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

**Twenty-Ninth Series of Meetings
Geneva, September 23 to October 2, 1996**

ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1996

Report of the Director General



INTRODUCTION

1. *The present document contains the Director General's report on the activities of the International Bureau during the first half of the year 1996.*
2. *The report consists of seven chapters as does the program of activities for the biennium 1996-97, as adopted by the Governing Bodies in September-October 1995.*
3. *Each of the seven chapters starts with the quotation of the statement of the objectives of the activities as appearing in the approved program. There is one exception, namely that Chapter I on the Governing Bodies contains no statement of objectives.*
4. *It is to be noted that the September-October 1996 session of the WIPO Coordination Committee and the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions will have before it, as far as reporting on activities is concerned, not only the present document but also two other documents, namely:*
 - (i) *a document dealing with the activities of the calendar year 1995 (document AB/XXIX/2); a report on the first half of that year was already considered by the Governing Bodies in their September-October 1995 sessions, and what is for the first time before the above-mentioned Committees—that is, the report on the second half of that year—is specifically marked in that document,*
 - (ii) *a document summarizing, on 10 pages, the activities of the 18 months from January 1995 to June 1996 (document AB/XXIX/4), that is, the period which, in detail, is covered by documents AB/XXIX/2 and the present document.*

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CHAPTER I: ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNING BODIES AND THEIR COMMITTEES

WIPO General Assembly and Berne Union Assembly

5. On May 21 and 22, these two Governing Bodies met in extraordinary sessions. The sessions were attended by the delegations of the following 84 States: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, and the representatives of the following four intergovernmental organizations: ILO, UNESCO, WTO, CEC.
6. The two Governing Bodies noted with approval the conclusions of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Proposed Diplomatic Conference (December 1996) on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, which had met in Geneva on May 20 and 21 (see paragraphs 554 to 558 below).
7. The two Governing Bodies furthermore decided that the following consultation meetings would take place before the Diplomatic Conference: (i) three regional consultation meetings (of the developing countries of the African, Asian and Latin American and Caribbean regions, respectively), in Geneva, on September 20; (ii) a meeting referred to as the "12 + 12 group" (to be composed of 12 representatives of developing countries and 12 representatives of countries other than developing countries), in Geneva, on October 14 and 15; and (iii) three regional consultation meetings in the said three developing regions, in Santiago de Chile from October 29 to 31, for the Latin America and Caribbean countries, in Casablanca (Morocco) from November 6 to 8, for the African countries, and in Chiang-mai (Thailand) on November 21 and 22, for the countries of Asia and the Pacific.
8. The two Governing Bodies decided that, for each regional consultation meeting, the number of participants, paid by WIPO, would be 15 from each group, except for the regional consultation meeting for the African countries, where (on an *ad hoc* basis and without implications for any future other meetings) the said number would be 20.
9. It was understood that the three groups may request WIPO to finance more or less participants for the September 20, 1996, and/or for the October-November 1996 regional

consultation meetings, and/or for the Diplomatic Conference, provided that the total of WIPO's financial burden for all those meetings would not change.

10. Concerning the selection of participants in the so-called "12 + 12 group," and the mandate of that group, the Governing Bodies decided to defer the decisions to their sessions in September-October.

Budget and Premises Committees

11. The **WIPO Budget Committee** held its fourteenth session and the **WIPO Premises Committee** its fifth session jointly in Geneva from May 13 to 15. The following 24 States, members of the WIPO Budget Committee, of the WIPO Premises Committee or of the two Committees, were represented at the joint session: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, GUINEA, INDIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY. In addition, the following 22 States members of WIPO but not members of the WIPO Budget Committee or the WIPO Premises Committee were represented by observers: ANGOLA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, MOROCCO, PANAMA, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, YEMEN.

12. The Committees reviewed a document which described WIPO's needs for additional premises and means of providing additional premises, in particular, through a building on the "Steiner lot" (a plot of land located next to WIPO's headquarters). The Committees recommended, in view of the urgency of the situation, that an independent expert give his opinion on the International Bureau's assessment of its needs for premises up to the year 2006, and that the WIPO General Assembly take a decision on the construction of a building on the "Steiner lot" at its September-October 1996 session.

[Chapter II follows]

CHAPTER II: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

13. **OBJECTIVE.** The objective is to cooperate with, and provide technical assistance to, developing countries in the establishment or modernization of intellectual property (industrial property and copyright) systems, based on national objectives and requirements, in various ways such as the following:
- (1) developing human resources,
 - (2) facilitating the creation or improvement of national or regional legislation and its effective enforcement, and encouraging adherence to WIPO-administered treaties,
 - (3) facilitating the creation or modernization, including automation, of governmental and other institutions for the administration of national or regional intellectual property systems (institution building),
 - (4) developing capacities and infrastructure for the development, management and exploitation by industrial and other users of their intellectual property rights,
 - (5) promoting public awareness concerning intellectual property,
 - (6) consulting the two Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation,
 - (7) facilitating the participation of representatives of developing countries in certain meetings organized by WIPO.

Development of Human ResourcesAfrica

14. **WIPO/Training Seminar on Patent Protection of Chemical Compounds.** In April, WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the German Patent Office organized that Seminar in Munich and Geneva. Two government officials from, *inter alia*, KENYA attended this Seminar. Presentations were made by officials, of the three above-mentioned institutions.
15. **WIPO Training Course on Trademarks.** In June, WIPO and the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) organized that Course in The Hague and Geneva. Three government officials from, *inter alia*, ETHIOPIA, MAURITIUS and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from the two above-mentioned institutions.
16. **WIPO Training Seminar on Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Information and Search.** In June, WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property organized that Seminar in The Hague, Berne and Geneva. Two government officials from, *inter alia*, BOTSWANA and ZIMBABWE attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by officials from the three above-mentioned institutions.
17. ALGERIA. See under "Arab Countries."

18. **ANGOLA.** In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries** in Luanda, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Angola, and with the assistance of the Government of Portugal. Two government officials from each of the four other African Portuguese-speaking countries, namely, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, as well as some 100 government officials, writers, composers, artists and lawyers from Angola attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Switzerland and the Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI), a local expert and four experts from Portugal, as well as by two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement).
19. Also in March, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Round Table on Industrial Property** in Luanda, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of Portugal (INPI). The Round Table was attended by 100 participants from the public and private sectors. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Portugal and a WIPO official; they covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
20. **BENIN.** In March, a government official participated in a WIPO-organized training program, in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
21. In June, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges** in Cotonou, in cooperation with the Government of Benin. It was attended by some 120 participants, mostly judges, attorneys, custom and police officials. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso, France, Switzerland and Togo, a local expert and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, a mock trial session and the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
22. **BOTSWANA.** In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Pretoria.
23. **BURKINA FASO.** In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
24. In March, four government officials from BENIN, CAMEROON, CÔTE D'IVOIRE and SENEGAL participated in a WIPO-organized training program at the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA), in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright. The training was provided by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland.
25. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.

26. In June, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and the Judicial Professions** in Ouagadougou, in cooperation with the Government of Burkina Faso. It was attended by some 130 participants, mostly judges, attorneys, custom and police officials. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso, France and Switzerland and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, a mock trial session and the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
27. BURUNDI. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
28. CAMEROON. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
29. In March, a government official participated in a WIPO-organized training program in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
30. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
31. CAPE VERDE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries, in Luanda.
32. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
33. CÔTE D’IVOIRE. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
34. In March, a government official participated in a WIPO-organized training program in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
35. In April, WIPO organized the **WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement**, in Abidjan, in cooperation with the Government of Côte d’Ivoire. It was attended by 39 government officials from BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DJIBOUTI, GABON, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, SENEGAL, TOGO and TUNISIA, as well as by some 20 government officials from Côte d’Ivoire. Presentations in the form of panel discussions were made by three WIPO consultants from Côte d’Ivoire, Switzerland and the WTO, and four WIPO officials.

36. In June, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and Lawyers** in Abidjan, in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. It was attended by some 70 participants, mostly judges, attorneys, custom and police officials. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso, France and Switzerland, and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, a mock trial session and the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
37. DJIBOUTI. See under "Arab Countries."
38. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."
39. GABON. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
40. GHANA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
41. In February, two government officials received training organized by WIPO, in Ouagadougou, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright, with special emphasis on computerized methods.
42. In March, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland provided training to 50 government officials at the Copyright Office of Ghana, in Accra, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
43. In April, four government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
44. GUINEA. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
45. GUINEA-BISSAU. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries in Luanda.
46. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
47. KENYA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
48. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.

49. LESOTHO. In April, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
50. In June, two government officials participated in a WIPO special training course, in Lilongwe, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
51. LIBYA. See under "Arab Countries."
52. MADAGASCAR. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
53. MALAWI. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
54. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
55. In June, six government officials from LESOTHO, NAMIBIA and ZAMBIA participated in a WIPO special training course, in Lilongwe, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright at the Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA). The training was provided by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland.
56. MALI. In February, a government official received training organized by WIPO, in Ouagadougou, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright, with special emphasis on computerized methods.
57. In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on the Legal and Institutional Framework of Industrial Property** in Bamako, in cooperation with the Government of Mali. The Seminar was attended by about 70 participants from government circles and the legal profession. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from France and Mali, an official from the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and a WIPO official; they covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
58. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
59. MAURITANIA. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
60. MAURITIUS. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
61. MOROCCO. See under "Arab Countries."

62. MOZAMBIQUE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries, in Luanda.

63. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.

64. NAMIBIA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.

65. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.

66. In June, two government officials participated in a WIPO special training course, in Lilongwe, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.

67. NIGER. In May, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland gave special training on practical aspects of the collective administration of copyright to a number of government officials, in Niamey.

68. NIGERIA. In January, WIPO organized the **WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore** in Abuja. The meeting was attended by 15 government officials from BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, EGYPT, GHANA, KENYA, MALAWI, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SUDAN, TOGO, TUNISIA and ZAMBIA, three government officials from Nigeria and three WIPO officials. The Meeting was opened by the Head of State, General Sani Abacha. Its purpose was to consider proposals for the above-mentioned possible Protocol and possible new instrument, as well as to examine the intellectual property aspects of the protection of expressions of folklore.

69. In April, four government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.

70. RWANDA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.

71. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries, in Luanda.

72. SENEGAL. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the

Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.

73. In March, a government official participated in a WIPO-organized training program in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
74. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
75. SIERRA LEONE. In April, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
76. SOUTH AFRICA. In April, WIPO organized the **WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement** in Pretoria, in cooperation with the Government of South Africa. It was attended by 41 government officials from BOTSWANA, EGYPT, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE, as well as by 36 participants from government and other interested circles in South Africa. Presentations in the form of panel discussions were made by four WIPO consultants from Nigeria, South Africa, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as by four WIPO officials.
77. SUDAN. See under "Arab Countries."
78. SWAZILAND. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
79. TOGO. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
80. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
81. During the period under review, a national of Togo benefited a long-term fellowship at the Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI) in Strasbourg (France).
82. TUNISIA. See under "Arab Countries."
83. UGANDA. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
84. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In April, four government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.

85. ZAMBIA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
86. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
87. In June, two government officials participated in a WIPO special training course, in Lilongwe, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
88. ZIMBABWE. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.

Arab Countries

89. **WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Protection of Chemical Compounds.** In April, WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the German Patent Office organized that Seminar in Munich and Geneva. Two government officials from, *inter alia*, EGYPT and SAUDI ARABIA attended this Seminar. Presentations were made by officials of the three above-mentioned institutions.
90. **WIPO Training Course on Trademarks.** In June, WIPO and the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) organized this Course in The Hague and Geneva. Two government officials from, *inter alia*, EGYPT and SYRIA attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from the two above-mentioned institutions.
91. **WIPO Training Seminar on Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Information and Search.** In June, WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property organized this Seminar in The Hague, Berne and Geneva. One government official from, *inter alia*, EGYPT attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by officials from the three above-mentioned institutions.
92. ALGERIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.
93. BAHRAIN. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.
94. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in Doha.
95. DJIBOUTI. In April, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.

96. EGYPT. In January, WIPO organized the **WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries** in Cairo, jointly with the Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (RITSEC) and with the assistance of the Government of Egypt. Twenty government officials from ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, JORDAN, LEBANON, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIA, TUNISIA and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, as well as 100 participants from the government and private sectors in Egypt attended the Symposium. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Egypt, Finland, Germany, Slovenia and Switzerland, four Egyptian experts and three WIPO officials. Among the subjects covered were the implications for the countries of the TRIPS Agreement.
97. Also in January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
98. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
99. JORDAN. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.
100. KUWAIT. In April, six government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Countries of the GCC, in Doha.
101. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
102. LEBANON. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.
103. LIBYA. In May, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property**, in Tripoli, in cooperation with the Government of Libya under the UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of the industrial property system, and the promotion of inventive capacity. The meeting was attended by some 120 participants, coming from government, university and business circles, and the judiciary. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Egypt and Jordan, two speakers from Libya and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.
104. MOROCCO. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.
105. In February, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property** in Casablanca, in cooperation with the Government of Morocco. It was attended by some 100 participants from the government, university and private business circles. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Egypt and France, an expert from Morocco, and two WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

106. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.

107. OMAN. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

108. In April, a government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Countries of the GCC, in Doha.

109. QATAR. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

110. In April, WIPO organized the **WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)** in Doha, in cooperation with the Government of Qatar. In addition to 11 government officials from BAHRAIN, KUWAIT, OMAN and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, some 50 participants from the government and private sector in Qatar attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Canada and Egypt, a government official from Qatar and three WIPO officials. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

111. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

112. SAUDI ARABIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

113. SUDAN. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

114. Also in January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.

115. SYRIA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

116. TUNISIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

117. Also in January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.

118. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.

119. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.

120. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Countries of the GCC, in Doha.

121. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

Asia and the Pacific

122. **WIPO Academy.** In late April and early May, WIPO organized in Geneva a session of the WIPO Academy in English, for Asian government officials. The aim of the program was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property, present those elements and issues in such a way as to highlight the policy considerations behind them and thereby enable the participants, after their return to their respective countries, to further contribute to the formulation of government policies on intellectual property questions, particularly the impact of those questions on cultural, social, technological and economic development. Sixteen government officials from BANGLADESH, CHINA, the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FIJI, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LAOS, MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM attended the session. The session was conducted by Mr. James Slattery, from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Presentations were made by 10 WIPO consultants from the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as by WIPO officials.

123. **WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Protection of Chemical Compounds.** In April, WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the German Patent Office organized that Seminar in Munich and Geneva. Nine government officials from, *inter alia*, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND and VIET NAM attended this Seminar. Presentations were made by officials of the three above-mentioned institutions.

124. **WIPO Training Course on Trademarks.** In June, WIPO and the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) organized that Course in The Hague and Geneva. Nine government officials from, *inter alia*, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND and VIET NAM attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from the two above-mentioned institutions.

125. **WIPO Training Seminar on Use Of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Information and Search.** In June, WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property organized that Seminar in The Hague, Berne and Geneva. Five government officials from, *inter alia*, CHINA and INDIA attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by officials from the three above-mentioned institutions.

126. BANGLADESH. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
127. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
128. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
129. BHUTAN. In May, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks** in Thimphu, in cooperation with the Government of Bhutan. Fifty-one participants from government, industry, judicial and private business circles attended the Seminar. Two WIPO consultants from India and the United Kingdom and a WIPO official presented papers. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.
130. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
131. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
132. In April, WIPO organized the **WIPO/European Communities (EC)/Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and its Implications for Business Enterprises** in Bandar Seri Begawan, in cooperation with the Government of Brunei Darussalam and with the assistance of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. Some 50 participants, mostly from the government circles and public sector, attended the Seminar. Two WIPO consultants from Japan and Switzerland, two experts from Brunei Darussalam and a WIPO official presented papers.
133. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
134. CAMBODIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
135. CHINA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
136. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
137. In May, WIPO organized the **WIPO/China National Seminar on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright Protection** in Beijing, in cooperation with the National

Copyright Administration of China (NCAC). The Seminar was attended by some 80 participants from government circles, universities and the electronic industry. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Japan, the Netherlands and the United States of America, four local speakers from China and two WIPO officials. The program covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

138. FIJI. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

139. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

140. INDIA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

141. In February, WIPO organized the **WIPO/India National Seminar on Digital Technology and Intellectual Property--New Challenges and New Opportunities**, in New Delhi, in cooperation with the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India. It was attended by some 80 participants from government circles and professional organizations in the informatics field and the music, film and broadcasting industries. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from France and the United Kingdom, eight experts from India and two WIPO officials. Among the subjects covered were the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

142. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.

143. Also in March, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom made a presentation at a seminar entitled "Franchising as a Tool for Development and New Trends in International Commercial Contracts" organized by the India International Law Foundation in Delhi.

144. In April, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America participated in Delhi as a speaker in the trademark law and practice training program organized by the Faculty of Law of the University of Delhi for trademark practitioners, industry and law students.

145. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

146. Also in May, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Roving Seminar on the Role of Trademarks in Marketing of Goods and Services and the TRIPS Agreement** in New Delhi and Hyderabad in cooperation with the Government of India and the Confederation of Indian Industry, and in Bangalore and Mumbai in cooperation with the Government of India and the All India Patent and Trademark Attorneys Association. Altogether, 180 participants from private business and legal practitioners' circles attended the four Seminars. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Australia, a WIPO official and five local speakers.

147. INDONESIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
148. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
149. In May, WIPO organized the **WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement**, in Jakarta, in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia. The Symposium was attended by 39 government officials from BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, FIJI, INDIA, KUWAIT, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MYANMAR, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, QATAR, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and HONG KONG, and some 60 participants from Indonesia. Presentations in the form of panel discussions were made by four WIPO consultants from India, the Philippines, WTO and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), as well as by a government official from Indonesia and six WIPO officials.
150. In June, two WIPO consultants from Germany and Malaysia made presentations at the ASEAN Regional Symposium for Professional Representatives, organized by the EPO and held in Jakarta. It was attended by 80 participants.
151. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
152. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
153. LAOS. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
154. MALAYSIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
155. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
156. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
157. MALDIVES. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

158. MONGOLIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

159. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.

160. In June, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property Information** in Ulaanbaatar, in cooperation with the Government of Mongolia. There were 30 participants from government circles and the University. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Germany and a WIPO official. The Seminar was followed by training for the staff of the Mongolian Patent Office on the use of CD-ROM products containing patent information, conducted by a WIPO official.

161. Also in June, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and University Professors** in Ulaanbaatar, in cooperation with the Government of Mongolia. It was attended by some 90 judges, university lecturers and professors, government officials and representatives from writers' and composers' associations. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Japan, Thailand, and the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), two experts from Mongolia and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

162. MYANMAR. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

163. PAKISTAN. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

164. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.

165. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

166. PHILIPPINES. In January, WIPO organized the **WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments** in Manila, in cooperation with the Government of the Philippines and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). Thirty-two participants from the government and private sectors of BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CAMBODIA, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LAOS, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM attended the Round Table. In addition, there were 67 participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research centers in the Philippines, as well as six government officials from the JPO. Papers were presented by eight WIPO consultants from Australia, Austria, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and four speaker-participants from

China, Malaysia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea, as well as two WIPO officials. Among the subjects covered were the implications for the countries of the TRIPS Agreement.

167. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.

168. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

169. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

170. In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices** in Daeduk, in cooperation with the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO), and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). It was attended by 29 government officials from BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM, as well as by over 80 local participants from the government and private sectors. Papers were presented by seven WIPO consultants from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan and the Netherlands, participants from China, India, Malaysia and Singapore, a government official from the Republic of Korea and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also participated in the Symposium.

171. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

172. SINGAPORE. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

173. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.

174. In April, WIPO organized the **WIPO/EC/ASEAN National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and its Implications for Business Enterprises** in Singapore, in cooperation with the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents of Singapore and with the assistance of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. Some 40 participants from government circles and the private sector attended the Seminar. Two WIPO consultants from Japan and Switzerland, two experts from Singapore and a WIPO official presented papers.

175. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

176. SRI LANKA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

177. In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights** in Colombo in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and with the assistance of the Government of Japan. The Seminar was attended by about 70 participants from government departments, the judiciary, the legal profession, music and writers' groups and academia. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Japan, a local expert, a representative of the Asia Pacific Office of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), and two WIPO officials. Some of the presentations dealt with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

178. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.

179. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

180. THAILAND. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

181. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.

182. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

183. VIET NAM. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

184. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.

185. HONG KONG. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

Latin America and the Caribbean

186. In January, WIPO organized the **WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms**. This Meeting was held at its headquarters in Geneva. It was attended by 25 government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA,

CUBA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, JAMAICA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and two WIPO officials. The purpose of the Meeting was to consider proposals for the above-mentioned possible Protocol and possible new instrument, as well as to examine the intellectual property aspects of the protection of expressions of folklore.

