%	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	14
Congo	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Costa Rica	-	-	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	3
Côte d'Ivoire	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09%	20
Croatia	0.22%	26	0.25%	14	-	-	0.30%	2	0.49%	1	-	-	-	-	0.19%	42
Cuba	0.11%	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	13
Cyprus	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09%	20
Czech Republic	1.12%	128	1.23%	70	1.57%	58	1.51%	10	2.44%	4	-	-	-	-	1.24%	269

* The estimated amounts of the contributions are shown in Annexes 8 to 14.

State	Paris Union		Berne Union		IPC Union		Nice Union		Locarno Union		Vienna Union		WIPO		Share in Total of Contributions	
	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.11%	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	13
Denmark	2.24%	256	2.47%	140	3.14%	115	3.02%	20	4.88%	7	-	-	-	-	2.47%	539
Dominican Republic	0.11%	13	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	13
Ecuador	-	-	0.12%	7	0.16%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	7
Egypt	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12%	26
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.12%	2	0.01%	2
Fiji	-	-	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	3
Finland	2.24%	256	2.47%	140	3.14%	115	3.02%	20	4.88%	7	-	-	-	-	2.47%	539
France	5.60%	640	6.17%	349	7.84%	289	7.56%	51	12.19%	18	44.24%	5	-	-	6.20%	1,352
Gabon	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09%	20
Gambia	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Germany	5.60%	640	6.17%	349	7.84%	289	7.56%	51	12.19%	18	-	-	-	-	6.18%	1,347
Ghana	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Greece	1.12%	128	0.74%	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78%	170
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.23%	4	0.02%	4
Guinea	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Guinea-Bissau	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Haiti	0.03%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%	3
Holy See	0.22%	26	0.25%	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18%	40
Honduras	-	-	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	3
Hungary	1.12%	128	0.74%	42	-	-	1.51%	10	2.44%	4	-	-	-	-	0.84%	184
Iceland	0.22%	26	0.25%	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18%	40
Ireland	-	-	2.47%	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.64%	140
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35%	77
Indonesia	0.67%	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35%	77
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.67%	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35%	77
Iraq	0.22%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12%	26
Ireland	2.24%	256	2.47%	140	3.14%	115	3.02%	20	4.88%	7	-	-	-	-	2.47%	539
Israel	0.67%	77	0.74%	42	0.94%	35	0.91%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.73%	159
Italy	3.36%	384	3.70%	210	4.71%	173	4.53%	30	7.32%	11	-	-	-	-	3.71%	808
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.12%	2	0.01%	2
Japan	5.60%	640	6.17%	349	7.84%	289	7.56%	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.09%	1,329
Jordan	0.06%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	6
Kazakhstan	0.22%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12%	26
Kenya	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04%	9
Lebanon	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04%	9
Lesotho	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	0.08%	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Liberia	-	-	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Libya	0.67%	77	0.74%	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%	2
Lichtenstein	0.22%	26	0.25%	14	-	-	0.30%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54%	119
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19%	42
Luxembourg	0.22%	26	0.25%	14	0.31%	12	0.30%	2	-	-	1.77%	0	4.47%	9	0.04%	9
															0.24%	53

State	Paris Union		Berne Union		IPC Union		Nice Union		Locarno Union		Vienna Union		WIPO		Share in Total of Contributions	
	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs
Madagascar	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Malawi	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Malaysia	0.22%	26	0.25%	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18%	40
Mali	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Malta	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Mauritania	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Mauritius	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Mexico	2.24%	256	2.47%	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.82%	396
Monaco	0.22%	26	0.25%	14	0.31%	12	0.30%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24%	53
Mongolia	0.06%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	6
Morocco	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	0.15%	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10%	21
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.12%	2	0.01%	2
Netherlands	3.36%	384	3.70%	210	4.71%	173	4.53%	30	7.32%	11	26.55%	3	-	-	3.72%	811
New Zealand	1.12%	128	1.23%	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.12%	2	0.91%	198
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%	2
Niger	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Nigeria	0.67%	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35%	77
Norway	2.24%	256	2.47%	140	3.14%	115	3.02%	20	4.88%	7	-	-	-	-	2.47%	539
Pakistan	-	-	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	7
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.23%	4	0.02%	4
Paraguay	-	-	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	7
Peru	-	-	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	7
Philippines	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09%	20
Poland	1.12%	128	0.74%	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78%	170
Portugal	2.24%	256	1.23%	70	3.14%	115	3.02%	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.12%	462
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.23%	4	0.02%	4
Republic of Korea	0.67%	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35%	77
Romania	0.67%	77	0.74%	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54%	119
Russian Federation	3.36%	384	-	-	4.71%	173	4.53%	30	7.32%	11	-	-	-	-	2.74%	599
Rwanda	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
San Marino	0.22%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12%	26
Saudi Arabia	-	-	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.69%	89	0.41%	89
Senegal	0.06%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56%	1	0.005%	1
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.47%	9	0.04%	9
Slovakia	1.12%	128	1.23%	70	1.57%	58	1.51%	10	2.44%	4	-	-	-	-	1.24%	269
Slovenia	0.22%	26	0.25%	14	-	-	0.30%	2	0.49%	1	-	-	-	-	0.19%	42
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56%	1	-	0.005%	1
South Africa	2.24%	256	2.47%	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.82%	396
Spain	2.24%	256	4.93%	279	3.14%	115	3.02%	20	4.88%	7	-	-	-	-	3.11%	678
Sri Lanka	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Sudan	0.03%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%	3
Suriname	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	0.08%	3	0.08%	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	13

State	Paris Union		Berne Union		IPC Union		Nice Union		Locarno Union		Vienna Union		WIPO		Share in Total of Contributions	
	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs	%	Francs
Swaziland	0.06%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	6
Sweden	3.36%	384	3.70%	210	4.71%	173	4.53%	30	7.32%	11	26.55%	3	-	3.72%	811	
Switzerland	3.36%	384	3.70%	210	4.71%	173	4.53%	30	7.32%	11	-	-	-	3.71%	808	
Syria	0.11%	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	13
Thailand	-	-	0.25%	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	14
Togo	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09%	20
Tunisia	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	0.15%	1	-	-	0.89%	0	-	-	0.10%	21
Turkey	0.67%	77	0.74%	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.54%	119
Uganda	0.03%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%	3
Ukraine	0.22%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12%	26
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12%	27
United Kingdom	5.60%	640	6.17%	349	7.84%	289	7.56%	51	-	-	-	-	13.41%	27	6.09%	1,329
United Republic of Tanzania	0.03%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%	3
United States of America	5.60%	640	6.17%	349	7.84%	289	7.56%	51	-	-	-	-	-	6.09%	1,329	
Uruguay	0.11%	13	0.12%	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09%	20	
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.47%	9	0.04%	9
Venezuela	-	-	0.25%	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06%	14
Viet Nam	0.06%	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03%	6
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56%	1	0.005%	1
Yugoslavia	0.67%	77	0.74%	42	-	-	0.91%	6	1.46%	2	-	-	-	0.58%	127	
Zaire	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Zambia	0.03%	3	0.03%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.02%	5
Zimbabwe	0.06%	6	0.06%	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05%	10
Total Contributions	100.00%	11,434	100.00%	5,664	100.00%	3,679	100.00%	670	100.00%	147	100.00%	12	100.00%	199	100.00%	21,805

[Annex 16 follows]

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF EACH STATE IN THE TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS
PAID TO WIPO OR ONE OR MORE OF THE UNIONS

(0.01% represents 2,181 Swiss francs per year)