187. **WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Protection of Chemical Compounds.** In April, WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the German Patent Office organized that Seminar in Munich and Geneva. Seven government officials from, *inter alia*, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, CUBA and MEXICO attended this Seminar. Presentations were made by officials of the three above-mentioned institutions.

188. **WIPO Training Course on Trademarks.** In June, WIPO and the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) organized that Course in The Hague and Geneva. Two government officials from, *inter alia*, MEXICO and PERU attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from the two above-mentioned institutions.

189. **WIPO Training Seminar on Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Information and Search.** In June, WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property organized that Seminar in The Hague, Berne and Geneva. Four government officials from, *inter alia*, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, MEXICO and PERU attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by officials from the three above-mentioned institutions.

190. **WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Search and Examination.** In June, WIPO, the EPO and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office organized that Seminar in Madrid, Munich and Geneva. Twelve government officials from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA attended this Seminar. Presentations were made by officials of the three institutions.

191. **WIPO Academy.** In June, WIPO organized in Geneva a session of the WIPO Academy in Spanish, for Latin American government officials. The aim of the program was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property, present those elements and issues in such a way as to highlight the policy considerations behind them and thereby enable the participants, after their return to their respective countries, to further contribute to the formulation of government policies on intellectual property questions, particularly the impact of those questions on cultural, social, technological and economic development. Fourteen government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA attended the session. The coordinator of the session was Mr. Ricardo Antequera Parilli from Venezuela. Presentations were made by nine WIPO consultants from Mexico, Spain and Switzerland, as well as by WIPO officials.

192. ARGENTINA. In March, a government official and two representatives from the private sector attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

193. In May, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Argentine Magistrates and Judges** in Buenos Aires, in cooperation with the Association of Magistrates and Judges of Argentina. The Seminar was attended by 80 magistrates and judges. Papers were presented by eight WIPO consultants from Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela, and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.

194. Also in May, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Federal Police of Argentina** in Buenos Aires in cooperation with the Government of Argentina, and with the assistance of the Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law (ILATID). Some 160 participants from police and customs circles attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by eight WIPO consultants from Argentina and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.

195. Also in May, five government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

196. In June, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Magistrates and Judges** in Mendoza, in cooperation with the Supreme Court of the Mendoza Province, and with the assistance of the Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law (ILATID). The Seminar was attended by 60 magistrates and judges. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, and a WIPO official. The subject covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

197. BARBADOS. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

198. BOLIVIA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

199. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

200. BRAZIL. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

201. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

202. CHILE. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
203. In June, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for the Judiciary** in Santiago, in cooperation with the Government of Chile. Some 80 members of the judiciary attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain and the United States of America, five experts from Chile and a WIPO official. The subjects covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
204. COLOMBIA. In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO Workshop on Decision 344 of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement** in Santa Fe de Bogotá, in cooperation with the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce which acted as *pro tempore* Secretariat of the Administrative Committee of the Cooperation Agreement between industrial property offices of the Andean Countries (namely, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). The purpose of the Workshop was to discuss the compatibility of Decision 344 (the common regime on industrial property of the Andean countries) with relevant international treaties in the field of industrial property, in particular the Paris Convention, the Trademark Law Treaty and the TRIPS Agreement. Some 20 government officials from the industrial property offices of the five Andean countries, as well as from JUNAC (the Secretariat of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement) and two WIPO officials attended the Workshop.
205. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
206. In May, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works in the Academic Environment** in Santa Fe de Bogotá, in cooperation with the National Copyright Office of Colombia and the Colombian Book Chamber. The Seminar was held in the framework of the IXth International Book Fair of Santa Fe de Bogotá and was attended by 100 university deans, professors, directors of research centers and librarians. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela, five government officials from Colombia and France, and a WIPO official. Among the subjects covered were the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
207. Also in May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
208. COSTA RICA. In March, a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
209. In April, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property** in San José, in cooperation with the Government of Costa Rica. It was attended by some 60 participants from government and business circles and the judiciary. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Germany, Peru, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela, three Costa Rican experts and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

210. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
211. CUBA. In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets** in Havana in cooperation with the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM) of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba. The Seminar was attended by 14 government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY and PERU, six participants from the private sector of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COSTA RICA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and MEXICO, and by 90 local participants from government and industry circles. A government leader and the Director General of WIPO delivered opening addresses. Presentations were made by nine WIPO consultants from Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela and two WIPO officials.
212. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
213. During the period under review, two nationals of Cuba started intellectual property law studies at the University of Los Andes in Mérida (Venezuela) under WIPO long-term fellowships.
214. DOMINICA. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
215. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
216. ECUADOR. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
217. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
218. During the period under review, a national of Ecuador started intellectual property law studies at the University of Los Andes in Mérida (Venezuela) under WIPO long-term fellowships.
219. EL SALVADOR. In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Course for Judges on Copyright and Neighboring Rights** in San Salvador, in cooperation with the Judiciary School and Ministry of Justice of El Salvador. The Course was attended by 60 participants,

most of them local judges. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Colombia, Spain and the Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (FLAPF), a government official and a WIPO official. Some of the presentations also dealt with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

220. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

221. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

222. GRENADA. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

223. GUATEMALA. In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights** in Guatemala City, in cooperation with the Registry of Industrial Property of Guatemala. The Course was attended by 50 participants, most of them lawyers, members of authors' society, government officials and students. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Colombia and Spain, a government official and a WIPO official; they covered, *inter alia*, the pertinent parts of the TRIPS Agreement.

224. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

225. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

226. GUYANA. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

227. HAITI. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

228. HONDURAS. In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Course for Judges and Lawyers on Copyright and Neighboring Rights** in Tegucigalpa, in cooperation with the Directorate General of Intellectual Property of Honduras. The Course was attended by 50 participants, most of them local judges and lawyers. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Colombia and FLAPF, a government official and a WIPO official; they covered, *inter alia*, the pertinent parts of the TRIPS Agreement.

229. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

230. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

231. JAMAICA. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

232. MEXICO. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

233. In May, four government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

234. NICARAGUA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

235. Also in March, a WIPO official made a presentation at a Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property organized in Managua by the Institute of Culture of Nicaragua, the University of Central America and the Ministry of Culture of Spain.

236. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

237. PANAMA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

238. In May, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for Judges** in Panama City, in cooperation with the Government of Panama. About 50 judges, prosecutors and other members of the judiciary attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by eight WIPO consultants from Germany, Panama, Peru, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela, as well as by two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.

239. Also in May, a government official attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

240. PARAGUAY. In February, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights** in Asunción under the Government-funded country project, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Seminar was attended by some 50 participants from the copyright and legal circles. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Venezuela, four experts from Paraguay and a WIPO official. Among the subjects covered were the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

241. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
242. In May, WIPO organized, successively, two **WIPO National Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement** in Asunción, in cooperation with the Government of Paraguay; one for government officials, industrial property practitioners and the Academy, and the other for members of the judiciary and legislative bodies. In total, some 50 participants from the above mentioned circles attended the two Seminars. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and WTO, a Paraguayan government official and a WIPO official.
243. Also in May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
244. PERU. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
245. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
246. SAINT LUCIA. In late April and early May, a government official attended a session of the WIPO Academy in English which took place in Geneva.
247. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
248. SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
249. SURINAME. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
250. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
251. URUGUAY. In March, WIPO organized the **WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Uruguayan Judges** in Montevideo, in cooperation with the Uruguayan Copyright Council and the Supreme Court of Justice, under the government-funded country project in the field of copyright. The Seminar was opened by the Vice-President of the Republic and President of the Parliament, and the President of the Supreme Court of Justice. Over 50 judges and public prosecutors from various cities of the country attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from

Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela, nine local speakers and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

252. In May, six government officials attended the WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.

253. VENEZUELA. In May, WIPO organized the **WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement**, in Caracas, in cooperation with the Government of Venezuela and with the assistance of the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA). The Seminar was attended by 84 government officials from ARGENTINA, BARBADOS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DOMINICA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, JAMAICA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SURINAME, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and URUGUAY. WIPO invited and financed the participation of 70 of them. In addition, some 90 participants from government, business and university circles in Venezuela and representatives from the Latin American Economic System (SELA), the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC) and the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) also participated. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Paraguay, the United States of America, Venezuela and the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as by four WIPO officials.

254. In June, a WIPO consultant from Peru participated as a speaker and coordinator in a seminar on marks and other distinctive signs, organized by the University of Los Andes, in Mérida, under the latter's postgraduate program on intellectual property.

Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement; Institution Building; Adherence to WIPO-Administered Treaties

Africa

255. AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (OAPI). In May, a WIPO official attended the 33rd session of the OAPI Board, held in Yaoundé.

256. AFRICAN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (ARIPO). In June, a WIPO official attended the fifth session of the Council of Ministers of ARIPO, held in Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe).

257. ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU). In February, a WIPO official attended the 63rd ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU in Addis Ababa.

258. In June, an official from the OAU held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and OAU.

259. ALGERIA. See under "Arab Countries."

260. ANGOLA. In March, a WIPO official held discussions in Luanda with government leaders and officials on cooperation between Angola and WIPO as well as the country's possible accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

261. BENIN. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation activities between Benin and WIPO in the field of industrial property, including training of government officials and modernization of the industrial property infrastructure. Benin also expressed its wish to host a future WIPO meeting on TRIPS.

262. BOTSWANA. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the revised draft industrial property bill. Those comments included compatibility of the said draft bill with the TRIPS Agreement.

263. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Gaborone to train three government officials in the use of the software developed by the Swedish Patent and Registration Office for the administration of the Registry of Companies, Business Names, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs of Botswana and of certain WIPO CD-ROM products.

264. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance in the modernization of the industrial property legislation of Botswana and the training of staff involved in legislative drafting.

265. BURKINA FASO. In March, at the request of the Government, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Ouagadougou to assess the activities of the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA) and trained BBDA's staff on the collective management of copyright.

266. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of Burkina Faso to WIPO-administered treaties.

267. In June, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials, in Ouagadougou, on cooperation activities between Burkina Faso and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

268. Also in June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on training issues, the modernization of the country's industrial property infrastructure and legislation, and on preparations for the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property to be held in Ouagadougou in August.

269. BURUNDI. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property training issues and the revision of the country's intellectual property legislation.

270. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the modernization of the country's industrial property system.

271. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."

272. EQUATORIAL GUINEA. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft decree establishing the Industrial Property Registry.

273. ETHIOPIA. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft proclamation concerning marks, collective marks and acts of unfair competition. That draft took into account the relevant provisions of WIPO-administered treaties and the TRIPS Agreement.

274. GAMBIA. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights and a revised draft industrial property act, which took into account the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, as well as a draft statute for the creation of a Gambian organization for the collective management of copyright and neighboring rights.

275. In April, a WIPO official had discussions in Geneva with the Attorney General and Minister for Justice, on cooperation between the Gambia and WIPO in the modernization of the former's industrial property and copyright legislation, taking into account, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.

276. In June, a government official visited WIPO's headquarters and held discussions with WIPO officials concerning WIPO's assistance to strengthen the Office of the Registrar General and to modernize the national industrial property legislation.

277. GUINEA. In January, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials in Geneva on the reinforcement of cooperation between Guinea and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

278. Also in January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from France undertook a mission to Conakry to advise on the upgrading of the national industrial property system. They held discussions in this respect with government leaders and officials, and gave advice to the staff of the Service of Industrial Property on the strengthening of administrative procedures for the granting of rights.

279. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property training issues and Guinea's modernization of its industrial property infrastructure and legislation.

280. GUINEA-BISSAU. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on training issues and the modernization of the country's industrial property infrastructure and legislation.

281. KENYA. In May, a government official held discussions in Geneva on future cooperation between Kenya and WIPO in the field of industrial property.
282. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning a possible country project in the field of industrial property to be executed by WIPO.
283. LESOTHO. In late February and early March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Maseru to train eight government officials in the use of the software developed by the Swedish Patent and Registration Office for the administration of the Registrar General's Office of Lesotho and of certain WIPO CD-ROM products.
284. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on training issues in the field of industrial property in Lesotho.
285. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning training of newly recruited government officials in charge of intellectual property, and the organization by WIPO of a national workshop in Lesotho on the promotion of inventive activity in the rural areas for members of the Lesotho Inventors' Association.
286. LIBERIA. In January, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.
287. LIBYA. See under "Arab Countries."
288. MADAGASCAR. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft project document prepared by WIPO, upon request of the Government of Madagascar, aimed at modernizing the industrial property system in the country.
289. MALAWI. In June, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso undertook a mission to implement the COSIS software for the distribution of copyright fees in the copyright collective management society in Lilongwe.
290. Also in June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the organization of a possible regional seminar on intellectual property in Malawi.
291. MALI. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on assistance in the teaching of intellectual property law in Mali.
292. In June, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the country's industrial property infrastructure, training of government officials and the WIPO long-term fellowships program.
293. MAURITANIA. In March, at the request of the government authorities, a WIPO consultant from Egypt undertook a mission to Nouakchott to give advice in the preparation of a draft copyright law and the establishment of a copyright office. The advice also took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

294. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of the industrial property infrastructure and legislation in Mauritania.
295. MAURITIUS. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note containing comments on the draft copyright bill of Mauritius. Those comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
296. MOROCCO. See under "Arab Countries."
297. MOZAMBIQUE. In late May and early June, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Lisbon and to WIPO in Geneva, where they held discussions with WIPO officials on the development of the industrial property legislation in the country.
298. NIGER. In February, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Niamey to give technical assistance to government officials from the Copyright Office of Niger on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright, with special emphasis on computerized methods.
299. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of the industrial property infrastructure and legislation in that country.
300. RWANDA. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on reactivation of cooperation between Rwanda and WIPO.
301. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE. In June, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Lisbon and to WIPO in Geneva, where they held discussions with WIPO officials on industrial property legislative developments in the country.
302. SIERRA LEONE. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning WIPO's assistance in the modernization of the industrial property system in Sierra Leone and accession of the country to WIPO-administered treaties.
303. SOUTH AFRICA. In February, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Pretoria on the strengthening of cooperation between South Africa and WIPO.
304. Also in February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on forthcoming training events in the field of intellectual property, to take place in the country.
305. In May, a WIPO official participated as a panelist in the meeting "Information Society and Development," held in Johannesburg, organized by the Government of the country and the Group of Seven (G7).
306. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on issues related to intellectual property training.

307. SWAZILAND. In late February and early March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Mbabane to train seven government officials in the use of the software developed by the Swedish Patent and Registration Office for the administration of the Registrar General's Office of Swaziland and of certain WIPO CD-ROM products.

308. TOGO. In January, a WIPO official visited Lomé to discuss with government leaders and officials and UNDP officials the modernization of the country's industrial property system and the possibility of a UNDP-financed a country project for Togo in the field of industrial property.

309. TUNISIA. See under "Arab Countries."

310. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of the country's industrial property system.

311. ZAIRE. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kinshasa to reactivate cooperation with Zaire in the field of industrial property. He held meetings with government leaders and officials as well as UNDP officials and discussed the possible revision of the country's industrial property legislation, training, possibilities of accession to WIPO-administered treaties (in particular the Madrid Agreement and the PCT) and the upgrading of the technical infrastructure of the Directorate of Industrial Property.

Arab Countries

312. GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL (GCC). In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the General Secretariat of GCC, at its request, an Arabic translation of the International Bureau's comments on the revised draft Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law for the Countries of GCC.

313. ARAB SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (ASPIP). In June, an official from ASPIP discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva the current and future activities carried out by ASPIP, and requested WIPO's assistance and support for the initiatives and activities of the Society.

314. ALGERIA. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organization in Algiers, in late 1996, of a national seminar on the TRIPS Agreement, as well as the readiness of the National Copyright Office (ONDA) to receive Arab officials for training in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

315. BAHRAIN. In March, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the possibility of WIPO organizing a seminar on the TRIPS Agreement in Manama in the second half of 1996.

316. In May, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva, the question, *inter alia*, of accession to the Berne Convention.

317. Also in May, a WIPO consultant from Egypt undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Office to provide advice to the Government on a plan for the design and development of computerized systems to simplify patent and trademark application procedures.
318. EGYPT. In January, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's assistance in the revision of Egypt's trademark legislation and training in the field of trademarks, including possible accession to the Madrid Protocol.
319. Also in January, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the field of copyright.
320. In April, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation between his country and WIPO in the field of patents.
321. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the latest draft of the Egyptian patent law and WIPO's possible assistance in that respect.
322. Also in May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva ongoing cooperation between Egypt and WIPO in the field of copyright.
323. In June, a government official visited WIPO to discuss the revision of the Egyptian patent and utility model law, and requested WIPO's advice in the implementation of the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement and the modernization of the national intellectual property system.
324. Also in June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the automation and modernization of the trademark system.
325. JORDAN. In January, the Minister of Culture accompanied by another government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva. They discussed a program of further cooperation between Jordan and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.
326. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the proposed amendments to the national Copyright Law. Those comments took account of the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
327. In March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of industrial property cooperation between Jordan and WIPO.
328. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible organization of regional copyright meetings for the Arab countries in Amman.
329. In June, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance needed in training, automation of the Directorate of Trade Registration and Industrial Property Protection, and modernization of the

country's industrial property legislation. He also discussed a possible UNDP-financed country project for updating the country's industrial property system.

330. LEBANON. In April, two WIPO consultants from Canada and Egypt and four WIPO officials visited Beirut, where they had discussions with government leaders and officials concerning the needs of the Intellectual Property Office, the revision of the Lebanese intellectual property laws, the automation of the patent and trademark administration, as well as the possible accession of Lebanon to certain WIPO-administered treaties. Those discussions also covered the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

331. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible WIPO advisory mission to assist the Government in the revision of Lebanon's industrial property legislation, training requirements as well as the use of CD-ROM patent information products.

332. LIBYA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to execute a UNDP-financed country project which aimed at upgrading the work of the Information and Industrial Property Section of the Industrial Research Center, particularly in preparations for implementing the new industrial property law which was expected to be enacted.

333. In May, two WIPO officials held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Tripoli to review the implementation of that project.

334. Also in May, a government official undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm to be acquainted with the procedures and working methods of that Office.

335. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the time schedule for the implementation of the country project.

336. MOROCCO. In January, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on current matters of cooperation in the industrial property field.

337. Also in January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial property law. Those comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

338. In March, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva various plans for intellectual property cooperation.

339. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the objectives of a possible new UNDP-funded country project in the field of industrial property.

340. In June, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the European Patent Office (EPO) in Munich and The Hague, and to WIPO in Geneva. At WIPO, they met with the Director General and other WIPO officials and discussed possible accession of Morocco to the PCT and the Madrid Protocol, the organization of national seminars on the

TRIPS Agreement in October and on the PCT in November and a possible new UNDP-funded country project for further upgrading the national industrial property system.

341. OMAN. In March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible accession of Oman to the WIPO Convention.

342. In June, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials WIPO's assistance in the implementation of the country's industrial property and copyright laws.

343. QATAR. In May, a WIPO consultant from the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) undertook a mission to Doha to provide advice to scientific circles on measures to be adopted to encourage and support local inventive and innovative activities, as well as the development and commercialization of inventions in Qatar.

344. SAUDI ARABIA. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between his country and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

345. SUDAN. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between his country and WIPO, particularly the computerization of the country's industrial property administration.

346. SYRIA. In June, a university professor discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the teaching of intellectual property law in universities and the promotion of inventive and innovative activities in Syria.

347. Also in June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the Directorate of Commercial and Industrial Property's needs with respect to automation of its operations.

348. TUNISIA. In March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation between Tunisia and WIPO, and in particular the advantages for the country of acceding to the Madrid Protocol.

349. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on training issues in the field of copyright.

350. In April, a WIPO consultant from Canada undertook a mission to Abu Dhabi to advise the Government on upgrading the country's copyright system and on the establishment of a system for the collective management of copyright and neighboring rights.

351. In May, a WIPO consultant from the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) undertook a mission to Dubai to provide advice to the government on the establishment of a national association of inventors and on a policy for rewarding innovative and inventive activities and their commercialization.

352. YEMEN. In March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the strengthening of cooperation between Yemen and WIPO in the intellectual property field in general.

353. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the modernization of Yemen's intellectual property legislation and the country's needs in the field of training and computer equipment.

Asia and the Pacific

354. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement the UNDP-financed regional project for Asia and the Pacific, entitled "Modernization of Intellectual Property Systems." The project is to assist the developing countries in the region in modernizing their intellectual property systems and intensifying linkages between those systems in the context of better economic and trade management.