<u>Percentage</u>	<u>States members of WIPO and/or one or more of the Unions administered by WIPO</u>
6.20%	France
6.18%	Germany
6.09%	Japan
6.09%	United Kingdom
6.09%	United States of America
3.72%	Netherlands
3.72%	Sweden
3.71%	Italy
3.71%	Switzerland
3.66%	Australia
3.66%	Belgium
3.11%	Spain
2.74%	Russian Federation
2.72%	Canada
2.47%	Denmark
2.47%	Finland
2.47%	Ireland
2.47%	Norway
2.12%	Portugal
2.08%	China
2.02%	Austria
1.82%	Mexico
1.82%	South Africa
1.24%	Czech Republic
1.24%	Slovakia
0.91%	New Zealand
0.84%	Hungary
0.78%	Greece
0.78%	Poland
0.73%	Israel
0.70%	Brazil
0.64%	India
0.58%	Yugoslavia
0.54%	Argentina
0.54%	Bulgaria
0.54%	Libya
0.54%	Romania
0.54%	Turkey

<u>Percentage</u>	<u>States members of WIPO and/or one or more of the Unions administered by WIPO</u>
0.41%	Saudi Arabia
0.38%	Algeria
0.35%	Indonesia
0.35%	Iran, Islamic Republic of
0.35%	Nigeria
0.35%	Republic of Korea
0.24%	Luxembourg
0.24%	Monaco
0.19%	Croatia
0.19%	Liechtenstein
0.19%	Slovenia
0.18%	Holy See
0.18%	Iceland
0.18%	Malaysia
0.12%	Belarus
0.12%	Egypt
0.12%	Iraq
0.12%	Kazakhstan
0.12%	San Marino
0.12%	Ukraine
0.12%	United Arab Emirates
0.10%	Morocco
0.10%	Tunisia
0.09%	Bahamas
0.09%	Chile
0.09%	Côte d'Ivoire
0.09%	Cyprus
0.09%	Gabon
0.09%	Philippines
0.09%	Trinidad and Tobago
0.09%	Uruguay
0.06%	Colombia
0.06%	Cuba
0.06%	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
0.06%	Dominican Republic
0.06%	Suriname
0.06%	Syria
0.06%	Thailand
0.06%	Venezuela
0.05%	Barbados
0.05%	Cameroon
0.05%	Congo
0.05%	Ghana
0.05%	Kenya
0.05%	Lebanon
0.05%	Malta
0.05%	Mauritius
0.05%	Senegal
0.05%	Sri Lanka
0.05%	Zimbabwe

<u>Percentage</u>	<u>States members of WIPO and/or one or more of the Unions administered by WIPO</u>
0.04%	Albania
0.04%	Armenia
0.04%	Latvia
0.04%	Lithuania
0.04%	Singapore
0.04%	Uzbekistan
0.03%	Ecuador
0.03%	Jordan
0.03%	Mongolia
0.03%	Pakistan
0.03%	Paraguay
0.03%	Peru
0.03%	Swaziland
0.03%	Viet Nam
0.02%	Benin
0.02%	Burkina Faso
0.02%	Central African Republic
0.02%	Chad
0.02%	Costa Rica
0.02%	Fiji
0.02%	Gambia
0.02%	Guatemala
0.02%	Guinea
0.02%	Guinea-Bissau
0.02%	Honduras
0.02%	Lesotho
0.02%	Madagascar
0.02%	Malawi
0.02%	Mali
0.02%	Mauritania
0.02%	Niger
0.02%	Panama
0.02%	Qatar
0.02%	Rwanda
0.02%	Togo
0.02%	Zaire
0.02%	Zambia
0.01%	Angola
0.01%	Bangladesh
0.01%	Bolivia
0.01%	Burundi
0.01%	El Salvador
0.01%	Haiti
0.01%	Jamaica
0.01%	Liberia
0.01%	Namibia
0.01%	Nicaragua
0.01%	Sudan
0.01%	Uganda
0.01%	United Republic of Tanzania
0.005%	Sierra Leone
0.005%	Somalia
0.005%	Yemen

[Annex 17 follows]



TABLE INDICATING THE NUMBER OF POSTS IN THE VARIOUS STAFF UNITS
IN THE TWO BIENNIUMSTABLEAU INDICANT LES POSTES DES DIFFERENTS SERVICES
POUR LES DEUX EXERCICES BIENNAUXAbbreviations used/Abréviations utilisées:

1993 : 1993 approved figures/Chiffres approuvés 1993
 1994 : Proposed Draft Budget for each of these years/
 1995 :) Projet de budget pour chacune de ces années

Staff Units/ Unités de personnel	1993	1994	1995	TOTAL	DG	DDG/ VDG	ADG/ SDG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2-1	G7	G6-1
Item 16/Poste 16	31	31	31	93	1	3	1	2	4	2	-	-	1	1	16
The Director General and his Immediate Aides/ Le directeur général et ses collaborateurs directs	31	31	31	93	1	2	3	1	3	2	-	1	2	-	16
Item 17/Poste 17	41.5	49	49	139.5	-	-	-	-	7	4	13	5	-	-	12.5
Development Cooperation and External Relations Units/ Unités de la coopération pour le développement et des relations extérieures	49	49	49	147	-	-	-	-	7	4	14	4	-	1	19

Note: The 1993 figures for Items 16, 17 and 23 reflect the transfers made from Items 17 and 23 so that those reporting directly to the Director General are included (with their secretaries) under Item 16. The 1993 figures for Items 16, 17, 18, 21, 25, 28 and 29 reflect transfers made between those units. Included in the 1993 figures are the ADG post in Item 16 and the four D1 posts in Items 16, 18 and 24 reflecting the upgradings decided by the WIPO Coordination Committee at its 1991 and 1992 sessions (see documents W0/CC/XXVIII/7, paragraph 57, and W0/CC/XXX/6, paragraph 38). Les chiffres de 1993 afférents aux postes budgétaires 16, 17 et 23 tiennent compte du transfert des postes des fonctionnaires rendant compte directement au directeur général (et de leurs secrétaires) des postes budgétaires 17 et 23 au poste 16. En outre, les chiffres de 1993 afférents aux postes budgétaires 16, 17, 18, 21, 25, 28 et 29 tiennent compte des transferts effectués entre les unités administratives correspondantes. Les chiffres de 1993 tiennent aussi compte, dans le poste budgétaire 16, du poste de SDG, et dans les postes budgétaires 16, 18 et 24, des quatre postes D1 qui résultent de reclassements décidés par le Comité de coordination de l'OMPI lors de ses sessions de 1991 et de 1992 (voir le paragraphe 57 du document W0/CC/XXVIII/7 et le paragraphe 38 du document W0/CC/XXX/6).