355. FUND-IN-TRUST OF JAPAN. Also during the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two Funds-in-Trust (FIT) arrangements concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO for the Japanese fiscal year 1995. One arrangement was to assist the developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region in using industrial property for economic and technological development, and the other arrangement to assist the same region in using copyright and neighboring rights for cultural and economic development.

356. In February, several government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on activities undertaken in 1995-96, under the FIT arrangement in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, as well as on activities planned for 1996-97.

357. In April, two WIPO officials met in Tokyo with government officials of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) to evaluate the development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property under the FIT arrangement in 1995-96, and to plan the activities for 1996-97.

358. In May, a government official from the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) further discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva development cooperation activities planned for 1996-97 under the FIT arrangement for industrial property.

359. ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN). During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement the European Communities (EC)-ASEAN (EC-ASEAN) Patents and Trademarks Program which is financed by the EC and executed by WIPO and the EPO. The Program aims at promoting the use and modernization of the industrial property system in the seven ASEAN member countries. The WIPO component of the Program concerns the modernization of trademark administration and the legal, developmental and promotional aspects of industrial property.

360. In February, WIPO officials had discussions in Geneva with a private contractor from France engaged to develop a database management system for figurative marks for the ASEAN countries under the said EC-financed program.
361. In late February and March, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to each of the seven ASEAN countries, namely, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, to conduct a comparative study on approaches to enforcement and border measures in relation to intellectual property. In each of them, the members of the mission had discussions with government officials on the main issues of the said study, including the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. In Jakarta, the mission members also had discussions with officials of the ASEAN Secretariat. This study, conducted at the request of the ASEAN countries, was completed and sent to the authorities of the seven countries and to the ASEAN Secretariat in May.
362. BANGLADESH. In April, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between his country and WIPO in the field of industrial property.
363. BHUTAN. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a revised draft industrial property act incorporating amendments required for compliance with obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.
364. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to Thimphu to discuss with government officials the draft legislation on industrial property and a proposed assistance project for establishing an intellectual property system in Bhutan. The discussions took into account, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.
365. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between Bhutan and WIPO.
366. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the intellectual property system in the country, and on the latter's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties.
367. CHINA. In January, the Deputy Minister of Culture and two other government officials undertook a WIPO-organized visit to Geneva to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials legal issues on the protection of folklore.
368. In late January and early February, two WIPO consultants from the JPO undertook separate advisory missions to the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) in Beijing to advise its staff on, respectively, industrial designs and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
369. In February, six government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices, computerized office systems and the international classification of trademarks.

370. In March, two WIPO officials held discussions in Beijing with government leaders and officials on various aspects of the ongoing cooperation between China and WIPO, and China's imminent accession to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification and the Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs.

371. Also in March, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia held discussions with government officials of the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) in Beijing on patent documentation and automation issues.

372. In April, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between China and WIPO in general intellectual property matters.

373. In June, three government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva and had discussions on cooperation between China and WIPO in the patent field.

374. Also in June, a delegation of government officials undertook a patent study visit to WIPO's headquarters where they were briefed on WIPO's activities.

375. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project which aims at modernizing the country's industrial property system.

376. In March, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Pyongyang, under the UNDP-financed country project, for the modernization of the country's industrial property system, to assist in the continuing automation of the operations of the Invention Office.

377. In May, a WIPO consultant from Australia held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the WIPO-executed country project.

378. FIJI. In April, a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the strengthening of cooperation between Fiji and WIPO in general intellectual property matters.

379. INDIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two UNDP-financed country projects in the fields of patent information and trademarks. The projects aim at modernizing the patent information system (PIS) in Nagpur and the trademark administration in India.

380. In February, two WIPO officials and one WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Mumbai, under the country project for trademarks, to conduct the final acceptance testing of the computerized system of the Trademark Registry.

381. Also in February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices.

382. Also in February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the drafting of a proposed law on geographical indications. These discussions also dealt with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
383. Still in February, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between India and WIPO.
384. In the same month, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials, in New Delhi, on the impact of digital technology on copyright.
385. In March, a WIPO official and an expert from the EPO undertook a mission to the Office of the Patent Information System, in Nagpur, to assist in the implementation of the INDIAPAT database system. The mission of the WIPO official was financed under the patent information project.
386. In April, two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom undertook, under the trademark project, a mission to Mumbai on trademark procedures and the preparation of a trademark procedure manual.
387. Also in April, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook, under the same project, a mission on the continuing computerization of the trademark operations.
388. Also in April, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between India and WIPO in the promotion of intellectual property in India.
389. Also in April, a government official reviewed with WIPO officials in Geneva the implementation of the two said UNDP-funded country projects.
390. In May, a WIPO official visited New Delhi and met with several government officials to follow up on various planned activities and review the progress of those two projects.
391. Also in May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between India and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.
392. Also in May, a WIPO consultant from Australia held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the two country projects.
393. In June, a government official and a legal expert undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials draft legislation on geographical indications for India.
394. Also in June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the trademark project.
395. Also in June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between India and WIPO, particularly with respect to the two country projects.

396. INDONESIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project, which aims at strengthening the national intellectual property system for economic and technological development.

397. In January, a WIPO official participated, in Jakarta, in a meeting under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, together with officials from the Government, the EPO, the EC, universities and private institutions. The meeting discussed activities in Indonesia under that Program.

398. Also in January, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks in Jakarta, under the above-mentioned Program, to assist the said Directorate in the continuing computerization of its operations.

399. In February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices.

400. Also in February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation in the intellectual property field in general between Indonesia and WIPO.

401. In May, a WIPO consultant from Australia, after visiting the European Patent Office (EPO) in Munich, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the UNDP-financed country project.

402. In June, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia in Geneva presented to WIPO, on behalf of the Government of Indonesia, a gift of a wooden sculpture. The presentation ceremony was attended by the Director General, other WIPO officials and Indonesian government officials.

403. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). In April, two UNDP officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on strengthening WIPO's cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the intellectual property field, with the support of the UNDP.

404. Also in April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between his country and WIPO in the patent information area.

405. LAOS. In April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Laos and WIPO, in particular on a possible country project for modernizing and upgrading the intellectual property system in Laos, and on accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

406. In June, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on Laos' possible accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT, modernization of the country's intellectual property legislation and WIPO's assistance to that country.

407. MALAYSIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project which aims at strengthening the industrial property administration in the country.
408. In April, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on future cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO in the intellectual property field in general.
409. MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF). In January, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Pohpei to advise the Government on ways of making more effective use of the industrial property system through appropriate national industrial property legislation and better administration, on the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.
410. MONGOLIA. In late April and early May, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials on cooperation for training on industrial property information.
411. In May, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized study to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C., to get acquainted with its administrative office procedures and the services offered to the public.
412. MYANMAR. In January, the Minister for National Planning and Economic Development and three other government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between Myanmar and WIPO, and in particular on WIPO's assistance in modernizing the national intellectual property system, as well as adherence to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties, and obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.
413. NEPAL. In April, two university law teachers undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Delhi to participate in the trademark law and practice training program organized by the Faculty of Law of the University of Delhi.
414. PAKISTAN. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, preliminary views concerning amendments to the Trade Marks Law and a draft Bill embodying amendments to the Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to bring it into conformity with Article 70.8 of the TRIPS Agreement.
415. In March and April, two WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Karachi and Islamabad to advise government authorities on the modernization of the trademark legislation and administration. The advice on legislation took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
416. In May, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, proposals for revision of the Trade Mark Act as well as comments on the conformity of that Act with the TRIPS Agreement and the Paris Convention.
417. PAPUA NEW GUINEA. In February, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Port Moresby to advise the Government on ways of making more effective use of

the industrial property system through appropriate national industrial property legislation and better administration, on the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

418. PHILIPPINES. In January, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments and suggestions concerning the revision of provisions of the draft patent legislation of the Philippines. Those comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

419. In February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on chemical, mechanical and electrical examination practices.

420. Also in February, two WIPO consultants from the Japanese Patent Office undertook a WIPO-organized mission to Manila to assist the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) in the areas of patent information and documentation as well as trade and service mark examination.

421. In April, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on general intellectual property cooperation between the Philippines and WIPO, particularly on possible accession to the PCT.

422. Also in April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on certain provisions of the patent bill, in particular in relation to the Patent Law Treaty (PLT).

423. In June, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) and of the country's intellectual property legislation.

424. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials on possible cooperation between the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) and WIPO in respect of industrial property.

425. Also in April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization of a WIPO regional seminar on copyright and neighboring rights in cooperation with the Government of Korea, to be held in Seoul later in the year.

426. In May, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials, in Geneva, intellectual property teaching issues.

427. In June, three government officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of cooperation, in particular promoting the use of the PCT in the country.

428. SINGAPORE. In January, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on general cooperation between Singapore and WIPO, as well as between WIPO and the ASEAN countries.

429. Also in January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on certain provisions of the Patents Act and its Regulations in respect of the PCT.
430. THAILAND. In February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices.
431. Also in February, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a WIPO-organized mission to Bangkok to advise the Department of Intellectual Property on industrial design examination and trade and service mark examination.
432. Still in February, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between Thailand and WIPO in the field of patents and trademarks administration.
433. In the same month, four judges from the Intellectual Property Court in Thailand underwent a WIPO-organized study visit to law courts handling intellectual property cases in London, Munich and Geneva. On that occasion, they visited WIPO's headquarters and were briefed by WIPO officials on the work of the Organization.
434. In April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Thailand and WIPO, in particular on training in intellectual property for the judiciary.
435. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of industrial property cooperation between Thailand and WIPO, including Thailand's possible accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT.
436. In June, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft amended Patent Act, presently under consideration by the Government, and Thailand's possible accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT.
437. TONGA. In January, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Tongatapu to advise the Government on ways of making more effective use of the industrial property system through appropriate national industrial property legislation and better administration, on the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.
438. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments and suggestions on the Industrial Property Act 1994, taking into account, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
439. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, editorial suggestions on the draft industrial property amendment act received from the authorities of Tonga.
440. VANUATU. In January, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Port Vila to advise the Government on ways of making more effective use of the industrial

property system through appropriate national industrial property legislation and better administration, on the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

441. VIET NAM. In February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices.

442. In March, the Minister of Culture and Information, and six government officials visited WIPO in Geneva where they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on copyright legal issues and the possible accession of Viet Nam to the Berne Convention.

443. Also in March, a WIPO official visited Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and had discussions with government officials on the strengthening of patent documentation and information services.

444. In April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Viet Nam and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

445. HONG KONG. In March, three government officials visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the intellectual property situation in Hong Kong.

Latin America and the Caribbean

446. LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM (SELA). In June, the Permanent Secretary of SELA, accompanied by another SELA official, visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the strengthening of cooperation between WIPO and SELA.

447. ANDEAN COUNTRIES. In February, the International Bureau sent to the industrial property offices of the Andean countries a Manual for the Examination of Marks in the Countries of the Cartagena Agreement. The Manual had been prepared by a WIPO consultant from Venezuela.

448. In March, two WIPO officials attended the Second Meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Cooperation Agreement among the Industrial Property Offices of the Andean countries, which took place in Santa Fe de Bogotá. The main purpose of the Meeting was to discuss the cooperation activities undertaken by WIPO in the subregion since the last meeting of the heads of industrial property offices held in Caracas in July 1995, and to review possible future cooperation.

449. In April, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities of the Andean countries, at their request, a draft document discussing the possible institution of an Andean jurisprudence database, which would allow retrieval of administrative and court decisions relating to industrial property rights.

450. PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE GENERAL TREATY ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (SIECA). In late February and early March, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Chile attended a meeting of the heads of the industrial property offices of the countries of the Central American Isthmus. The meeting discussed, *inter alia*, the draft Central American Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (inventions and industrial designs), prepared by WIPO at the request of the Central American countries. This draft was approved in a first reading with some provisions left for further consultations at the national level, prior to a second reading to take place in San Salvador in August. The meeting also discussed other topics concerning cooperation between the Central American countries and WIPO.

451. Also in February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Permanent Secretariat of SIECA, at its request, explanatory notes on the above-mentioned draft Central American Convention and on the Protocol Modifying the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Marks and Other Distinctive Signs). The notes took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

452. IBERO-AMERICAN PATENT DOCUMENTATION AND TRAINING CENTRE. In February, two WIPO officials participated in the preparatory meeting for the Conference on the Establishment of an Ibero-American Patent Documentation and Training Centre in Madrid and in the Conference itself in Alicante (Spain). The Conference was organized by the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office with the purpose of discussing a proposal for the establishment of an Ibero-American Patent Documentation and Training Centre. It was attended by representatives of the industrial property offices of 17 Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela) and of Spain, as well as by observers from WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM). The Conference concluded with the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding establishing the Ibero-American Patent Documentation and Training Centre.

453. ARGENTINA. In January, an official of the Argentine Federation of Musicians (FAM) discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

454. In May, a WIPO official visited the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Buenos Aires to have discussions with government officials on the possibilities of further cooperation between INPI and WIPO.

455. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Argentina and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

456. In late June and early July, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to INPI in Buenos Aires to provide training to the staff of the Institute in the examination of patent applications in the field of mechanics.

457. BARBADOS. In May, a WIPO official held preliminary discussions, in Georgetown, with senior staff of the Faculty of Law, University of West Indies, on the possibility of a

WIPO workshop on industrial property to be organized for legislative draftsmen from Caribbean countries.

458. BELIZE. In late February and early March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Belize City and Belmopan to discuss with government leaders and officials Belize's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO administered-treaties as well as cooperation between Belize and WIPO.

459. BOLIVIA. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Bolivia and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

460. BRAZIL. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Rio de Janeiro to give advice to the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) on the implementation of the Nice and Vienna Classifications in the field of marks.

461. In June, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, visited Rio de Janeiro at the invitation of the Government of Brazil. The Director General discussed with government leaders and officials cooperation between Brazil and WIPO, and participated in a Seminar on Intellectual Property in the National and International Context, organized by INPI to commemorate its 25th anniversary, and attended by 270 participants from government circles, the legal profession and industry and commerce.

462. Also in June, a legal practitioner held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to industrial property and the profession of industrial property agent in Brazil.

463. CHILE. In June, two government officials held separate discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Chile and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

464. COLOMBIA. In March, WIPO organized a study visit to the Authors' Society of Chile (SCD) in Santiago for four representatives of the Authors' Society of Colombia (SAYCO).

465. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Colombia and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

466. COSTA RICA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a government-financed country project which aims at modernizing the country's intellectual property system. A local consultant worked on the development of the computerized system for trademark administration and some office equipment was purchased.

467. CUBA. In January, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the expected accession of Cuba to the Berne Convention and cooperation between his country and WIPO in the copyright field.

468. In March, the Director General, accompanied by three other WIPO officials, visited Havana, at the invitation of the Government, and held discussions with the President of the

State Council and of the Council of Ministers, other government leaders and officials on the strengthening of intellectual property cooperation between Cuba and WIPO.

469. In April, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and another government official visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on future cooperation activities between Cuba and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

470. Also in April, the Vice-President of the Commission of Education, Culture, Science and Technology of the National Assembly of Cuba and the President of the Cuban Union of Writers and Artists discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation activities between Cuba and WIPO in, *inter alia*, the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

471. Also in April, a government official undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro to get acquainted with its office procedures.

472. In June, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Havana on possible cooperation between Cuba and WIPO in organizing a national seminar for judges on intellectual property early next year.

473. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile had discussions with government officials in San Domingo on the modernization and computerization of the Industrial Property and Commercial Registry.

474. Also in May, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in San Domingo on the organization of a regional training course on copyright and neighboring rights in the country.

475. EL SALVADOR. In February, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela visited the Department of Industrial Property in San Salvador to assist its staff in evaluating the current status of its computerized system and in its further development.

476. GUATEMALA. In late February and early March, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela visited the Registry of Industrial Property in Guatemala City to assist its staff in evaluating the current status of its computerized system and in its further development.

477. In May, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's further assistance in modernizing the intellectual property legislation and in training.

478. HONDURAS. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project which aims at modernizing the Industrial Property Registry, particularly in the computerization of its trademark operations and the training of local staff. A local consultant was engaged to upgrade the patent procedures, and some office equipment was purchased for the Registry.

479. In February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation activities planned in Honduras in 1996.

480. MEXICO. During the period under review, WIPO implemented a technical assistance project which aims at modernizing the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI), especially the overall computerization of its patent and trademark operations. The project is financed by a loan from the World Bank to the Government.
481. In January, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the revision of the Mexican copyright legislation, including compliance with WIPO-administered treaties and the TRIPS Agreement.
482. In late April and early May, WIPO organized, under above-mentioned project, a study visit on patent agency work for two government officials and two industrial property agents from Mexico to the EPO in Munich, the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM) in Alicante (Spain), and the CEIPI in Strasbourg (France).
483. In May, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Chile and Uruguay undertook a mission to Mexico City to have discussions with IMPI officials on the design and development of a new automated trademark administration system.
484. In June, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Mexico and WIPO in the field of industrial property.
485. From late June to early July, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook a mission to IMPI in Mexico City to provide training to its staff in patent search and classification in the field of chemistry and mechanics, respectively.
486. NICARAGUA. In March, a WIPO official visited Managua and had discussions with government officials on cooperation activities in the field of copyright.
487. PANAMA. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial property law, taking into account, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
488. Also in February, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited the Directorate General of the Industrial Property Registry in Panama to assist its staff in evaluating the current status of its computerized system and in its further development.
489. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Panama and WIPO in the field of industrial property.
490. PARAGUAY. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a country project for the modernization of the intellectual property system. That project is financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to the Government.
491. In February, the Minister of External Relations held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance in the modernization of

the intellectual property legislation of the country and the organization of a meeting on the TRIPS Agreement in Asunción later in 1996.

492. Also in February, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Uruguay visited the Directorate of Industrial Property in Asunción to give further advice on the automation of its trademark operations and install a new system developed for that Directorate. This mission was organized under the country project.

493. Also in February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on inventions and a draft law to amend the Law on Trademarks. The two draft laws took into account the TRIPS Agreement.

494. Still in February, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Asunción to discuss with government and UNDP officials, as well as with representatives of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), a possible cooperation program in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, which would include the modernization of the country's copyright legislation. On that occasion, they also met with several government leaders and officials, as well as with representatives of private copyright circles.

495. In April, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela visited the Directorate of Industrial Property in Asunción, under the country project, to provide training on trademark procedures to the staff of the Directorate.

496. In late May and early June, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay visited, under the country project, the Directorate in Asunción to give further advice on the automation of its trademark operations.

497. PERU. In February, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI) in Lima to give advice on the implementation of a computerized system related to the figurative elements of marks.

498. Also in February, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Lima to discuss with government officials the draft of the new copyright law. The advice that was given took due account of the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

499. Still in February and again in May, the same WIPO consultant from Venezuela discussed with government officials the organization of a possible international congress on the protection of industrial property, to take place in Lima later in 1996.

500. In June, two government officials held separate discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Peru and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

501. SAINT LUCIA. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Castries to discuss with government officials Saint Lucia's possible accession to further WIPO administered-treaties and cooperation between the country and WIPO.

502. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Saint Lucia and WIPO in the intellectual property field in general.

503. In May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, draft regulations for the industrial property bill, which took into consideration, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

504. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. During the period under review, WIPO implemented a country project aimed at modernizing and strengthening the Intellectual Property Registry in the context of a sectoral investment program financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to the Government.

505. In February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the country project.

506. In April, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited, under the country project, the Intellectual Property Registry in Port of Spain to give further advice on the computerization of its industrial property operations.

507. In May, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Port of Spain, on protection against acts of unfair competition and obligations under the TRIPS Agreement on enforcement of intellectual property rights.

508. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, draft rules implementing the industrial designs bill, draft rules implementing the layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits bill, and a draft schedule of fees and draft forms under the draft rules implementing the patents bill. Those texts took into consideration, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

509. URUGUAY. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two country projects, one in the field of industrial property and the other in the field of copyright, both financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to the Government, in the context of its Sectoral Investment Program. The industrial property projects aims at modernizing the National Directorate of Industrial Property (NDIP), particularly in the setting up of computerized systems and the establishment of patent documentation on CD-ROMs, as well as training. The copyright project aims at improving the legal and technical aspects of the protection of copyright and neighboring rights in Uruguay.

510. In March, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Montevideo, under the copyright project, and discussed with government officials the draft of the new copyright law for Uruguay, taking into account, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

511. Also in March, a WIPO official attended an evaluation meeting of the copyright project with government officials, in Montevideo.

512. In April, a WIPO consultant from Spain visited the NDIP in Montevideo under the industrial property project, to assist the staff of the Directorate in the establishment of unified criteria for trademark examination and harmonization of trademark procedures.

513. In late April and early May, a delegation of nine Congressmen and government officials undertook a WIPO-organized visit to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in Madrid, the French Institute of Industrial Property in Paris, and WIPO in Geneva. At WIPO, they discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation between Uruguay and WIPO, Uruguay's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties, and, implementation of the TRIPS Agreement.

514. Also in May, two WIPO officials visited Montevideo to give advice to the Government on the preparation of a draft patent law. Their advice took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

515. In June, the UNDP Resident Representative in Uruguay held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's cooperation with Uruguay in the field of industrial property.

516. VENEZUELA. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a database of industrial property case law developed by the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela (SARPI).

517. In May, a WIPO official discussed with government officials from the Copyright Office in Caracas, cooperation activities between that Office and WIPO.

518. Also in May, the same WIPO official visited the University of Los Andes in Merida, where he gave a lecture to some 100 students on intellectual property and public communications, and discussed with university officials cooperation with WIPO regarding the program of long-term fellowships for Latin American government officials.

519. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Venezuela and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

520. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation in the field of industrial property between the Netherlands Antilles and WIPO.

Other Development Cooperation Activities

Interregional Sectoral Support

521. During the period under review, WIPO implemented activities under the UNDP-financed interregional sectoral support services project, for the benefit of developing countries from all the four developing regions. This project, which consists of consultancies, and advisory and training missions, supports and diversifies the scope of WIPO's policy advice and technical cooperation to developing countries on intellectual property matters,

including the formulation and drafting of country project documents aimed at the strengthening of the national intellectual property matters. During the period under review, the countries visited by WIPO officials and consultants under this project were: BAHRAIN, BELIZE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, LEBANON, MAURITANIA, MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, QATAR, SAINT LUCIA, TOGO, TONGA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, ZAIRE.

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

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

523. State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services. From January 1 to June 30, 1996, 442 search reports were delivered to the following 15 developing countries: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, CHILE, CUBA, GHANA, INDIA, IRAQ, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, PANAMA, PERU, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and VIET NAM. The search reports were prepared by AUSTRIA, AUSTRALIA, CANADA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NORWAY, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM. Some 31 of those reports pertained to inventions related to the environment.

524. In cooperation with the industrial property offices of several donor countries, WIPO continued to supply, upon request from developing countries, free copies of specific patent documents. From January 1 to June 30, 1996, 1,477 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 22 developing countries: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, LEBANON, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, PERU, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, VIET NAM and ARIPO. These copies were delivered regularly by the following industrial property offices: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SOUTH AFRICA, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO and by the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO.

525. Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications. From January 1 to June 30, 1996, 12 search and examination reports prepared by CANADA and GERMANY were sent to ARIPO.

WIPO Medals

526. In March, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese schoolgirl at the All-Japan Exhibition of School Children's Inventions, organized by the Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII) in Tokyo.

527. Also in March, on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the Hungarian Patent Office and Patent Law, in Budapest, three WIPO gold medals were presented by the Director General to three individuals for their outstanding contributions to industrial property and promotion of invention and innovation in Hungary.

528. Also in March, the Director General presented a WIPO gold medal for outstanding invention to a woman inventor in Havana. Ten diplomas were also presented to inventors who had participated in the conception and development of that outstanding invention.

529. In April, two WIPO medals were presented by a WIPO official at the 24th Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques, one to an inventor from Syria for the best invention from a developing country, and the other to a female from the Republic of Korea for the best invention by a woman inventor.

530. 24th Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques. In April, several WIPO officials visited that Exhibition in Geneva and had discussions with representatives of inventors' associations and inventors from a number of countries.

531. Also in April, a representative of the China Association of Inventions (CAI) visited WIPO's headquarters in Geneva and held discussions with WIPO officials on matters related to the promotion of inventive and innovative activities in China.

532. In June, two WIPO gold medals were awarded at the Second World Exhibition of Inventions and Innovations in Casablanca (Morocco), one to a woman inventor and one to a young inventor.

533. Also in June, two WIPO gold medals were awarded by the Director General, in Rio de Janeiro, to two Brazilian inventors in recognition of their achievements, respectively in the field of biotechnology and telecommunications.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

534. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. During the period under review, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, SOUTH AFRICA, TAJIKISTAN and THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA became members of the Permanent Committee, bringing the number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 121. On June 30, 1996, they were the following: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA,

CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

535. In June, the **WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property** held its seventeenth session in Geneva.

536. Eighty-three States, members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN. Nine non-member States were represented as observers: AFGHANISTAN, SAUDI ARABIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BOTSWANA, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, KUWAIT, LUXEMBOURG, NIGERIA, QATAR. Observers from seven intergovernmental organizations, namely BBM, CEC, EPO, LAS, OAU, UNDP and WTO, and four international non-governmental organizations, namely AIPPI, ASPIP, CEIPI and IFIA, also participated in the meeting.

537. The Committee reviewed the activities under the Permanent Program for Development Cooperation since the last session of the Permanent Committee (June 1994) and the main orientations for the Permanent Program in 1996 and 1997, on the basis of documents prepared by the International Bureau. Delegations of 63 countries and observers from four

intergovernmental organizations and two non-governmental organizations participated in the debate.

538. Virtually all the delegations commended the International Bureau on the excellence of the documentation before the meeting which was found to be concise, well prepared, comprehensive and informative. All delegations were unanimous in their positive evaluation of the orientation, scope and substance of WIPO's development cooperation program during the period under review. The activities of the International Bureau were regarded as having been carried out in response to the wishes of developing countries and had successfully attained the targets set out.

539. Many delegations welcomed the signing of the WIPO-WTO Agreement which, in their view, would provide a solid framework for assistance to developing countries to facilitate their compliance with the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement. In this connection and while noting with satisfaction the holding of several regional symposiums on the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, many delegations expressed the wish to have more meetings on the TRIPS Agreement at the national level as well as advice and training in preparing for the implementation of their obligations under that Agreement.

540. Numerous delegations of developing countries stressed the importance they attached to the UNDP-financed projects executed by WIPO in the field of industrial property and urged that such technical cooperation should continue, and grow. They all deplored the reduced funding available from UNDP for such projects, in particular regional projects which were considered especially useful as a means of reinforcing efforts at the national level. The International Bureau was urged to pursue its contacts with UNDP in order to try to obtain funding for specific activities for the benefit of developing countries, in particular for regional projects in the field of industrial property. While expressing appreciation for the contributions, in cash and kind, from donor countries, those delegations expressed the hope that the latter countries would increase their contributions in the future. The delegations of the donor countries which spoke gave the assurance that they would continue to contribute to WIPO's development cooperation program as the activities were of benefit to all concerned. In this context, a number of delegations noted with satisfaction that WIPO's budget for the 1996-97 biennium had an increased allocation for development cooperation activities.

541. There was unanimous support for the main orientations of WIPO's development cooperation program for the 1996-97 biennium, and the desire was expressed for a continuation and intensification of the development cooperation activities, notably in areas such as human resources development, legislative revision, in particular relating to the TRIPS Agreement, modernization and computerization of industrial property administrations and establishment of services for small- and medium-sized enterprises, including public information systems. A number of delegations underlined the importance of assistance in promoting regional and subregional cooperation at the request of groups of countries.

542. The suggestions and requests for development cooperation assistance and activities to be carried out by WIPO in the rest of the 1996-97 biennium were noted by the International Bureau and would be taken into account when it plans its future activities.

543. The Permanent Committee devoted part of its session to a **Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights** organized by WIPO. The Symposium was attended by the same participants who attended the session of the Permanent Committee. Presentations were made by a WTO official and a WIPO official. The presentations were followed by a panel discussion and exchange of views among the participants and the speakers.

[Chapter III follows]

**CHAPTER III: NORMATIVE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LEGAL PROTECTION
OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

544. **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 treaties and by studying questions for the resolution of which international cooperation and/or voluntary harmonization appear to be highly desirable.

New Treaties in the Field of Copyright and
Certain Neighboring Rights

545. The sixth session of the **Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention** and the fifth session of the **Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms** met jointly at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from February 1 to 9.

546. Experts from the following 71 States and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committees, attended the meeting: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, Commission of the European Communities (CEC).

547. Representatives of the following five intergovernmental organizations attended the meeting in an observer capacity: ILO, UNESCO, WTO, ASBU, OAU.

548. Representatives of the following 63 non-governmental organizations also attended the meeting in an observer capacity: ABA, ABU, ACT, AEPO, AFMA, AFTRA, AIDAA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, ARTIS GEIE, BIEM, BSA, CBU, CCIA, CFC, CIPA, CISAC, CRIC, EAPA, EBU, ECIS, EIA, EUROBIT, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FILAIE, FIM, IAB, IAOA, IAWG, ICA, ICC, ICMP, ICOGRADA, ICSID, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IIDA, IIP, IPA, IPO, ITI,

IUA, IVF, IWG, JCD, JEIDA, LIDC, MEI, MPI, NAB, NANBA, NMPA, PEARLE, SOFTIC, SPA, URTNA, VSDA, WFMS.

549. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committees adopted at their prior session (September 4 to 8 and 12, 1995), the Director General had, in the month of September 1995, invited the Governments members of the Committees and the Commission of the European Communities to submit proposals, in treaty language, on the various issues under consideration by the Committees. In response to that invitation, the European Communities and its Member States, as well as Argentina, China, Uruguay, Australia, Brazil, the United States of America, Japan, Canada and the Republic of Korea submitted proposals regarding a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works ("the Berne Protocol"); and the European Communities and its Members States, as well as Argentina, the Sudan, China, Uruguay, Brazil, the United States of America, Japan and Canada submitted proposals regarding a possible instrument for the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms ("the New Instrument") (those countries are listed in the order in which their proposals were received by the International Bureau). The proposals and comments received were compiled by the International Bureau into comparative tables, which served as the basis of the discussions at the meeting.

550. The following issues were discussed by the Committees:

(i) *in respect of the Berne Protocol*: preamble; definitions; computer programs; databases; non-voluntary licenses for the sound recording of musical works; non-voluntary licenses for primary broadcasting and satellite communication; distribution, including importation; rental; transmission, communication to the public and public performance; digital transmission; private copying; and duration of the protection of photographic works;

(ii) *in respect of the New Instrument*: preamble; definitions; moral rights of performers; economic rights of performers in respect of their live performances; economic rights of performers in respect to their fixed performances (reproduction, private copying, distribution including importation, rental, adaptation/alteration, broadcasting, communication to the public, digital transmission, exceptions and limitations); rights of producers of phonograms (reproduction, private copying, distribution including importation, rental, adaptation/alteration, broadcasting, communication to the public, digital transmission, exceptions and limitations); term of protection; formalities/automatic protection and independence of protection; reservations; and retroactive effect;

(iii) *in respect of issues common to (i) and (ii)*: enforcement of rights; technological measures; rights management information; and national treatment.

551. Preliminary discussions were also held on *sui generis* protection of databases.

552. The Committees recommended that they meet again in May and that, in the same month, a preparatory committee and the competent Governing Bodies be convened to prepare and make decisions concerning a diplomatic conference (to be held in December) for the adoption of one or more treaties on the subjects in question. It also decided that the draft of the provisions to be considered by the Diplomatic Conference or Conferences ("the basic proposals") should be established by the Chairman of the Committees as far as the substantive

provisions are concerned and by the International Bureau as far as the final clauses are concerned. The first draft of the latter was to be considered by the Preparatory Committee.

553. The Committees also briefly considered possibilities to deal with matters concerning the protection of expressions of folklore, and recommended to the Governing Bodies of WIPO that provision should be made for the organization of an international forum in order to explore issues concerning the preservation and protection of expressions of folklore, intellectual property aspects of folklore, and the harmonization of the different regional interests.

554. The Preparatory Committee of the Proposed Diplomatic Conference (December 1996) on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions met at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva on May 20 and 21 to consider preparations necessary for the proposed Diplomatic Conference.

555. The following 84 States members of WIPO and one intergovernmental organization were represented by delegations: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, CEC.

556. On the basis of the proposals prepared by the International Bureau, the Preparatory Committee adopted the Draft Final Clauses of the treaty or treaties to be considered by the Diplomatic Conference. In connection with those Clauses, the Preparatory Committee discussed in particular the following three issues:

(1) The number of treaties to be considered at the Diplomatic Conference, namely whether the provisions on the three subject matter areas covered during the preparatory work, namely copyright, the rights of performers and producers of phonograms, and a possible *sui generis* protection for databases, would be included in one treaty or in two or three treaties: it was decided to leave complete freedom to the Diplomatic Conference to decide on the number of the treaties to be adopted.

(2) The question whether the European Communities could accede to the treaty or treaties: the Preparatory Committee approved the proposal that the European Communities should be entitled to become a Contracting Party, but at the same time many delegations were

of the view that other regional organizations should also have the possibility to become a contracting party if they fulfill certain criteria of eligibility.

(3) Establishment of an Assembly: The draft submitted to the Preparatory Committee did not provide for the establishment of an Assembly of the Contracting Parties, but a great number of delegations supported the idea of establishing such an Assembly. The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities stated that it would not expect to have a vote of its own in the Assembly, but that it would wish to have the right to exercise the voting rights of its Member States party to the treaty, and only in the areas in which the European Communities, rather than its Member States, has competence in the subject matter concerned. Finally, it was understood that the International Bureau would prepare draft provisions on the Assembly and its possible role particularly as it concerns the admission of intergovernmental organizations (other than the European Communities) to become party to the treaty or treaties.

557. Furthermore, the Preparatory Committee approved the Draft Rules of Procedure of the Diplomatic Conference, the List of States and Organizations to Be Invited to the Diplomatic Conference, and the Draft Agenda of the Diplomatic Conference.

558. Finally, the Preparatory Committee approved the dates (December 2 to 20, 1996) for the Diplomatic Conference and Geneva as the venue for it. The Preparatory Committee noted the proposals made concerning the number of delegates from developing countries and countries in transition to market economy for which participation in the Diplomatic Conference should be financed by WIPO.

559. The seventh session of the **Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention** and the sixth session of the **Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms** (the two Committees are hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") met jointly at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from May 22 to 24.

560. Experts from the following 84 States and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committees, attended the meeting: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, CEC.

561. Representatives of the following seven intergovernmental organizations attended the meeting in an observer capacity: ILO, UNESCO, WTO, ASBU, LAS, OAU, AGE COP.

562. Representatives of the following 51 non-governmental organizations also attended the meeting in an observer capacity: ABA, ABU, ACT, AEPO, AER, AFMA, AIDAA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, ARTIS GEIE, BSA, CBU, CCIA, CFC, CISAC, CRIC, EAPA, EBU, ECIS, EIA, EUROBIT, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FILAIE, FIM, IAB, IAOA, ICC, ICMP, ICOGRADA, ICRT, ICSID, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IPA, ISA, IWG, JEIDA, MEI, MPI, NAB, NANBA, NYIPLA, PEARLE, SOFTIC, SPA, URTNA, WFMS.

563. The Committee discussed the following questions: (i) right of reproduction, right of communication\transmission\distribution by transmission and technological means of protection; (ii) *sui generis* protection of databases; (iii) all issues which had not so far been discussed by the Committee, and any other issue which the participants considered important.

564. At the end of the meeting, the Chairman indicated that the preparatory work would continue in the form of consultation meetings in preparation for the Diplomatic Conference.

The Proposed Patent Law Treaty

565. The second session of the **Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty** was held at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from June 17 to 21.

566. The following 63 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA. AFGHANISTAN and four intergovernmental organizations (CEC, EAPO, EPO, OAU) were represented by observers. Representatives of the following 22 non-governmental organizations also took part in the session in an observer capacity: ABA, AIPLA, AIPPI, APAA, ATRIP, BDI, CIPA, CNCPI, CNIPA, ECACC, EPI, FCPA, FICPI, ICC, JIPA, JPAA, LIDC, PIPA, TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, WFEO.

567. Discussions were based on two working documents prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO and entitled "Draft Patent Law Treaty and Draft Regulations" and "Notes." With respect to another document prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO and entitled "Model International Forms," it was agreed that any comments on those Forms could be submitted to the International Bureau in writing by June 30, 1996.

568. The draft Treaty prepared by the International Bureau was comprised of 11 Articles, entitled: Abbreviated Expressions, Application, Filing Date, Representation; Address for Service, Signature, Unity of Invention, Request for Recordal of Change in Name or Address, Request for Recordal of Change in Ownership or Change in Inventorship, Request for Correction of a Mistake, Opportunity to Make Observations, Amendments and Corrections in Case of Intended Refusal, Regulations. The Regulations were comprised of eight Rules.

569. It resulted from the discussions that, in general, the Committee of Experts was in favor of the draft Treaty and the draft Regulations, subject to several suggestions for improvement. Thus, the Committee recommended that the following two topics be included in the next draft of the Treaty and Regulations, in addition to the request for recordal of licensing agreements: (i) belated claiming of priority (delayed submission of priority claim and delayed filing of the subsequent application); and (ii) restoration of rights where a time limit had been missed (including "further processing") and extension of time limits which had not yet expired but whose extension was requested by the party concerned. These suggestions would be referred to the Governing Bodies of WIPO for decision at their September-October 1996 session.

570. The third session of the Committee of Experts would be convened from November 18 to 22, 1996.

New Treaty on the International Registration of Industrial Designs

571. During the first half of 1996, the International Bureau worked on the draft of a possible new Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. The draft is scheduled to be examined by a Committee of Experts in Geneva in November 1996. The new Act is intended to introduce into the Hague system changes designed to facilitate for States not yet party to the system to participate in it and to promote a greater use of that system by applicants.

Business Identifiers: Names and Emblems of Non-Profit Organizations

572. The International Bureau started work on a study on the possibilities of giving increased legal protection to business identifiers (such as marks, brand names, slogans, logos) and names and emblems of non-profit organizations. The results of that study should be discussed by a working group to meet early in 1997.

Recording and Indicating Trademark Licenses

573. During the period under review, a study on the formalities concerning recording of licenses for the use of trademarks and concerning references to be made to such licenses on the products themselves or their packaging, was completed by the International Bureau. The results of the study will be used for preparing proposals for a committee of experts to meet in early 1997.

Unfair Competition

574. During the period under review, the International Bureau completed and published *Model Provisions on Protection Against Unfair Competition*, as a follow-up to the publication, in 1995, of a study on the existing world situation in respect of such protection.

[Chapter IV follows]

CHAPTER IV: INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

575. **OBJECTIVES.** As to the information and documentation activities of industrial property offices: 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 information and documentation covering patents, trademarks and industrial designs including, in particular, the standardization of the form of data and data carriers (such as paper and electronic media) and of the indexing and classifying of patent documents, all this in order to facilitate the exchange of industrial property information (among industrial property offices), the retrieval of the information contained in data carriers, the establishment of the state of the art, searching for the purposes of patent examination and effective use of the information by the public. Those activities are planned and monitored by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).
576. As to international classifications: the objective is to continue the improvement of the International Patent Classification (IPC), the Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks ("Nice Classification"), the Vienna Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks ("Vienna Classification") and the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs ("Locarno Classification"), important tools in the orderly arrangement of relevant documents, in the retrieval of technological information contained in patent documents, and in the registration and examination of trademarks and service marks (whether or not they have figurative elements) and of industrial designs. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new fields of technology, of new designations of goods and services, of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and of new kinds of figurative elements of marks and (ii) the more precise description and classification of existing fields of technology, the elimination of obsolete designations of goods, services and figurative elements, and the more precise description and classification of existing ones. It also means the updating of the Classifications in various languages.

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

577. This Committee consists of the States members of the PCT and IPC Unions and of such other States members of the Paris Union which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members of the Committee. The following intergovernmental organizations are also members: ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

578. During the first six months of 1996, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, SAINT LUCIA and SOUTH AFRICA became members of the PCIPI. This brought the number of members to 115 as of September 7, 1996: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO,

CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAINT LUCIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

579. The **PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI)** held its sixteenth session in Geneva from April 15 to 19. The following 22 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: BULGARIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) was represented by observers.

580. The PCIPI/GI approved the text of a new WIPO Standard ST.13 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Applications for Patents, Supplementary Protection Certificates, Industrial Designs and Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits). The new Standard recommends to industrial property offices wishing to change their present numbering systems or intending to introduce numbering systems for the above-mentioned industrial property rights, to apply a format comprised of a year designation of four digits according to the Gregorian calendar to indicate the year of filing, and a serial number of up to seven digits to identify an individual application. Industrial property offices introducing parallel numbering series for different types of industrial property rights are recommended to use, as a significant part of the application number, letter codes as provided in the Standard. Furthermore, the PCIPI/GI approved the recommended contents of Annual Technical Reports on Industrial Design Information Activities, on the basis of which industrial property offices would be requested to provide, on a tentative basis, information for the year 1995. Finally, the PCIPI/GI took decisions with regard to the collection of information which will permit the International Bureau to analyze the use of WIPO Standards, Recommendations and Guidelines.