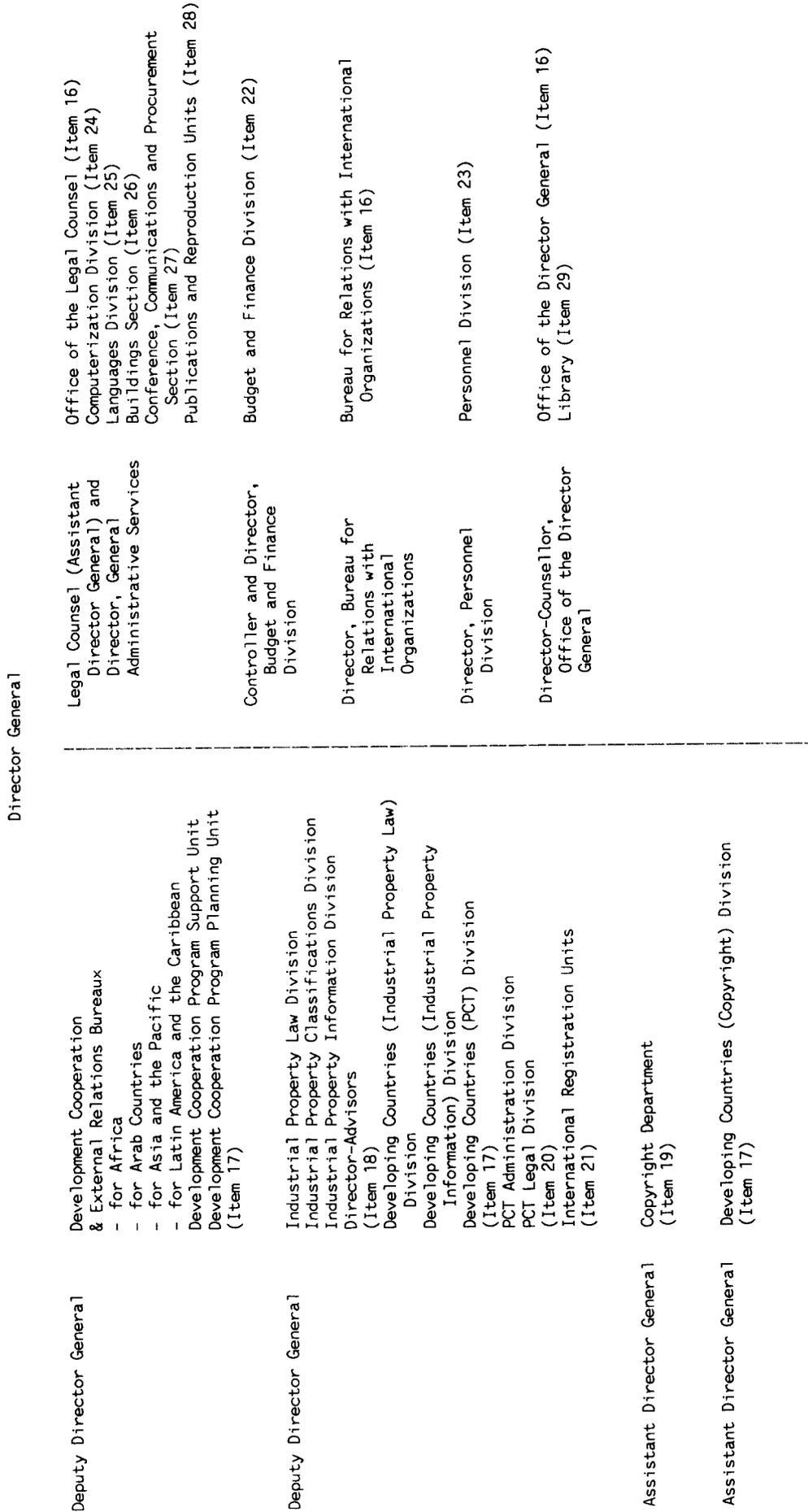
Staff Units/ Unités de personnel	TOTAL	DG	DDG/ VDG	ADG/ SDG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2-1	G7	G6-1
Item 18/Poste 18												
1993	30.5	-	-	-	-	5	3	9	1	-	1	11.5
1994	31.5	-	-	-	1	4	6	6	1	-	1	12.5
1995	31.5	-	-	-	1	4	6	6	1	-	1	12.5
Item 19/Poste 19												
1993	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2
1994	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2
1995	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2
Item 20/Poste 20												
1993	130	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	14	3	3	101
1994	149.5	-	-	-	1	1	3	15	9	3	4	113.5
1995	155.5	-	-	-	1	1	3	16	9	3	4	118.5
Item 21/Poste 21												
1993	45	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	37
1994	50	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	2	41
1995	50.5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	2	41.5
International Registration Units/Unités d'enregistrement international												
1993	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	22.5
1994	29	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	21
1995	30	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	22
Item 22/Poste 22												
Budget and Finance Division/ Division du budget et des finances												
1993	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	7
1994	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	3	5.5
1995	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	3	6.5
Item 23/Poste 23												
Personnel Division/Division du personnel												
1993	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	7
1994	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	3	5.5
1995	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	3	6.5