581. **Subgroup A of the PCIPI Working Group On Search Information (PCIPI/SI)** met in Rijswijk (Netherlands) from April 15 to 19. Subgroup A was created by the Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) at its November/December 1995 session, to deal with Project C 139 relating to the chemical field (subclasses A 61 K and P). The Working Group had agreed that Subgroup A should have the mandate to expediently advance the said Project to the stage where it could be finalized by the Working Group.

582. The following 12 members of the PCIPI/SI were represented at the session of Subgroup A: BELARUS, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, EPO. Two WIPO officials participated in the session.

583. Subgroup A dealt with the revision of IPC subclass A 61 K (Project C 139, mentioned above), assigned to it by the PCIPI/SI; it completed its task and agreed on a number of amendments to the existing subclass A 61 K and on the elaboration of a new subclass (A 61 P), intended for secondary obligatory classification of "therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations."

584. The **PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI)** held its seventeenth session in Geneva from June 10 to 21. The following 20 members of the PCIPI/SI were represented at the session: CANADA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, KENYA, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO.

585. The Working Group dealt with 51 IPC (International Patent Classification) revision projects on the program for the 1996-97 biennium, of which 11 belonged to the mechanical field, 18 to the chemical field and 22 to the electrical field. Fourteen revision projects were completed.

586. In order to finalize revision Projects C 28, C 79 and C 80 for the seventh edition of the IPC, the Working Group agreed to create a subsidiary body for consideration of these projects.

587. The Working Group finalized the English and French versions of the references to be introduced into class G 05 and discussed selected patent documents that could be used for training in classifying.

588. The Working Group also discussed the improvement of the official catchword indexes to the IPC and approved a list of catchwords with American spelling to supplement the already available catchwords with British spelling. The Working Group also approved certain catchword entries relating to indexing codes in the IPC.

589. The **PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI)** held its fifth session in Geneva from May 6 to 10. The following 21 members of the PCIPI/TI were represented at the session: BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The CEC was represented by observers.

590. The Delegation of the CEC gave a presentation on the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM) and the Communities trade mark system, which included the important role played in that system by information technology. The International Bureau gave a presentation on the MECA (*Madrid Electronic Communication*) system, operational since April 1, 1996, which allowed electronic communications with national offices in respect of inquiry access to the International Register and two-way communications of data relating to international applications and registrations.

591. The Working Group discussed the draft revision of WIPO Standard ST.60 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Marks) and approved certain amendments to the proposal, including generic codes for the regrouping of codes and new codes for the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol. The Working Group also approved the text of WIPO Standard ST.64 which provided guidelines on a list of recommended search files for trademark search. In respect of trademark data exchange format, the Working Group agreed to continue to discuss the possible standard using the MECA tagging system as a basis of discussion.

592. During the session, at the initiative of the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property, a visit was organized for the members of the Working Group to the former's headquarters in Berne, for a demonstration of the new electronic system dealing with the Institute's administration of industrial property rights.

593. The **PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC)** held its eighteenth session in Geneva from May 20 to 24. The following 36 members of the PCIPI/EXEC were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, MALAWI, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, EPO. The PDG and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

594. The Committee agreed with a proposal made by the German Patent Office to replace the two-letter code "DL" by the code "DT" ("DL" is currently used in the electronic database of the International Register of Marks (and, as a result, in the CD-ROM publication ROMARIN) to designate Germany without the territory that, prior to October 3, 1990, constituted the German Democratic Republic).

595. The Committee discussed a problem which was met by users of patent information, namely, certain restrictions relevant to the act of making paper copies of patent documents stored on machine-readable data carriers, such as CD-ROMs, and agreed to send out a questionnaire to carry out an investigation on this matter.

596. In respect of the use of the Internet for electronic communication on PCIPI matters, the Committee decided to initiate a pilot trial of e-mail transmission of PCIPI documents in the second half of 1996. The Committee also exchanged views about home pages which had been established by industrial property offices on the Internet. Several delegations presented

information about their home page. As for the IPC revision, the Committee accepted some 50 revision requests.

597. As regards standards, the Committee adopted the new WIPO Standard ST.13 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Applications for Patents, SPCs [supplementary protection certificates], Industrial Designs and Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits), and also adopted the proposed revision of WIPO Standard ST.60 and a new standard ST.64 (see paragraph 591 above).

598. The Delegation of HUNGARY gave a presentation of the computer facilities available at the Hungarian Patent Office.

599. The **PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI)** held its eighteenth session in Geneva from May 20 to 22. The following 36 members of the PCIPI/MI were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, MALAWI, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, EPO. The PDG and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

600. The Working Group received progress reports from the EPO on the status of the EASY (*Electronic Application SYstem*) project for the electronic filing of patent applications, and on the development of the mixed-mode CD-ROM software under the MIMOSA (*MIXed-MODE Software Application*) project.

601. The Delegation of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA provided updated information on the steps being taken in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) concerning the changeover from paper to CD-ROM for the exchange of patent documents. Details were provided of the results of tests conducted on printing from USAPat CD-ROMs. The Delegation announced that the USPTO intended to change over to CD-ROM from the beginning of 1997, at which stage only one paper set of documentation would be provided to Offices with which the USPTO has agreements to exchange documents in paper format. Finally, the Delegation of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA informed the meeting on progress made in enacting legislation relating to the proposed introduction of Pre-Grant Publications (PGPubs); the latter was now expected to take effect from April 1, 1997.

International Patent Classification Union

602. The **Committee of Experts of the IPC Union** held its twenty-fourth session in Geneva from March 25 to 28. The following 17 members of the Committee were represented at the session: BRAZIL, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The EPO was also represented.

603. The Committee adopted amendments to the sixth edition of the IPC, submitted by the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI), affecting 35 subclasses of the IPC.

604. The Committee agreed on a procedure for proposing new catchwords for the official catchword indexes to the IPC. The Committee also agreed that catchwords referring to selected indexing codes should be introduced into the official catchword indexes and entrusted the PCIPI/SI with the selection and presentation of such catchwords. This session of the Committee also commemorated the 25th anniversary of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification, which was concluded in 1971.

Publications

605. The 1996 updates of the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation* (IPID) (a loose-leaf publication comprising four volumes in English and French and two in Spanish) were published in English in March.

606. Following the discontinuation, at the end of 1995, of the monthly periodical *JOPAL* (*Journal of Patent Associated Literature*), and its replacement by the CD-ROM product JOPALROM, a third JOPALROM disc was issued in February and provided free of charge to the national offices of the PCT Contracting States. The said product is issued on a quarterly basis.

607. Publication of new editions will take place in 1996 for the Nice Classification (seventh edition), in 1997 for the Vienna Classification (fourth edition), in 1998 for the Locarno Classification (seventh edition) and in 1999 for the IPC (seventh edition).

[Chapter V follows]

CHAPTER V: INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

608. **OBJECTIVES.** The objectives are: (i) to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (the "PCT") and to further develop the PCT system; (ii) 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 the Madrid Protocol (1989) Relating to that Agreement; and (iii) 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").

PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)New Contracting States

609. As a result of the deposit of an instrument of accession or ratification, during the first half of 1996, the following four States became or will become bound by the PCT, on the dates indicated, bringing the number of Contracting States to 87 on September 7, 1996: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, on September 7, 1996; CUBA, on July 16, 1996; ISRAEL, on June 1, 1996; SAINT LUCIA, on August 30, 1996.

Statistics

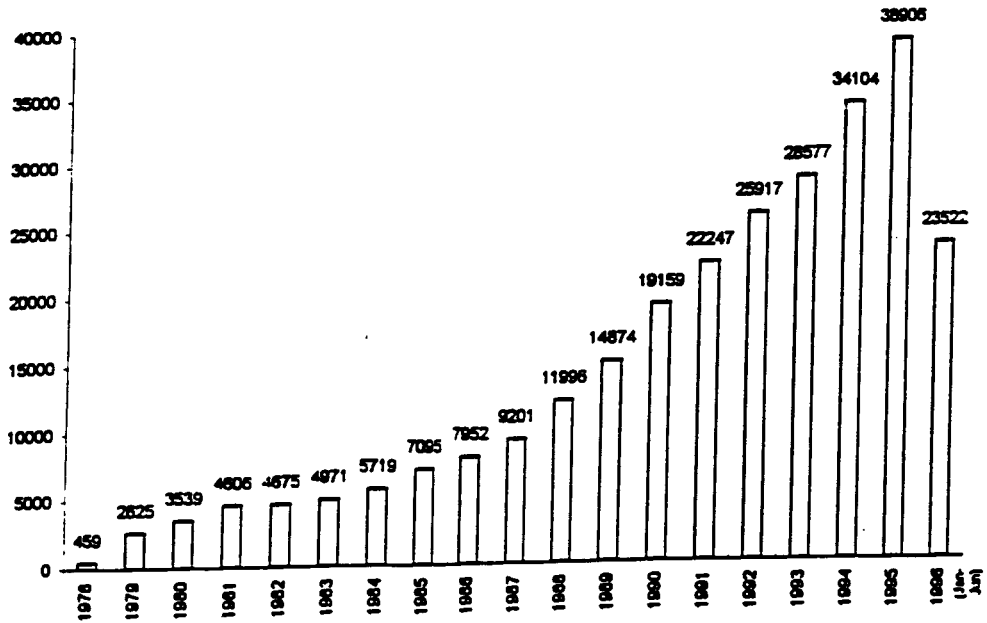
610. During the first six months of 1996, the International Bureau received the "record copies"* of 23,522 international applications: 22,878 were received from the various "receiving Offices," that is, the national and regional Patent Offices with which the international applications are filed, whereas 644 were filed by applicants direct with the International Bureau.

611. This number is by 4.251 higher than the number of applications during the first six months of 1995 and thereby represents an increase of 22.06% over the corresponding period a year earlier.

612. The number of record copies received by the International Bureau in each calendar year (half a year in 1996) since the beginning of PCT operations was as follows:

* A "record copy" is the true copy of an international application filed with a "receiving Office" and transmitted to the International Bureau.

Number of Record Copies Received Since 1978



613. The following table shows, by country of origin (that is, of residence or nationality of the applicant), the number of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau¹ during the first half of 1996, and the corresponding percentages:

<u>Number of Record Copies Received³</u>	<u>Country of Origin of the Applicant²</u>	<u>Percentage of All Record Copies Received</u>
10,676	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ³	45.39
2,997	GERMANY ³	12.74
1,823	JAPAN ³	7.75
1,652	UNITED KINGDOM ^{3,4}	7.02
1,063	FRANCE ³	4.52
898	SWEDEN ³	3.82
723	NETHERLANDS ³	3.07
534	SWITZERLAND ^{3,5}	2.27
429	CANADA ³	1.82
414	AUSTRALIA ³	1.76
377	FINLAND ³	1.60
339	ITALY ³	1.44
301	DENMARK ³	1.28
178	RUSSIAN FEDERATION ³	0.76
160	NORWAY ³	0.68

<u>Number of Record Copies Received³</u>	<u>Country of Origin of the Applicant²</u>	<u>Percentage of All Record Copies Received</u>
159	SPAIN ³	0.68
157	AUSTRIA ³	0.67
149	BELGIUM	0.63
99	REPUBLIC OF KOREA ³	0.42
63	NEW ZEALAND ³	0.27
56	IRELAND ³	0.24
46	CHINA	0.20
33	HUNGARY	0.14
27	BRAZIL	0.11
19	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.08
15	GREECE	0.06
13	LUXEMBOURG ³	0.06
13	SLOVENIA ³	0.06
12	POLAND	0.05
11	SLOVAKIA ³	0.05
10	BULGARIA	0.04
10	SINGAPORE ³	0.04
9	MEXICO ³	0.04
8	ISRAEL	0.03
8	ROMANIA ³	0.03
7	UKRAINE	0.03
5	BELARUS	0.02
4	PORTUGAL	0.02
4	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	0.02
3	ICELAND ³	0.01
2	ARMENIA	0.01
2	ESTONIA	0.01
2	MONACO	0.01
2	SRI LANKA ³	0.01
2	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REP. OF MACEDONIA	0.01
1	OAPI States ³	0.00
1	KAZAKSTAN	0.00
1	LATVIA	0.00
1	LITHUANIA	0.00
1	MALAWI	0.00
1	SWAZILAND	0.00
1	TURKEY	0.00
1	UZBEKISTAN	0.00
<u>23,522</u>		<u>100.00</u>

614. During the first half of 1996, the average number of Contracting States designated per international application was 54.07 (44.69 in the corresponding period of 1995). This figure is much higher than the number of States where patent protection would eventually be sought, because the applicants of 48.34% (44.11% in the corresponding period of 1995) of all international applications received by the International Bureau in the first six months of 1996 used the possibility of paying the maximum designation fees (10 in 1995 and 11 in 1996) while designating any number of (frequently all) PCT Contracting States in order to extend the effects of the international application to as many States as might be of interest to them, retaining the option of deciding at a later stage in which States they wished to proceed. The 54.07 designations per international application, had, on average, the effect of 29.13 national or regional applications (23.95 in the corresponding period of 1995) in or for the designated Contracting States. The difference between the number of Contracting States designated per international application and their effect as national or regional applications is due to the fact that each designation for a regional (European, ARIPO, EAPO or OAPI) patent covered several States. In the first six months of 1996, a European patent was sought in 22,660 international applications (18,580 in the corresponding period of 1995), which represented 96.3% (96.4% in the corresponding period of 1995) of the total number of international applications.

Footnotes relating to table on preceding pages:

¹ Figures based on the number of record copies of international applications sent, under PCT Article 12, to the International Bureau by PCT receiving Offices (including the record copies transmitted by the International Bureau itself as a receiving Office).

² Of the international applications received, 2,776 (= 11.8%) were filed with the EPO as a receiving Office and 636 (= 2.7%) were filed with the International Bureau as a receiving Office; those applications are included in the figures concerning the country of origin of the applicant.

³ Residents of the following countries filed international applications with the International Bureau as a receiving Office: AUSTRALIA (2), BELGIUM (6), BRAZIL (1), CANADA (27), CHINA (1), DENMARK (2), FINLAND (1), FRANCE (24), GERMANY (12), HUNGARY (1), IRELAND (2), ISRAEL (2), ITALY (25), JAPAN (13), LITHUANIA (1), LUXEMBOURG (2), MEXICO (1), NETHERLANDS (265), NORWAY (6), OAPI (1), ROMANIA (2), RUSSIAN FEDERATION (2), SINGAPORE (4), SLOVAKIA (2), SRI LANKA (2), SWEDEN (5), SWITZERLAND (64), TURKEY (1), UNITED KINGDOM (10), UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (149). Furthermore, nationals and residents of the following countries can file either with the EPO or with their national Offices (the figures appearing below in brackets after the name of the country show the numbers of records copies received from the national Office concerned (before the slant) and from the EPO (after the slant): AUSTRIA (119/38), BELGIUM (67/76), DENMARK (279/20), FINLAND (373/3), FRANCE (983/56), GERMANY (1178/1807), GREECE (15/0), IRELAND (41/13), ITALY (141/173), LUXEMBOURG (0/11), MONACO (0/2), NETHERLANDS (280/178), PORTUGAL (4/0), SPAIN (143/16), SWEDEN (875/18), SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN (247/223), UNITED KINGDOM (1500/142).

⁴ Includes figures for HONG KONG and the ISLE OF MAN, since the national Office of the UNITED KINGDOM also acts as receiving Office for residents of HONG KONG and the ISLE OF MAN.

⁵ Includes figures for LIECHTENSTEIN, since the national Office of SWITZERLAND also acts as receiving Office for nationals and residents of LIECHTENSTEIN.

615. The following table shows the total number of designations made in the international applications, the record copies of which were received in the first half of 1996, broken down according to the designated States and the number of times a Contracting State was designated per 100 international applications (expressed as a percentage).

<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection¹</u>	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage of all Designations Made¹</u>
32,105	GERMANY	136.49
31,978	UNITED KINGDOM	135.95
31,489	SWEDEN	133.87
31,433	SPAIN	133.63
31,420	AUSTRIA	133.58
31,399	PORTUGAL	133.49
31,394	DENMARK	133.47
31,386	SWITZERLAND ²	133.43
31,322	LUXEMBOURG	133.16
23,264	FINLAND	98.90
22,635	FRANCE	96.23
22,572	ITALY	95.96
22,519	NETHERLANDS	95.74
22,489	BELGIUM	95.61
22,459	GREECE	95.48
22,457	IRELAND	95.47
22,452	MONACO	95.45
20,416	JAPAN	86.80
18,946	SUDAN ¹	80.55
18,910	KENYA	80.39
18,907	MALAWI ¹	80.38
18,894	RUSSIAN FEDERATION ¹	80.32
18,537	UGANDA ¹	78.81
17,454	BELARUS ¹	74.20
17,403	CANADA	73.99
17,315	KAZAKSTAN ¹	73.61
17,305	LESOTHO ¹	73.57
17,119	KYRGYZSTAN ¹	72.78
17,098	TAJIKISTAN ¹	72.69
16,616	TURKMENISTAN ¹	70.64
15,803	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA ¹	67.18
15,447	ARMENIA ¹	65.67
15,365	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	65.32
14,805	CHINA	62.94
14,515	AUSTRALIA	61.71
14,441	AZERBAIJAN ¹	61.39
13,821	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	58.76
12,936	MEXICO	55.00
12,798	BRAZIL	54.41
11,883	NORWAY	50.52

<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection¹</u>	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage of all Designations Made¹</u>
Cont...		
11,598	CZECH REPUBLIC	49.31
11,551	POLAND	49.11
11,508	NEW ZEALAND	48.92
11,423	HUNGARY	48.56
11,316	SINGAPORE	48.11
10,988	UKRAINE	46.71
10,963	SLOVAKIA	46.61
10,673	ROMANIA	45.37
10,642	VIET NAM	45.24
10,620	BULGARIA	45.15
10,501	SLOVENIA	44.64
10,370	LATVIA	44.09
10,345	LITHUANIA	43.98
10,260	UZBEKISTAN	43.62
10,250	GEORGIA	43.58
10,248	ESTONIA	43.57
10,239	SRI LANKA	43.53
10,201	BARBADOS	43.37
10,186	MONGOLIA	43.30
10,143	MADAGASCAR	43.12
10,093	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	42.91
10,034	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA	42.66
9,947	LIBERIA	42.29
9,880	SWAZILAND ¹	42.00
9827	ISRAEL	41.78
8,572	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REP. OF MACEDONIA	36.44
8,486	ALBANIA	36.08
7,907	TURKEY	33.62
420	ICELAND	1.79

¹ Two designations were counted where a State member of a regional patent system (ARIPO, EAPO or EPO) was designated both for the national protection and for a regional (ARIPO, EAPO or EPO) patent, which explained why the percentage indicated in connection with some States was above 100%.

² Included the simultaneous designation of LIECHTENSTEIN.

³ Included the simultaneous designation of BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL and TOGO.

616. The languages of filing of the international applications whose record copies were received during the first half of 1996 by the International Bureau and the corresponding percentages were as follows:

<u>Language of Filing</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Number of Applications</u>
English	15,933	67.73
German	3,460	14.71
Japanese	1,694	7.20
French	1,106	4.70
Swedish	416	1.77
Dutch	193	0.82
Russian	180	0.77
Finnish	167	0.71
Spanish	151	0.64
Norwegian	93	0.40
Danish	86	0.37
Chinese	43	0.18
Total	<u>23,522</u>	<u>100.00</u>

617. During the first half of 1996, 16,338 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT were filed with the Offices indicated below, which acted as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEAs). This represented an increase of 21.5% over the corresponding period in 1995. In the following table, those demands are broken down according to the IPEA which received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

<u>International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA)</u>	<u>Number of Demands</u>	<u>Percentage of Total Number of Demands</u>
EPO	9,063	55.47
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,789	29.31
SWEDEN	1,190	7.29
JAPAN	648	3.97
AUSTRALIA	476	2.91
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	69	0.42
AUSTRIA	56	0.34
CHINA	47	0.29
Total	<u>16,338</u>	<u>100.00</u>

618. The growth of 21.5% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in the first six months of 1996 as compared to the corresponding period of 1995 could be attributed to the fact that most of the Contracting States could now be elected for international preliminary examination and that applicants were increasingly (over 80% of all applicants) taking advantage of the benefits of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT, which provides an opinion as to whether the claimed invention meets the PCT criteria for novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability, and postpones by 10 more months the beginning of the national or regional procedures.