Staff Units/ Unités de personnel	TOTAL	DG	DDG/ VDG	ADG/ SDG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2-1	G7	G6-1
Item 24/Poste 24	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	-	2	1
Computerization Division/Division informatique	18	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6	1	1	3
1995	19	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	7	1	1	3
Item 25/Poste 25	33	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	5	-	3	13
Languages Division/ Division linguistique	37	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	4	-	3	15
1995	38	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	4	-	3	15
Item 26/Poste 26	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	9
Buildings Section/ Section des bâtiments	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	10
1995	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	11
Item 27/Poste 27	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	24.5
Conference, Communications and Procurement Section/ Section des conférences, des communications et des achats	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	29.5
1995	35	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	31
Item 28/Poste 28	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	7.5
Publications and Reproduction Units/ Unités des publications et de la reproduction	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	7.5
1995	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	7.5
Item 29/Poste 29	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1.5
Library/ Bibliothèque	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
1995	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2

Staff Units/ Unités de personnel	TOTAL	DG	DDG/ VDG	ADG/ SDG	D2	D1	P5	P4	P3	P2-1	G7	G6-1
1993	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
International Film Registry/ Service d'enregistr. international des films	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
===== Grand Total/ Total général	433	1	3	1	3	21	19	49	40	5	20	271
1994	476.5	1	2	3	3	17	28	60	36	10	19	297.5
1995	489.5	1	2	3	3	17	28	62	37	10	19	307.5
=====												

[Annex 18 follows]
[L'annexe 18 suit]

ORGANIZATION CHART FOR THE 1994-95 BIENNIUM



[Annex 19 follows]



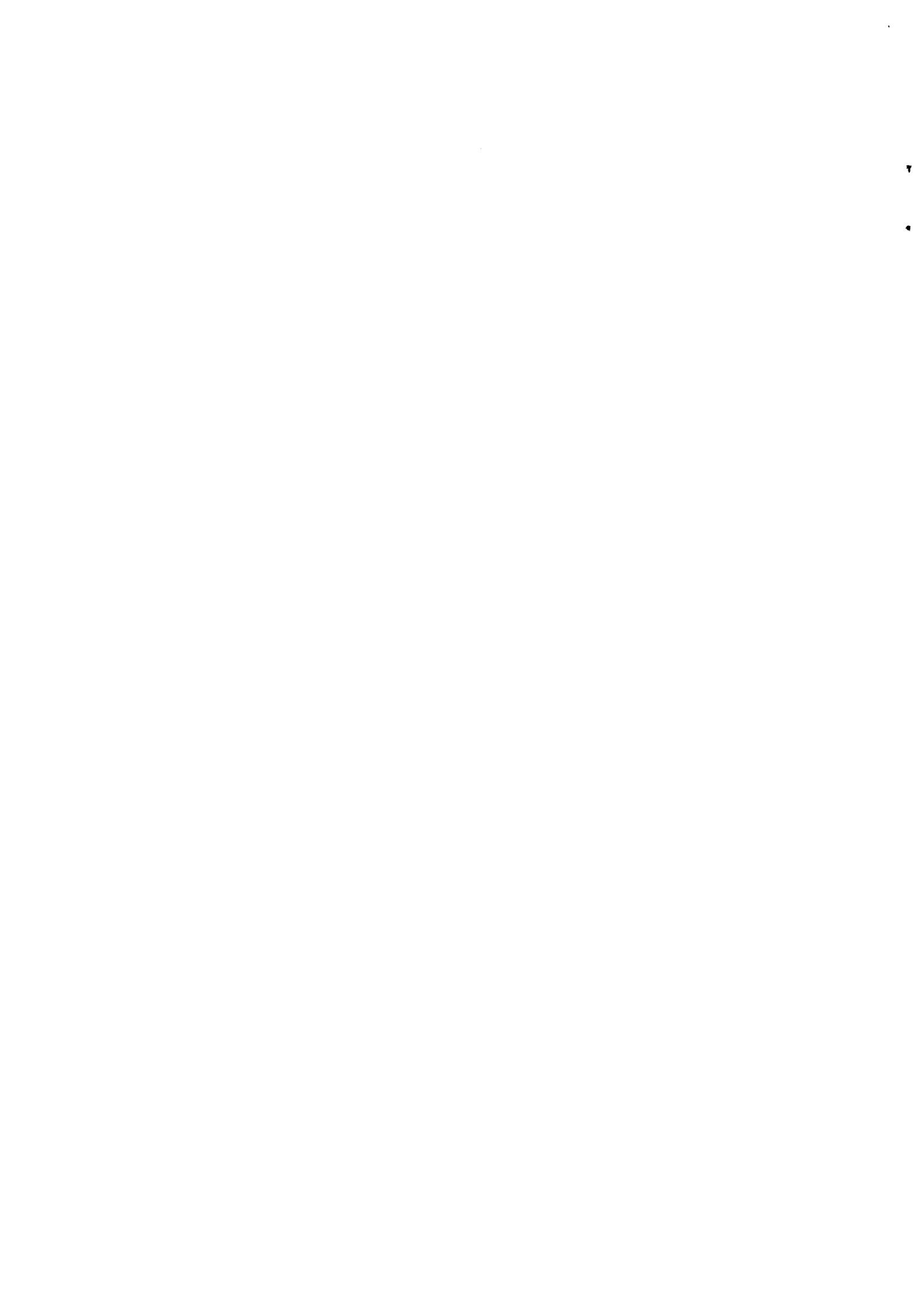
PROGRAM VARIATIONS AND COST VARIATIONS BY OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE
BETWEEN THE TWO BIENNIUMS
(in thousands of francs)