Automation

619. The DICAPS (“*Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System*”) project was designed to satisfy the following general requirements: storage, consultation and retrieval of application files (files in paper form would gradually be replaced by optical discs); automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of *PCT Gazette* pages; automatic printing of pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of pamphlets on magnetic and optical media, in particular on CD-ROMs. Development and testing of these functions continued during the first half of the year.

620. CD-ROM Work Stations for PCT Contracting States. Pursuant to a decision of the Assembly of the PCT Union, in 1990, to offer each national office of PCT Contracting States a work station for reading and printing the published international applications on CD-ROM free of charge, most of the offices concerned had accepted the offer and received the work station. In respect of new Contracting States, the decision was implemented on an ongoing basis.

621. EASY Project. During the first half of 1996, discussions on technical and legal cooperation for continuing the development of the EASY (*Electronic Application SYstem*) filing software were held between WIPO officials and officials of the EPO, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Geneva, Munich, The Hague and Washington, D.C. WIPO worked with the above-mentioned Offices, in the framework of the three Offices’ ongoing trilateral cooperation, on the development of an implementation guide which could be used by any software provider wishing to produce EASY-compatible application filing software. During that period, WIPO sent a test version of the software to a small group of users in various countries for comments.

622. While the ultimate aim of the EASY project is to achieve complete on-line electronic filing of applications, leading to the elimination of paper filing, the project was aimed initially at the development of a means to enable electronic filings on diskettes. It was expected that significant benefits and savings for applicants and patent offices would result from the preparation of patent applications using the EASY system, including immediate validation of data as they were entered, the use of help screens, reduction of paper used, and more streamlined and better quality publication of patent applications.

Publications

623. The *PCT Gazette*, which contains bibliographic data and an abstract of each published international application under the PCT, continued to be published weekly, in separate English and French editions. During the first half of 1996, it included entries relating to the 19,911 (17,799 in the corresponding period of 1995) international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian or Spanish, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issue of the *PCT Gazette*.

624. In the first half of 1996, the number of international applications published as PCT pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages was as follows:

<u>Language of Publication</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage of International Applications Published</u>
English	14,529	72.97
German	2,969	14.91
Japanese	1,224	6.15
French	951	4.77
Russian	113	0.57
Spanish	76	0.38
Chinese	49	0.25
Total	<u>19,911</u>	<u>100.00</u>

625. Three special issues of the *PCT Gazette* were published in the first half of 1996. The first issue, containing consolidated general information relating to Contracting States, national and regional offices and international authorities, was published in January. The other two issues, one containing the Minimum Documentation List of Periodicals, and the other, the Administrative Instructions under the PCT, were published in May.

626. The *PCT Applicant's Guide*, a five-binder loose-leaf publication in English and in French of more than 1,000 pages for the users of the PCT system, continued to be updated on a regular basis by the International Bureau.

627. The leaflet entitled *Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)* was updated and made available, on a regular basis and free of charge, in English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese and Spanish.

628. The *PCT Newsletter*, providing up-to-date news for users of the PCT, was published monthly during the period under review.

629. The text of the *Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and Regulations under the PCT (as in force from January 1, 1996)* was published in German and Russian in June.

630. PCT CD-ROM Products. All international applications published since 1978 were available in CD-ROM format in the ESPACE-WORLD series (a total of over 450 CD-ROMs). The CD-ROMs containing international applications published between 1978 and 1989 were available from WIPO, whereas the CD-ROMs containing the international applications published from 1990 onwards were sold by the EPO in Vienna.

Training and Promotion

631. In the first half of 1996, some 34 information and training seminars (representing about 50 training days for over 3,000 persons) dealing with the promotion, use and advantages of the PCT were organized for government officials, inventors, patent attorneys and other persons from the legal profession and industry in CUBA, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, JAPAN, MEXICO, SINGAPORE, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

632. In addition to the activities enumerated above aimed at promoting the use of the PCT, government officials from the following countries and officials from the following intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations were briefed on the PCT and its operations, or were given training, at WIPO or at national industrial property offices: ANDORRA, AZERBAIJAN, CHINA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, GERMANY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, JAPAN, KENYA, LAOS, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, THAILAND, TURKEY, URUGUAY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EAPO, EPO, CEIPI, CNCPI.

Development of the PCT System

633. The **PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL)** held its sixth session in Geneva from April 29 to May 2. The following 72 States members of the Committee were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GUINEA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ISRAEL, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LITHUANIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM. The EPO was also represented.

634. The following eight States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BURUNDI, CROATIA, HAITI, INDONESIA, JORDAN, MOROCCO, SOUTH AFRICA.

635. Four intergovernmental organizations (EAPO, ICPIP, OAPI, OAU) and seven non-governmental organizations (AIPPI, APAA, CIPA, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FICPI) were represented by observers.

636. The Committee discussed a proposed modification of certain time limits fixed in the PCT and proposed amendments to the PCT Regulations which would give applicants the possibility of requesting a supplementary international search report from an International Searching Authority different from the one that carried out the usual "mandatory" international search. The applicant could request a supplementary international search instead of, or in addition to, filing a demand for international preliminary examination, and benefit from the proposed postponement of the time limit for entering the national phase from 20 to 30 months from the priority date, even if a demand for international preliminary examination was not filed. The proposed supplementary international search system would result in two search reports established by different International Searching Authorities, which would be more likely to be exhaustive with respect to the cited prior art. Designated Offices could therefore be expected to place a greater reliance on the search results so obtained. Although a number of delegations welcomed the proposal insofar as it attempted to increase reliance by national offices on the results of international search, some delegations questioned whether the modification of time limits fixed in the PCT as proposed could be achieved without a diplomatic conference. The Committee noted that the International Bureau planned to study possible alternatives, to continue seeking the views of users and to convene a consultative meeting to which at least the International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities and representatives of users would be invited.

637. Furthermore, the Committee discussed a proposal according to which the *PCT Gazette*, which is currently published in separate English- and French-language editions, would be published as a single bilingual edition. The bilingual *Gazette* would differ from the present two editions in that it would no longer contain abstracts and drawings relating to published international applications. The International Bureau explained that the proposal was prompted by the increase in the number of alternative sources of information about published international applications, particularly CD-ROMs and on-line databases, the ever increasing volume of the *Gazette*, the increase in the production costs and the decrease in subscriptions. The Committee agreed in principle to the publication of a bilingual *Gazette* without abstracts and drawings, but requested the International Bureau to study the matter further and to put it before an appropriate body of the PCT Union.

638. Finally, the Committee also discussed an outline proposal which would permit the filing of international applications in a broader range of languages than is currently possible, in particular where the official language of a given State is not one of the languages currently accepted for filing international applications. Most delegations welcomed the envisaged liberalization and the Committee invited the International Bureau to draw up detailed proposals for further consideration at a later date.

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

Commencement of the Operations under the Madrid Protocol

639. As decided by the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its extraordinary session in January 1996, the Madrid Protocol entered into operation on April 1, 1996, the date of the entry into force also of the new Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol.

New Adherences to the Madrid Protocol: Membership in the System

640. Pursuant to the deposit of an instrument of accession or ratification, during the first seven months of 1996, the following three States will become bound by the Madrid Protocol on the dates indicated, bringing the number of member States to 12 on October 3, 1996: CZECH REPUBLIC, on September 25, 1996; DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, on October 3, 1996; MONACO, on September 27, 1996.

641. Thus, the number of the States party to the Madrid System will on October 3, 1996, be 51 of which seven bound by both the Agreement and the Protocol: CHINA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, GERMANY, MONACO, SPAIN, 39 bound by the Agreement only: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, EGYPT, FRANCE, HUNGARY, ITALY, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAN MARINO, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, and five bound by the Protocol only: DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM.

Assembly of the Madrid Union

642. The **Assembly of the Madrid Union** held its twenty-seventh session (16th extraordinary) in Geneva from January 15 to 18. The following 42 States, members of the Madrid Union, were represented at the session: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LIBERIA, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UZBEKISTAN.

643. The following 14 States, members of the Paris Union but not of the Madrid Union, were represented by observers: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CANADA, GREECE, INDONESIA, IRELAND, JAPAN, MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, TURKEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Representatives of two intergovernmental organizations (BBM and CEC), as well as representatives of 10 international non-governmental organizations (AIDV, AIM, AIPPI, APAA, CNIPA, ECTA, FICPI, INTA, LIDC, UNICE) participated in the session in an observer capacity.

644. The Assembly adopted implementing Regulations, including a new Schedule of Fees, which would be common to the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol. The Assembly further decided that April 1, 1996, would be the date of entry into force of those Common Regulations, that date being also the date on which the Madrid Protocol would become operational.

Statistics

645. In the first half of 1996, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement. The total number of registrations effected was 9,482, and the total number of renewals 2,362, representing an increase of 2.13% and 21.82%, respectively, compared to the same period in 1995 (the corresponding figures in the first six months of 1995 were 9,284 and 1,939). The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 11,844, as compared with 11,223 in the corresponding period of 1995, representing an increase of 5.53%. The total number of refusals recorded was 27,677, as compared with 27,824 in the corresponding period of 1995, representing a decrease of 0.53%. As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 10.92, the international registrations effected in the first six months of 1996 had the equivalent effect of some 103,500 national registrations (some 96,000 in the corresponding period of 1995).

646. The following table breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected during the first six months of 1996 according to the country of origin of the mark or of the holder of the renewed registration, together with the corresponding percentages:

<u>Registrations</u>		<u>Country of Origin/ Holder</u>	<u>Renewals</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>	<u>Registr./Renewals</u>	<u>Number</u>
2,550	26.89	GERMANY	817	34.59	3,367	28.42
2,021	21.32	FRANCE	533	22.57	2,554	21.56
1,318	13.90	SWITZERLAND	306	12.96	1,624	13.71
1,165	12.29	BENELUX	237	10.03	1,402	11.83
1,020	10.75	ITALY	219	9.27	1,239	10.46
544	5.74	SPAIN	75	3.17	619	5.22
370	3.90	AUSTRIA	94	3.98	464	3.92
86	0.91	CZECH REPUBLIC	30	1.27	116	0.98
56	0.59	LIECHTENSTEIN	12	0.51	68	0.57
49	0.52	PORTUGAL	6	0.25	55	0.46
48	0.50	CHINA	--	--	48	0.41
45	0.48	POLAND	--	--	45	0.38
40	0.42	SLOVENIA	--	--	40	0.34
30	0.32	HUNGARY	15	0.64	45	0.38
27	0.29	MONACO	3	0.13	30	0.25
20	0.21	SLOVAKIA	--	--	20	0.17
19	0.20	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	--	--	19	0.16
16	0.17	CROATIA	--	--	16	0.14
13	0.14	BULGARIA	--	--	13	0.11
11	0.12	LATVIA	--	--	11	0.09
6	0.06	EGYPT	--	--	6	0.05
6	0.06	YUGOSLAVIA	1	0.04	7	0.06
4	0.04	MOROCCO	13	0.55	17	0.14
3	0.03	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REP. OF MACEDONIA	--	--	3	0.03
3	0.03	VIET NAM	--	--	3	0.03
2	0.02	BELARUS	--	--	2	0.02
2	0.02	KAZAKSTAN	--	--	2	0.02
2	0.02	SAN MARINO	1	0.04	3	0.03
2	0.02	SWEDEN	--	--	2	0.02
1	0.01	CUBA	--	--	1	0.01
1	0.01	DENMARK	--	--	1	0.01
1	0.01	FINLAND	--	--	1	0.01
1	0.01	ROMANIA	--	--	1	0.01
<u>9,482</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>2,362</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>11,844</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Automation

647. MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System) Project. The MAPS project had been developed to take into account the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol. It replaced the SEMIRA system (System of *Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Administration*) in 1995.

648. The main purposes of MAPS are to:

(i) reduce and, eventually, eliminate the circulation of paper documents within the International Trademark Registry and between the Registry and the Finance Section, thereby, *inter alia*, speeding up the processing of international applications, refusals, subsequent designations and other requests for change, and renewals, by allowing several operations to take place in parallel;

(ii) streamline and control the processing of international applications, refusals, subsequent designations and other requests for change, and renewals, by distributing the work to the workstations of the staff concerned, monitoring deadlines and prompting actions;

(iii) facilitate formality examination through built-in validity and consistency checks; provide for computer-assisted classification of the list of goods and services, computer-assisted translation of the list of goods and services and other elements to be translated in international applications, subsequent designations, limitations, partial cancellations and refusal or invalidation notifications; and largely automate outputs (irregularity letters, extracts, certificates, notifications and publications, as well as statistics and management information);

(iv) integrate all components of the Registry's computer system, including an image database, and establish an electronic interface with the computer system of the financial services (FINAUT);

(v) provide for electronic (paperless) communications with interested Offices of Contracting Parties and for access by Offices and the general public to the electronic Register.

649. The scanning (which started in 1990) of international trademark registration files into the archiving system using digital optical discs known as MINOS (*Marks INFORMATION Optically Stored*) continued in the period under review. On June 30, 1996, about 3.80 million pages (representing some 325,300 international trademark registration files) had been scanned and stored on the optical discs.

650. Access to Electronic Database (ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs). In the first half of 1996, discussions continued between WIPO officials and officials of a number of national industrial property offices of member States of the Madrid Union, at their request, as well as with officials of the BBM and the EPO, to assist the said offices in developing ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs (ROMARIN-clones) intended to contain the national and regional trademarks of certain countries and groups of countries.

651. Electronic exchange of data. Discussions were also held on the possible exchange of data by electronic means between WIPO officials and officials of certain regional and national offices in the framework of the Madrid system.

Publications

652. On June 12, 1996, the fortnightly bilingual English/French periodical *WIPO Gazette of International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales*, containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations made in the International Register of Marks, was published for the first time. It replaced the monthly periodical *Les Marques internationales* (published in French only).

653. Following the entry into force on April 1, 1996, of new implementing Regulations common to the Madrid Agreement and Protocol, and the entry into operation of the Madrid Protocol on the same date, a completely new publication entitled *Guide to the International Registration of Marks under the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol*, replacing the former *Guide to the International Registration of Marks*, was published in both English and French in March.

654. The text of the *Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks* was published in Arabic in January, and in both Italian and Portuguese in February. The text of the *Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks-- Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, and Common Regulations (as in force on April 1, 1996)* was published in both English and French in May.

655. ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) CD-ROM Products. In the first half of 1996, information regarding all international registrations of marks made under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, which have been entered in the International Register of Marks kept by the International Bureau and currently in force, continued to be made available on two CD-ROMs, namely: (i) one ROMARIN "BIBLIO" disc, containing the complete bibliographic data of more than 312,000 international registrations currently in force, supplied on a four-weekly basis: five such discs were issued in the said period; and (ii) one ROMARIN "IMAGES" disc, containing a complete image data set of more than 118,000 images in black and white and in color of figurative marks for the 20-year period, supplied once a year since 1993: the fourth such disc was issued in March.

Training and Promotion

656. In June, WIPO organized two **Seminars on the Madrid Protocol and the New Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol** at its headquarters in Geneva. The first Seminar (in English) was attended by 49 participants from BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, GERMANY,

HUNGARY, ITALY, LIECHTENSTEIN, the NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE and the UNITED KINGDOM. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and three WIPO officials. The second Seminar (in French) was attended by 67 participants from AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, the CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, HUNGARY, ITALY, LATVIA, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, POLAND, PORTUGAL, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND and the BBM. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and three WIPO officials. Certain WIPO CD-ROM products were also demonstrated by WIPO officials during the sessions. For both Seminars, the participants came from industrial property offices and from the private sector.

657. In the first half of 1996, government officials from the following countries and territory who visited WIPO were briefed on the Madrid Agreement and its operations and on the Madrid Protocol, or were provided with training, including on the use of the ROMARIN CD-ROMs: ALGERIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LIBERIA, MOROCCO, NORWAY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, THAILAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

658. In addition, government officials, representatives of non-governmental organizations and members of the private sector were given briefings or explanations by WIPO officials and WIPO consultants on one or more aspects of the Madrid system at seminars or meetings in CHINA, DENMARK, FRANCE, ITALY, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SWEDEN, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as well as at WIPO's headquarters.

Hague System (Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs)

Statistics

659. During the first six months of 1996, the total number of industrial design deposits registered by the International Bureau was 1,808, and the total number of renewals and prolongations 1,062, representing an increase of 0.56% and a decrease of 1.03%, respectively, in relation to the figures in the corresponding period of 1995 (1,798 and 1,073, respectively).

660. The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/prolongations, by country of origin, recorded by the International Bureau during the first six months of 1996.

<u>International Deposits</u>		<u>Country of Origin¹</u>	<u>Renewals/ Prolongations</u>		<u>Total Dep./Ren./Pro.</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
527	29.15	GERMANY	295	27.77	822	28.64
418	23.12	FRANCE	336	31.64	754	26.27
318	17.59	BENELUX	158	14.88	476	16.59
249	13.78	SWITZERLAND	155	14.60	404	14.08
199	11.01	ITALY	76	7.16	275	9.58
68	3.76	SPAIN	37	3.48	105	3.66
9	0.50	MONACO	3	0.28	12	0.42
8	0.44	LIECHTENSTEIN	2	0.19	10	0.35
5	0.28	SLOVENIA	--	--	5	0.18
3	0.17	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	--	--	3	0.11
1	0.05	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	--	--	1	0.03
1	0.05	EGYPT	--	--	1	0.03
1	0.05	HUNGARY	--	--	1	0.03
1	0.05	YUGOSLAVIA	--	--	1	0.03
<u>1,808</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>1,062</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>2,870</u>	<u>100.00</u>

¹ Country of which the original depositor was a national or of which the owner of the design after a transfer was a national.

Publications

661. During the first six months of 1996, the International Bureau continued the monthly publication of its bilingual (English/French) periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux* which contains information on the industrial designs deposited with it.

662. The International Bureau continued studying the possibility of producing a CD-ROM for registered industrial designs.

663. During the first six months of 1996, the International Bureau continued to make available the *Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* in both English and French, in a loose-leaf binder edition.

664. The text of the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, and Regulations (as in force on April 1, 1996)* was published in both English and French in May.

Development of the Hague System

665. During the first six months of 1996, the International Bureau continued its preparatory work for the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement, to be held in November 1996.

666. During the same period, several government officials who were attending meetings and seminars at WIPO were briefed by WIPO officials on the Hague system and its operations.

[Chapter VI follows]

CHAPTER VI: ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION ACTIVITIES

667. **OBJECTIVE.** The objective is to provide services in relation to disputes referred to the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center ("the Center") for settlement pursuant to the procedures (good offices, mediation, arbitration, expedited arbitration, etc.) administered by the Center.

Arbitrators and Mediators

668. During the first six months of 1996, the International Bureau continued to receive offers from specialists to serve as WIPO arbitrator or mediator for the Center. The lists of WIPO arbitrators and mediators comprised, on June 30, some 600 persons from 60 countries, details of whose professional experience, qualifications and specializations were entered in a database.

Publications

669. A brochure entitled the *WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center--WIPO Services Under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules* was published in English, French and Spanish in February.

Training and Promotion

670. On March 29, a **WIPO Conference on Mediation** was organized at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva. It was attended by 138 participants, coming from the following 37 countries: Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam. The participants came from laws firms, the judiciary, university and research centers, government circles, interested non-governmental organizations, and public as well as private enterprises.

671. The objective of the Conference was to explore the use of mediation as a procedure for the settlement of commercial disputes, in general, and intellectual property disputes, in particular, to identify the main features of mediation and to discuss the opportunities it presented as a means of settling disputes. Presentations were made by nine international experts in mediation from China, France, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and by a WIPO official.

672. On May 28 and 29, and May 30 and 31, respectively, WIPO organized two **Training Programs on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes** in Geneva.

673. The first program was attended by 27 participants and the second by 29. Those participants, who were attorneys, patent and trademark agents, academics or persons working in industry, came from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. Two WIPO consultants from the United States of America and several WIPO officials conducted the programs, in which methodological teaching alternated with practical advice and simulated mediation exercises involving disputes over the violation of patents and copyright.

674. The Center was presented by WIPO officials in the first six months of 1996 in other meetings held in Cape Town, Cleveland (United States of America), Dallas (United States of America), Geneva, Kyoto (Japan), London, New York, Prague, Zeist (Netherlands) and Zurich.

[Chapter VII follows]

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

675. **OBJECTIVES.** The general objective is to promote the realization of the importance and the benefits of intellectual property--both industrial property and copyright--for the social, economic and cultural progress of any country, both on the domestic level and in international relations. The best way to such benefits consists of adhering to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them and to properly apply and enforce such treaties. Consequently, one of the main goals is to promote adherence to, and the application and enforcement of, such treaties.
676. Another 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.

Adherences to Treaties

677. During the first six months of 1996, the International Bureau continued to promote accession by States to the various treaties administered by WIPO. It did that through visits to governments in their respective capitals, in meetings with government officials visiting WIPO, in meetings with Permanent Missions of the States represented in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings and seminars or courses. Numerous memoranda explaining the advantages of accession to WIPO-administered treaties were prepared and sent to the interested authorities.

678. During the first seven months of 1996, the following States deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to the following treaties:

- Paris Convention: Colombia, Nicaragua, Panama, United Arab Emirates;
- Berne Convention: Panama, Republic of Korea;
- Budapest Treaty: Canada, Estonia, Israel;
- Geneva Convention (Phonograms): Slovenia;
- Locarno Agreement: China, Estonia;
- Madrid Protocol: Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Monaco;
- Nice (Trademark Classification) Agreement: Estonia;
- Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cuba, Israel, Saint Lucia (Greece withdrew its reservation concerning Chapter II of the PCT);
- Rome Convention: Saint Lucia, Slovenia;
- Strasbourg (IPC) Agreement: China, Estonia;
- Trademark Law Treaty: Czech Republic, Monaco, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

679. The up-to-date list of the States members of these and other WIPO-administered treaties is available on request from the International Bureau.

Contacts with the Governments of Individual Countries
Other than Developing Countries

680. ALBANIA. In January, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the program and organizational arrangements for a national symposium on industrial property to be organized in March.

681. In March, a WIPO official participated in a tripartite review meeting held in Tirana to review the activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project aimed at strengthening the functions of the Albanian Patents and Trademarks Office. The meeting was attended by government and UNDP officials.

682. Also in March, WIPO organized the above-mentioned **WIPO National Symposium on the Role of the Industrial Property System in Economic and Technological Development**, in Tirana, under the UNDP-financed country project, in cooperation with the Albanian Patents and Trademarks Office and with the assistance of the UNDP. The Symposium was attended by some 80 participants from the government and private sectors. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Austria and Germany, four government officials and a local patent attorney.

683. Still in March, two WIPO consultants from Austria and Germany visited the said Albanian Office, under the same project, to provide advice to its staff on patent classification and examination. They also had discussions, together with a WIPO official, with government officials on cooperation activities.

684. In June, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for a government official to the German Patent Office and the European Patent Office (EPO) in Munich, to observe the services offered by those Offices in the field of patent information and documentation.

685. ANDORRA. In March, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials a draft patent law, prepared by WIPO, and a copyright law for Andorra.

686. In May, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials a draft patent law, prepared by WIPO, and in particular provisions for implementing the PCT.

687. ARMENIA. In January, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva various questions relating to the Eurasian Patent Convention, as well as to the possible modification of Armenian legislation to conform to the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement, in particular in relation to the protection of layout-designs of integrated circuits.

688. AZERBAIJAN. In January and early February, two government officials were given training in Receiving Office procedures under the PCT and in the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement at WIPO in Geneva. They also had discussions with the

Director General and other WIPO officials on the activities of the Department of Patent and Licensing of the State Committee of Science and Technology, possible cooperation with WIPO in organizing a national seminar on patents in late 1996, and various questions concerning the PCT.

689. In February, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between Azerbaijan and WIPO.

690. In April, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on training under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement, and the ongoing cooperation between Azerbaijan and WIPO.

691. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. In May, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's expected accession to the PCT and on the Madrid Agreement and Protocol. (Bosnia and Herzegovina will become party to the PCT on September 7, 1996.)

692. BULGARIA. In June, three WIPO officials visited the Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia, to attend the final acceptance test of the automated verbal and figurative trademark search system of that Office, developed by a French computer company under the UNDP-financed and WIPO-executed country project, and also to evaluate the operational version of the EPO's Common Software installed in the said Office.

693. CROATIA. In January, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organization, in late 1996, of a national symposium on the new national patent law and the PCT.

694. CZECH REPUBLIC. In April, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center at a conference on intellectual property rights, organized by a private company in Prague and attended by some 70 participants from the commercial and legal sectors.

695. FINLAND. In March, two government officials visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials various proposals and WIPO's plans with respect to the question of the protection of business identifiers.

696. In April, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a number of practical questions concerning the organization of a WIPO seminar on the Eurasian Patent Convention, to take place in Helsinki in August.

697. FRANCE. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two Funds-in-Trust (FIT) arrangements, for the benefit of developing countries in the four developing regions, concluded between the Government of France and WIPO in the fields of industrial property and copyright, respectively. These activities included training seminars, study visits and also advisory missions aiming at the modernization of national legislations and intellectual property administrations. The said activities are described in the Chapter relating to Development Cooperation with Developing Countries.

698. In February, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest, in particular the Madrid Protocol and the Trademark Law Treaty.
699. GEORGIA. In May, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property cooperation between the country and WIPO, and on a national seminar on trademarks and geographical indications to be held later in the year.
700. GERMANY. In June, a group of three judges and another group of four judges, all members of the German Federal Patent Court, visited WIPO's headquarters and were given separate briefings by WIPO officials on recent developments at the international level in the fields of industrial property and of trademarks, respectively.
701. GREECE. In January, the Director General and another WIPO official participated in the inauguration ceremony of the new headquarters building of the Industrial Property Organization (OBI) in Athens, and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Greece and WIPO.
702. HUNGARY. In January, two government officials discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials preparations for the celebration of the centenary of the Hungarian patent system, in Budapest, in March, and WIPO's participation.
703. In March, the Director General and another WIPO official attended, in Budapest, the celebrations of the centenary of the Hungarian patent system, in particular, the opening, by the President of the Republic, of the International Exhibition and Fair of Inventions and New Ideas ("Genius 96"), organized by the Association of Hungarian Inventors. The Director General had discussions with government leaders and officials on matters of common interest in the field of intellectual property, and gave a speech at the Jubilee General Assembly commemorating the 1100th anniversary of the foundation of Hungary, organized by the Hungarian Association for the Protection of Industrial Property and attended by some 1200 participants. During that visit, the Director General was decorated by the President of the Republic with the Order of Merit of the Hungarian Republic.
704. ITALY. In April, a WIPO official made a presentation at a meeting organized by the Italian Patent and Trademark Office in Rome to discuss the deposit system established under the Budapest Treaty.
705. JAPAN. In March, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva various questions concerning the Trademark Law Treaty, in the light of Japan's possible ratification of that Treaty.
706. KYRGYZSTAN. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.
707. LITHUANIA. In February, WIPO organized a **WIPO/LITHUANIA National Seminar on the Implementation of the Berne Convention and of the National Legislation on Copyright and Neighboring Rights** in Vilnius, in cooperation with the Ministry of

Culture. The Seminar was attended by some 60 participants, representing various ministries, the judiciary and private sector circles interested in the protection of copyright and neighboring rights. Papers were presented by six experts from Denmark, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as by two WIPO officials.

708. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning, among other items, the promotion of bilateral contacts with industrial property offices of a number of countries, and the possible organization of a seminar for patent attorneys in the coming months.

709. ROMANIA. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the International Bureau's comments on the draft new law on trademarks and geographical indications of Romania.

710. RUSSIAN FEDERATION. In April, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest, in particular the protection of patents and copyright in the Russian Federation and the functions of the recently established Eurasian Patent Organization.

711. In June, a WIPO official spoke at a Conference on Patent Information in the Modern Age, which was organized in Moscow and Saint Petersburg for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Russian Patent Library. Two other WIPO officials also attended. In Moscow, the three WIPO officials held discussions with a number of government officials from the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation (ROSPATENT) and several related patent institutes about their respective activities, in particular in the field of patent examination and documentation.

712. SLOVAKIA. In January, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the organizational structure of the Industrial Property Office of the Slovak Republic and future training of government officials under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

713. In April, a government official discussed with the Director General in Geneva cooperation between Slovakia and WIPO in general industrial property matters.

714. SPAIN. In June, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Madrid on matters of cooperation between Spain and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

715. TURKMENISTAN. In May, a **Regional (CIS) WIPO-EPO Seminar on Licensing** was organized in Ashgabat by the Patent Office of Turkmenistan, in cooperation with WIPO and the EPO. The Seminar was attended by about 40 participants from the 12 CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries (namely, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN), who were mainly government officials, patent attorneys and representatives of industry. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from Slovenia, two EPO consultants from France and Germany, a government official from Turkmenistan and a WIPO official.

716. UKRAINE. In May, a **Seminar on the Patent and Copyright Systems for Scientists and Scientific Research Institutions: Practical Problems**, was jointly organized in Kyiv by the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the International Association of the Academies of Sciences of the CIS countries and WIPO. The Seminar was attended by about 250 participants, who were government officials, academicians, representatives of institutes and patent offices and patent attorneys from UKRAINE and the other CIS countries (namely, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN and UZBEKISTAN). Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Denmark, Germany and the United States of America and by a WIPO official.

717. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In March, two WIPO officials attended a Patent and Trademark Depository Library Training Conference organized in Washington, D.C., by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), where they demonstrated certain WIPO CD-ROM products.

718. In May, the Director General had discussions with the Assistant Secretary of Commerce who is also the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks in Washington, D.C., on intellectual property matters of mutual interest.

719. In June, a government official from the U.S. Department of State had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

720. Also in June, WIPO organized a **WIPO Seminar on Current Issues of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**, was organized by WIPO in Washington, D.C., and in Geneva, in cooperation with the International Copyright Institute (ICI) of the Copyright Office of the United States of America. The Seminar was attended by 14 participants from ARMENIA, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN. Presentations were made by eight speakers from the United States of America, a representative of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), two WIPO consultants from Germany and the Russian Federation, and three WIPO officials. The subjects covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

721. UZBEKISTAN. In April, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on continued cooperation between Uzbekistan and WIPO and possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties.

722. In May, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, undertook an official visit to Tashkent at the invitation of the Government. During that visit, the Director General was received by the President of the Republic and held discussions with the Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and other government officials on continued cooperation between Uzbekistan and WIPO, the Eurasian patent system, legislative issues in connection, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement, and intellectual property training and teaching matters. The Director General also spoke at a Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights Protection, organized by the above-mentioned Committee and

attended by some 100 persons from government departments and scientific research institutes. On the occasion of his official visit, the Director General offered a WIPO gold medal to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. He offered a WIPO gold medal also to the Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

723. In June, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

Cooperation with the United Nations System of Organizations

724. UNITED NATIONS. The Director General and other WIPO officials participated in the work of a number of inter-secretariat bodies of the United Nations System of Organizations established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in Nairobi in April; the ACC Task Force on Universal Access to Basic Communication and Information Services, which met in Geneva in February; the Organizational Committee of the ACC(OC), which met in April in Geneva and in Nairobi in May; the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ), which met in New York in March; the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions (CCAQ(FB))), which met in Rome in February; the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ), which met in Geneva in March; the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and General Administrative Questions (CCAQ(PER))), which met in Vienna in late April and early May; the Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB), which met in New York in March.

725. UNITED NATIONS OPEN DAY. In June, a WIPO official attended a meeting in Geneva on the organization of an Open Day on the United Nations and the Olympic Goals, to take place in October 1996.

726. UNITED NATIONS AD HOC INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON OUTER SPACE ACTIVITIES. In February, a WIPO official attended the 17th session of the said meeting, organized in Vienna by the Office for Outer Space Affairs (OOSA).

727. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM LEGAL ADVISERS MEETING. In March, two WIPO officials attended the Legal Advisers Meeting, held in Geneva.

728. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE SPECIAL INITIATIVE ON AFRICA. In March, a WIPO official attended a briefing meeting on this Initiative, convened by the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva.

729. INFORMATION SYSTEMS CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (UN): (TASK FORCE ON LIBRARY COOPERATION, STANDARDS AND MANAGEMENT (ISCCTF/LIB)). In April, two WIPO officials attended that meeting, held in Rome.

730. INTER-AGENCY PROCUREMENT WORKING GROUP (IAPWG). In April, a WIPO official attended the 21st session of that Working Group, held in Seoul.

731. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD). In April, two WIPO officials attended the ninth session of UNCTAD, held in Midrand (South Africa).

732. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC). In late June and early July, a WIPO official attended the 1996 substantive session of ECOSOC, held in New York.

733. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). In March, a WIPO official attended an Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting convened by UNDP in Geneva.

734. In May, a WIPO official attended an information meeting organized by UNDP in Geneva for United Nations agencies to report on the status and activities of UNDP in countries in transition to market economy.

735. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE) (UNITED NATIONS). In February, a WIPO official attended the third Meeting of the European Regional Representatives, organized in Geneva by the ECE.

736. JOINT INSPECTION UNIT. During the period under review, WIPO provided inputs for JIU studies on a system-wide survey of publications, on strengthening field representation of the United Nations system, on information systems and information technology in the United Nations system, and on outsourcing in the United Nations system.

737. INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON LANGUAGE ARRANGEMENTS, DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATIONS (IAMLADP). In June, a WIPO official attended a session of the IAMLADP held in Geneva.

738. INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE (ICC). In April, three WIPO officials attended the 57th session of the ICC Management Committee, held in Geneva.

739. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO). In April, a WIPO official participated in a visit to the ILO Training Centre in Turin, organized by the ILO in cooperation with the Government of Italy. During that visit, the facilities of the said Training Centre and the United Nations Secretary General's initiative for the creation of a "Staff College" based in that Centre were introduced to officials of Geneva-based intergovernmental organizations and diplomatic missions.

740. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU). In June, two ITU officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to the communication of certain emblems under Article 6*ter* of the Paris Convention.

741. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO). In March, a WIPO official attended the International Unesco Symposium on Copyright and Communication in the Information Society, held in Madrid.

742. In April and June, two Unesco officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization, in 1997, of a WIPO/Unesco world forum on the preservation and protection of folklore.

Cooperation with the World Trade Organization

743. On January 1, 1996, the Agreement Between WIPO and the WTO entered into force. The said Agreement established arrangements for cooperation between WIPO and the WTO in respect of the following three areas:

(i) notification by WTO Members of the texts of their intellectual property laws and regulations in their original language and where that language is not English, French or Spanish, also in a translation in one of these three languages; assistance by WIPO in preparing such translations; collection of the said texts and translations by WIPO; furnishing of copies of the texts or translations; access to WIPO's computerized database of the said texts and translations;

(ii) receipt by WIPO of communications of State emblems by WTO Members and notification of the same to the other Members;

(iii) legal-technical assistance by WIPO to developing country WTO Members; cooperation between WIPO and the WTO in the legal-technical assistance and technical cooperation activities.

744. It is recalled that in October 1995, the WIPO General Assembly agreed that the International Bureau should make arrangements so as to be able to respond to requests from developing countries to WIPO for legal and technical assistance relating to the TRIPS Agreement and should report to the sessions of the Governing Bodies in 1996 on the type and recipients of these activities, including a study conducted by WIPO on financial and other implications of the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement for developing countries. The General Assembly also agreed that the International Bureau should expand the coverage of the TRIPS Agreement in existing WIPO development cooperation activities.

745. Pursuant to the above-mentioned decisions of the WIPO General Assembly and to the WIPO-WTO Agreement, the International Bureau carried out, in the first six months of the current biennium, an extensive program of development cooperation activities relating to the TRIPS Agreement and to cooperation with WTO. The activities were organized in response to the requests and wishes of the developing countries concerned and took account of the time frame available to them for meeting their obligations under the TRIPS Agreement. Many of the activities were entirely focused on the TRIPS Agreement, in its totality or singling out for examination one or more aspects of that Agreement. Other activities dealt with certain elements of the TRIPS Agreement but also covered traditional areas of WIPO's development cooperation program not directly related to obligations under the Agreement, such as the promotion of inventive activities and the use of patent documentation. The work that was carried out is described in detail in Chapter II of this document, indicating for each activity whether it dealt entirely or partly with the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.

746. Overall, a total of 110 developing countries and one territory benefited from those WIPO development cooperation activities which either dealt entirely with the TRIPS Agreement or had a component relating to that Agreement; they were: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DJIBOUTI, DOMINICA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, GABON, GAMBIA, GHANA, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, MYANMAR, NAMIBIA, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, HONG KONG. Of those countries, 24 received advice from the International Bureau regarding the drafting of new legislation or the revision of existing legislation, all of which took account of the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. In addition, 39 seminars or courses had programs which were either wholly devoted to, or dealt with certain features of, the TRIPS Agreement. A total of approximately 3,100 developing country nationals learned about the TRIPS Agreement from those seminars and courses, of which 275 had their travel and living expenses financed by WIPO.

747. Highlighted below are six features of the development cooperation activities relating to the TRIPS Agreement and to cooperation with WTO which are particularly noteworthy.

748. *First*, WIPO organized four "mega symposiums" on the TRIPS Agreement; they were the Regional Symposiums on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement which took place in all the developing regions, that is, in April, in Abidjan for French-speaking African countries; in Pretoria, in the same month, for English-speaking African countries; in May, in Jakarta, for Asian and Pacific countries and, later that month, in Caracas for Latin American and Caribbean countries. Those four "mega meetings" were organized in the form of panel discussions. In December 1995, WIPO had organized a similar symposium in Cairo, for Arab countries. To all the five symposiums were invited developing members of WTO. The format of panel discussions in the five symposiums, where the discussions were led either by the Director General, a Deputy Director General or an Assistant Director General of WIPO, proved a success, and it is planned that similar regional mega symposiums, focussing on selected aspects of the TRIPS Agreement, such as enforcement, would be organized later in 1996 or early 1997.

749. *Second*, in May, WIPO published a memorandum (WO/INF/127 Rev.2) entitled "Implications of the TRIPS Agreement on Treaties Administered by WIPO." This study takes one by one each of the 73 Articles of the TRIPS Agreement and, where the Article seems to have "implications" on any WIPO-administered treaty, dwells longer on the Article and points out, unless obvious, any possible change in the obligations of a State which is party to the Treaty in question and which is also a member of WTO and therefore is or will be bound by the TRIPS Agreement. Naturally, this does not necessarily imply that changes in national legislation would, in all cases, be required, since, in many cases, such legislation is already in harmony with the TRIPS Agreement. It is to be noted that this study does not constitute an official interpretation of the WIPO-administered treaties, the TRIPS Agreement or any other official text in the field of intellectual property. The study is available in English, French and Spanish and has been widely distributed to all the developing country member States of WIPO and/or WTO as well as to the other States.

750. *Third*, the International Bureau commissioned, in the first quarter of the year, four studies on the financial and other implications of the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement for developing countries. The studies are being carried out by UNCTAD, the Institute for Economic Research in Munich (upon the recommendation of the Commission of the European Communities), a private American international business counselor (upon the recommendation of the United States Patent and Trademark Office), and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Hungary. Those studies are expected to be received by the International Bureau in July or August 1996.

751. *Fourth*, staff members of the WTO Secretariat were, and will continue to be, invited to seminars and other meetings organized by WIPO and dealing, or mainly dealing, with the TRIPS Agreement. Their travel and living expenses were, and will continue to be, borne by WIPO if the events were, or will be, outside Geneva. Thus, for example, WTO officials participated as speakers in each of the five "mega-symposiums" referred to above, as well as in three other WIPO seminars and courses during the period under review.

752. *Fifth*, in conjunction with the 1996 session of the Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (PC/IP), which took place in June in Geneva, a special seminar devoted to enforcement questions under the TRIPS Agreement was held for delegates to the PC/IP and to members of the Permanent Missions based in Geneva.

753. *Sixth*, in the same period, the International Bureau issued in a special printed brochure which contains, in a single volume, the text of the WIPO-WTO Agreement and the texts directly or indirectly referred to in that Agreement, including the TRIPS Agreement. It is intended as a convenient tool for understanding the interrelations among those texts. The brochure (WIPO Publication No. 223) is available in English, French and Spanish.

754. During the period under review, WIPO gave to the WTO Secretariat, on the latter's request, copies of almost 200 intellectual property laws, regulations and/or translations, where a WTO Member had stated the texts to be available in the collection of WIPO in the context of a notification under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement. The said laws and regulations were in English, French or Spanish, as well as in four other languages when the original was in a language other than English, French or Spanish.

755. During the same period, WIPO received from the WTO Secretariat the text of over 500 intellectual property laws and regulations and/or translations which had been notified to the WTO Secretariat under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement by WTO Members, and integrated these into its collection. The said texts were in English, French and Spanish as well as in 10 other languages when the original was in a language other than English, French or Spanish.