1990-91 Actual	1992-93 AB/XXII/2	Program Var.		Cost Var.		1994-95	
		Amount	%	Amount	%		
86,291	Staff Expenses	108,837	13,278	12.2	18,009	16.5	140,124
	<u>Travel on Official Business</u>						
3,266	- Missions	2,835	531	18.7	312	11.0	3,678
3,459	- Third Party Travel	3,783	439	11.6	392	10.4	4,614
	<u>Contractual Services</u>						
3,117	- Conferences	2,938	543	18.5	201	6.8	3,682
1,053	- Consultants	4,090	-2,035	-49.8	180	4.4	2,235
10,826	- Printing	11,074	966	8.7	-1,901	-17.2	10,139
6,278	- Other	8,848	4,560	51.5	1,164	13.2	14,572
	<u>General Operating Expenses</u>						
688	- Rental of Premises	728	1,757	241.3	264	36.3	2,749
4,312	- Maintenance of premises	5,268	673	12.8	535	10.2	6,476
3,643	- Rental and maintenance of equipment and furniture	6,148	1,994	32.4	654	10.6	8,796
6,075	- Communications and other general operating expenses	7,677	679	8.8	1,180	15.4	9,536
2,611	<u>Supplies and Materials</u>	2,132	1,216	57.0	290	13.6	3,638
4,340	<u>Acquisition of Furniture and Equipment</u>	6,655	-335	-5.0	246	3.7	6,566
	<u>Acquisition and Improvement of Premises</u>						
1,800	- Improvements to premises	717	663	92.5	120	16.7	1,500
5,478	- Amortization of loans	5,478	0	0	0	0	5,478
1,344	<u>Fellowships</u>	1,602	127	7.9	151	9.4	1,880
1,248	<u>Other Expenses</u>	9,199	-6,691	-72.7	272	3.0	2,780
145,829	Total Expenditure	188,009	18,365	9.8	22,069	11.7	228,443

Note:

The cost variation for "Printing" includes a productivity gain of 2,711,000 francs (-24.5%) due to the use of personal computers with "desk top publishing" for producing the masters for the periodicals "Industrial Property," "La Propriété Industrielle," "Propiedad Industrial," "Copyright," "Droit d'auteur" and "Derecho de Autor," and the direct production by the DICAPS system of the masters for the "PCT Gazette" and "Gazette du PCT". Apart from this, the cost variation for "Printing" amounts to 810,000 francs (7.3%).

[Annex 20 follows]



ANNEX 20/ANNEXE 20

UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM STANDARD BUDGET TABLES
 TABLEAUX BUDGETAIRES STANDARD DU SYSTEME DES NATIONS UNIES

1994-95 BIENNIUM
EXERCICE BIENNAL 1994-1995

1. BREAKDOWN BY OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES/ANALYSE PAR OBJET DE DEPENSE

This breakdown appears under "Details of Income and Expenditure in the 1994-95 Biennium for Each Union," Annex 5 in the present document.

L'annexe 5 du présent document, intitulée "Détail des recettes et des dépenses de chaque union pour l'exercice biennal 1994-1995," contient cette analyse.

2. BREAKDOWN BY MAIN SOURCE OF FUNDS/ANALYSE PAR PROVENANCE PRINCIPALE DES FONDS
 (Expressed in thousands of Swiss francs)/(en milliers de francs suisses)

Main Sources of Funds
 Provenance principale des fonds

Regular Budget / Fonds du budget ordinaire	United Nations Sources / Fonds des Nations Unies	All other sources / Autres fonds	Total
228,443	5,335	4,365	238,143

3. MANPOWER RESOURCES/RESSOURCES DE PERSONNEL

(in man-years covering all categories of staff)/(en années-hommes, personnel de toutes catégories)

Regular Budget/ Fonds du budget ordinaire	Other Sources of Funds/ Autres fonds	Total
966	15	981

[Annex 21 follows/
L'annexe 21 suit]

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DOCUMENTS WO/BC/XI/2 AND AB/XXIV/2

Document AB/XXIV/2 is identical (subject to the correction of obvious errors) with document WO/BC/XI/2, submitted to the WIPO Budget Committee, except that:

(i) Part III--the plan for the medium term of 1996 to 1999--has been added;

(ii) paragraph 0.1 refers to Part III;

(iii) paragraph 0.1bis is a new paragraph; it makes reference to the April 1993 session of the WIPO Budget Committee and to documents AB/XXIV/3 and 4;

(iv) the title of Item 03(8) is simplified;

(v) the references to the FRT Union borrowing money from the Government of Austria, in Item 14 and paragraph 2.7, have been deleted;

(vi) in the figures on numbers of staff posts for the International Registration Units, given in paragraphs 2.29 and 2.30, the posts required for handling higher numbers of trademark modifications and refusals, and for handling higher numbers of designs and models per industrial design, are shown in paragraph 2.30 (rather than in paragraph 2.29), with consequential changes in the numbers given in those two paragraphs, but with no change in the total numbers of staff posts;

(vii) paragraph 4.1 ("Decisions Invited") is addressed to the Governing Bodies (rather than the Budget Committee) and paragraph 4.2 has been added;

(viii) Annexes 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 have been modified to reflect the accessions of Belarus and Kazakhstan to the Paris Convention (in Class VII), the accession of Kenya to the Berne Convention (in Class IX), the accession of Bolivia to the WIPO Convention (in Class E), the accession of Uzbekistan to the WIPO Convention (in Class C), and the confirmation by the Russian Federation of its move to Class III in the Paris Union (and therefore also in the IPC, Nice and Locarno Unions);

(ix) Annex 18 has been added, with a consequent re-numbering of the former Annexes 18 and 19;

(x) the present annex has been added;

(xi) paragraph 2.11 refers to Annex 18 and the present annex.