756. During the said period, WIPO designed and established a bibliographic database of intellectual property laws and regulations and started to enter therein, as a priority, information related to texts notified by WTO Members under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, and exchanged between WIPO and the WTO under the Agreement. The said bibliographic database will eventually cover all intellectual property laws and regulations available in the collection of WIPO, whether WTO-notified or not.

757. Also, work started for the creation of a WIPO full-text database of intellectual property laws and regulations, which, in accordance with the Agreement, shall be accessible to WTO Members and nationals of WTO Members on the same terms as they apply to the Member States of WIPO, and to nationals of the Member States of WIPO.

758. Numerous translations of intellectual property legal texts continued to be carried out by WIPO, mainly for the purpose of publication in paper (legislative inserts of the monthly review *Industrial Property and Copyright/La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur*) and electronic (the CD-ROM IPLEX) formats.

759. As regards State emblems, in January 1996, WIPO communicated to the WTO Members not party to the Paris Convention, the armorial bearings, flags and other State emblems of the countries party to the Paris Convention, and the official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty adopted by them, as well as the armorial bearings, flags and other emblems, abbreviations and names of international intergovernmental organizations that had so far been communicated to the countries party to the Paris Convention in accordance with Article 6ter of that Convention. In the remainder of the reporting period, similar communications (four) were made by WIPO to those States not party to the Paris Convention which had become WTO Members, after the above (January) communication had been made.

760. Throughout this reporting period, there were almost daily working contacts between the International Bureau and the WTO Secretariat concerning the cooperative activities of the two Organizations.

761. As to the representation of WIPO in WTO-organized meetings, the following should be noted:

- (i) in February, April and June, WIPO was represented at the meetings of the General Council of the WTO, held in Geneva;
- (ii) in February and May, WIPO was represented at the meetings of the Council for TRIPS of the WTO, held in Geneva;
- (iii) in March, 25 government officials from 16 Latin American countries enrolled in the Trade-Policy Course of the WTO, visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general;

- (iv) in June, 24 government officials enrolled in the Trade-Policy Course for Eastern and Central European and Central Asian Countries of the WTO visited WIPO and were briefed on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general.

Cooperation with Other Intergovernmental Organizations

762. BENELUX TRADEMARK OFFICE (BBM). In April, a WIPO official attended a ceremony organized for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the BBM in The Hague.

763. COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (CEC). In January, a WIPO official attended the CEC's hearing on the Green Paper "Copyright and Related Rights in the Information Society," held in Brussels. Also in January, a WIPO official attended as an observer two meetings organized in Newport by the United Kingdom Patent Office to discuss the MIPEX (*Message-based Industrial Property Information EXchange*) project, which is a proposed cooperation project for electronic trading of industrial property information under the CEC's Telematics Applications Programme. Also in January, two WIPO officials attended, in Budapest, a coordination meeting of the CEC's regional industrial property program for Central and Eastern Europe. In June, a WIPO official attended, in Riga, a coordination meeting of the same CEC's program, during which, among other matters, the status of the TRACES (Common Trademark Register) ROMARIN-clone CD-ROM publication project and the development of the EPO's Common Software were discussed. Also in June, a government official from the United Kingdom Patent Office and a contractor from a private British company had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva regarding the progress of the above-mentioned MIPEX project for the electronic exchange of information between industrial property offices. Still in June, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in an international conference on "Copyright and Related Rights on the Threshold of the 21st Century," organized by the CEC in Florence (Italy).

764. EURASIAN PATENT ORGANIZATION (EAPO). In April, an EAPO official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible provision to the EAPO of a CD-ROM workstation under Rule 87 of the PCT Regulations, and on WIPO's possible assistance in that respect. In June, two WIPO officials participated, in the capacity of observers, in the third session of the Administrative Council of the EAPO, held in Almaty. It was attended by representatives of the nine Contracting States to the Eurasian Patent Convention (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan) and by observers from Georgia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, as well as from the Executive Secretariat of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Interstate Economic Committee of the Economic Union. Statistical data were provided on the applications filed and the PCT designations effected, with a rapidly increasing trend concerning the Eurasian patents. Two draft documents, namely, Recommendations on the Examination of Applications Filed with the National Patent Offices, and Recommendations on the Eurasian Applications on Machine-Readable Carriers, were distributed to member countries for comments. Furthermore, it was decided that a proposal concerning the headquarters building would be prepared for the next session of the Administrative Council, to be held in January 1997. Also in June, three WIPO officials had discussions with EAPO officials in Moscow on the activities of that Organization and its further cooperation with WIPO.

765. EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE (EPO). In January, the new President of the EPO visited the Director General at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva. They held discussions on cooperation between the two organizations. In March, the Director General had discussions on matters of mutual interest with the President of the EPO, in Munich. Also in March, two EPO officials gave a demonstration to the Director General and a number of other WIPO officials, at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva, of the EPO's computerized "common software" for patent and trademark administrative procedures developed for use in the national industrial property offices of transition countries. In April, a WIPO official attended the 41st meeting of the EPO Working Party on Technical Information, held in The Hague. In May, a WIPO official attended the 34th meeting of the EPO Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich. Also in May, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom attended, in Munich, the third meeting of the EPO Committee on Patent Law, which discussed, among other matters, the proposed Patent Law Treaty (PLT). Still in May, two WIPO officials participated in the PATLIB '96 Symposium, organized by the EPO in Aberdeen (United Kingdom), where they presented certain WIPO CD-ROM products. In June, a WIPO official attended the 62nd meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO, held in Berlin. Also in June, a WIPO official attended a Workshop on the EPO PATSOFT software, organized by the EPO in Vienna. During the Workshop, EPIDOS demonstrated the latest development of that software.

766. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW (UNIDROIT). In February, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of international organizations convened by the Institute in Rome to discuss the possible establishment of a UNIDROIT database of uniform law covering, in particular, intellectual property.

767. INTERSTATE COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (ICPIP). In June, two WIPO officials participated, in the capacity of observers, in the seventh session of the Interstate Council, held in Almaty. It was attended by plenipotentiary representatives of nine CIS countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine) and by observers from Georgia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, as well as from the EAPO, the Executive Secretariat of the CIS and the Interstate Economic Committee of the Economic Union. The Interstate Council first reviewed its activities in the past three years and thanked WIPO for its assistance, particularly in the setting up of the Eurasian Patent Organization, and then discussed its main tasks for the future, namely, the development and harmonization of the national industrial property systems of the CIS countries along the lines of the TRIPS Agreement, as well as of industrial property training and patent information in those countries, and the strengthening of the Eurasian patent system. Finally, the Interstate Council reelected the Chairman of the State Patent Office of Ukraine as its Chairman for three years.

768. OFFICE FOR HARMONIZATION IN THE INTERNAL MARKET (TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS) (OHIM). In February, a WIPO official attended a session of the Administrative Council of OHIM, held in Alicante (Spain). In April, a WIPO official delivered a message on behalf of the Director General at a ceremony organized to mark the official opening of the Office in Alicante. He also had discussions with EC officials about the links between the Community Trade Mark and the Madrid Protocol. Also in April, another WIPO official had discussions with OHIM officials in Alicante on matters of mutual interest, particularly electronic data publishing and the automated search of figurative elements of marks. In June, a WIPO official attended a joint session of the Administrative Board and Budget Committee of OHIM held in Alicante, in which, among other

matters, questions relating to the present and future registration operations of the Office (which started in April 1996) were discussed. He also had discussions with EC officials on the preparation of an EC Regulation relating to the above-mentioned links between the Community Trade Mark and the Madrid Protocol.

769. ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD). In June, a WIPO official participated, in Dublin, in a workshop entitled "Access and Pricing for Information Infrastructure Services: Communication Tariffication, Regulations and the Internet," organized by the OECD with the cooperation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the COMTEC Research Centre of the Dublin City University. Among other topics, the domain name system was discussed at the workshop.

Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations

770. ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION SPECIALISTS (AILIS). From January to June, a WIPO official attended monthly meetings of the Executive Committee of AILIS, held in Geneva.

771. CONSEIL FRANCOPHONE DE LA CHANSON (CFC). In February, the President and the Director General of CFC had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

772. EUROPEAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COUNCIL (CEFIC). In April, the Director General and another representative of the Council discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva questions of mutual interest, in particular the protection of chemical and biotechnological inventions.

773. GERMAN ASSOCIATION FOR INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY AND COPYRIGHT (DVGR). In May, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of DVGR, held in Hamburg (Germany).

774. G7 BUSINESS ROUND TABLE. In March, a delegation of the Round Table, composed of 17 business representatives of leading companies of the information, communication and entertainment industries, visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials various copyright questions, in particular in relation to the Global Information Infrastructure.

775. HENRI DESBOIS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRPI). In January, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Madrid Protocol at a Colloquium on the Community Trade Mark, organized by the above Institute in Paris.

776. IBERO-LATIN-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF PERFORMERS (FILAIE). In February, the President of FILAIE had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation. In June, two WIPO officials attended the annual meeting of FILAIE, held in Madrid.

777. INSTITUTE FOR COPYRIGHT AND MEDIA LAW. In May, a WIPO official attended a meeting on "TRIPS and Its Consequences for Copyright and Neighboring Rights," organized by this Institute in Munich.
778. INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF JAPAN (IIP). In June, a representative of IIP discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of common interest and in particular IIP's international activities.
779. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (AIPPI). In January, the Director General and other WIPO officials held discussions at WIPO in Geneva with the Secretary General and three other officers of AIPPI on the Association's and WIPO's current activities. In June, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of the Swiss Group of AIPPI, held in Zurich. Also in June, a representative of AIPPI Brazil had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to industrial property, in particular the new Brazilian law in that field.
780. INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC). In March, two WIPO officials attended, in Paris, a meeting of the ICC's Commission on Intellectual Property and Industrial Property (which discussed, *inter alia*, WIPO's current industrial property activities and the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement), and a seminar, also organized by the ICC, on the theme "Countering Counterfeiting: Fighting and Winning the Battle."
781. INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS (CISAC). In March, a WIPO official attended the Working Group of the Latin American Committee of CISAC in Montevideo. In May, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Legal and Legislative Committee of CISAC, held in Toronto (Canada).
782. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WINES AND SPIRITS (FIVS). In March, two WIPO officials (one as a speaker) attended a meeting on the international protection of geographical indications, organized in Paris by the above Federation.
783. INTERNATIONAL LITERARY AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION (ALAI). In January, a WIPO official attended a session of the Executive Committee of ALAI, held in Paris. In June, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the Study Days on Copyright in the Cyberspace, organized by ALAI in Amsterdam.
784. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO). In April, a WIPO official attended the meetings of two ISO technical committees held in Geneva.
785. INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (IPA). In April, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the 25th Congress of IPA, held in Barcelona (Spain).
786. INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK ASSOCIATION (INTA). In May, two WIPO officials spoke at the 118th annual meeting of INTA, held in San Diego (United States of America).
787. INTERNET SOCIETY/INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE. In June, a WIPO official attended meetings of the Internet Society and Task Force, held in Montreal (Canada)

and attended by over 3,500 persons from 150 countries, including representatives of several international organizations. Among other matters, the registration system for domain names was discussed at the meetings.

788. JAPAN PATENT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION (JPAA). In February, a group of some 20 members of that Association visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials the Paris Convention, the Trademark Law Treaty and the Madrid Protocol, in the light of the current revision of the Japanese Trademark Law. They were also given a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center.

789. LICENSING EXECUTIVES SOCIETY (LES). In January, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center at the joint meeting of the LES International Expanded Executive Committee and of LES South Africa, held in Cape Town. In June, a five-member delegation from LES visited WIPO's headquarters to have discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of cooperation, in particular the participation of WIPO officials and LES representatives in training seminars and meetings organized by each of the two organizations.

790. MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL PATENT, COPYRIGHT AND COMPETITION LAW (MPI). In March, the Director General attended a meeting of the Kuratorium of the Institute, held in Munich. In April, a WIPO official attended a ceremony at the Institute in Munich on the occasion of the retirement of its Director and co-founder.

791. PATENT DOCUMENTATION GROUP (PDG). In March, a WIPO official attended the 31st meeting of the PDG's Working Group on the Impact of Patent Laws on Documentation, held in Paris.

792. RUSSIAN AUTHORS' SOCIETY (RAO). In February, the President of the Authors' Council, Russian Authors' Society, and Chairman of the Board had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the copyright situation in the Russian Federation and WIPO's possible assistance regarding collective management of rights in the CIS countries.

793. SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (SPA). In June, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a copyright conference organized by SPA in Cannes (France).

794. SPANISH SOCIETY OF PERFORMERS (AIE). In June, two WIPO officials attended the First Worldwide Meeting of Artists and their Societies, which was organized by AIE in Alcalá de Henares (Spain) and gathered 200 participants representing performers' societies from different regions of the world. On that occasion, two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Ghana and a WIPO official made presentations.

795. SWISS SOCIETY FOR AUTHORS' RIGHTS IN MUSICAL WORKS (SUISA). In May, two WIPO officials attended a public discussion arranged by the SUISA Foundation for Music in Geneva on the occasion of the International Book and Press Fair, and took part in the ensuing discussions on copyright matters.

796. THE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION. In March, a WIPO official visited the 1996 London International Book Fair and made a presentation at the Symposium on Copyright, Trading Rights and Contracts in the Twenty-First Century, held during that Fair to mark the centenary of that Association.

797. UNION OF INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATIONS OF EUROPE (UNICE). In May, a four-member delegation from UNICE visited WIPO's headquarters in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials the revision of the Hague Agreement.

798. UNION OF MANUFACTURERS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY (UNIFAB). In April, a WIPO official spoke at the First Forum on Industrial Property, organized by UNIFAB in Paris.

799. UNIVERSITY OF ALICANTE (SPAIN). In June, a WIPO official visited that University and discussed with its officials possible cooperation in the field of intellectual property teaching.

800. UNIVERSITY OF BESANÇON (FRANCE). In February, the Director General participated in and made a speech at the graduation ceremony of 16 postgraduate students at the Faculty of Law and Economics of that University in Besançon.

Missions of the Director General

801. During the first half of 1996, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in BRAZIL, CUBA, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ITALY, KENYA, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and UZBEKISTAN.

Missions of WIPO Staff

802. During the first half of 1996, the following countries were visited by WIPO officials or WIPO consultants either on advisory missions or to attend meetings: ALBANIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BELIZE, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LITHUANIA, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MICRONESIA, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAIRE, ZIMBABWE.

Publications

803. During the first half of 1996, WIPO continued to publish, sell and/or distribute free-of-charge: (i) periodicals; (ii) publications in paper form (including new language versions and/or updates thereof); and (iii) publications in electronic format (CD-ROMs). Not counting the periodicals and CD-ROMs, over 150 titles in English were available for sale and distribution during the period under review from the WIPO Publications Sales and Distribution Unit. During the first half of 1996, over 15,000 pieces of mail were dealt with by the said Unit. Publications in paper form continued to include the WIPO general information brochure (see below) and other public information material, texts of conventions, treaties and agreements, international classifications, guides and handbooks, proceedings of courses, seminars and selected symposiums, particularly those of interest to developing countries, commemorative monographs (including a new one entitled *The First Twenty-Five Years of the International Patent Classification (1971-1996)*), directories (including revised issues of the English/French WIPO bilingual directories entitled *Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Administrations/Répertoire d'administrations nationales et régionales de la propriété industrielle* and *Directory of National Copyright Administrations/Répertoire d'administrations nationales du droit d'auteur*, respectively) and statistics. In addition to English, most of the said publications were available in one or more of the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. In the first six months of 1996, 17 new titles were published in English, with several of them also being made available in one or more of the above-mentioned languages. Reprints of certain publications were also issued. A list of the said new titles and reprints appears in Annex C.

804. Publications (including periodicals and CD-ROMs) relating to the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems are dealt with in Chapter V of this document, to which reference is made. Publications specifically related to patent information and documentation and the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center are dealt with in Chapters IV and VI, respectively. Highlights concerning the monthly reviews, the collection of laws and treaties and the general information brochure are given below.

805. Monthly Reviews. During the first half of 1996, the WIPO official monthly review *Industrial Property and Copyright* and *La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur*, was regularly published in its English and French versions, respectively. The Spanish bimonthly edition of the said review, *Propiedad Industrial y Derecho de Autor*, was also regularly published.

806. The said monthly reviews were sent to the States party to the treaties administered by WIPO on an official basis. They were also distributed to interested intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations and sold on a subscription basis to members of the public. The monthly reviews continued to include advertisements placed by intellectual property agents and attorneys throughout the world. The said reviews also included, as inserts, new intellectual property legislative texts and amendments thereof, including texts received from the World Trade Organization (WTO) under the WIPO-WTO Agreement. The said new texts and amendments continued to be published in English and French or, where their original language was not English or French, in an English and/or French translation,

prepared by WIPO. During the first half of 1996, over 50 new texts and/or amendments thereof were published in the English and French languages, respectively.

807. Collections of Laws and Treaties. The inserts referred to above continued to be integrated into the four WIPO collections of laws and treaties entitled *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties/Lois et traités de propriété industrielle* and *Copyright and Neighboring Rights Laws and Treaties/Lois et traités de droit d'auteur et de droits voisins*, respectively. The four collections represented, at the end of June 1996, a total of 23 loose-leaf binders.

808. The above-mentioned legislative inserts were also regularly downloaded into the WIPO CD-ROM IPLEX. A new (ninth) disc was issued during the reporting period. Each new disc replaces the previously issued one.

809. General Information Brochure. Early in 1996, the 1996 edition of the general information brochure entitled *World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): General Information* was issued in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

Public Information

810. During the first six months of 1996, presentations on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to specific topics, were given by WIPO officials to organized groups visiting the Organization's headquarters. Such groups included, in particular, diplomats and other government officials, university students and industry representatives from various countries. Informational materials on WIPO, both of general or specialized interest, were provided to members of the public and special-interest organizations and institutions, either upon individual requests or at meetings and information fairs attended by WIPO officials.

DECISION INVITED

811. *The WIPO Coordination Committee and the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions are invited, each as far as it is concerned, to give advice or comment on the reports and activities contained or referred to in documents AB/XXIX/2, AB/XXIX/4 and the present document.*

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX A

WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES
BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30, 1996

This Annex contains two tables showing the main development cooperation activities of WIPO during the period under review, both in the field of industrial property and in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Table I lists, by region, the developing countries, territories and organizations of developing countries which benefited from such activities during the said period and shows, for each, the form or forms of cooperation.

Table II lists the countries and international organizations which have contributed, during this period, to development cooperation activities by providing funds, meeting facilities, experts or other support services.

TABLE I

BENEFICIARY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
TERRITORIES AND ORGANIZATIONS,
BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30, 1996

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; CD-ROMs; Equipment
AFRICA (OTHER THAN ARAB COUNTRIES)					
Angola	X	X		X	
Benin	X			X	X
Botswana		X		X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X		X	
Burundi		X		X	
Cameroon	X	X			X
Cape Verde		X			
Central African Republic		X		X	X
Chad					X
Congo					X

TABLE I (continued)

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; CD-ROMs; Equipment
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X			X
Equatorial Guinea				X	
Ethiopia		X		X	X
Gabon		X			X
Gambia				X	
Ghana	X	X			X
Guinea		X		X	X
Guinea-Bissau		X		X	
Kenya		X			X
Lesotho	X	X		X	X
Liberia				X	X
Madagascar		X		X	X
Malawi		X		X	X
Mali	X	X		X	X
Mauritania		X		X	X
Mauritius		X		X	
Mozambique	X	X		X	
Namibia	X	X			
Niger		X		X	X
Nigeria		X			X
Rwanda		X		X	
Sao Tome and Principe	X	X		X	
Senegal	X	X			X
Sierra Leone		X		X	
South Africa		X		X	
Swaziland		X		X	X
Togo	X	X		X	X
Uganda		X			X
United Republic of Tanzania		X		X	X
Zaire			X	X	
Zambia	X	X			X
Zimbabwe		X			X
ARIPO					X
OAPI					X
Total	14	35	1	28	30

TABLE I (continued)

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution-Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; CD-ROMs; Equipment
ARAB COUNTRIES					
Algeria		X			X
Bahrain		X		X	X
Djibouti		X			
Egypt		X		X	X
Iraq		X			
Jordan		X		X	X
Kuwait		X		X	X
Lebanon		X		X	X
Libya	X		X	X	X
Morocco	X	X		X	X
Oman		X		X	
Qatar		X		X	
Saudi Arabia		X	X	X	
Sudan		X		X	X
Syria		X		X	
Tunisia		X		X	X
United Arab Emirates		X		X	
Yemen				X	X
GCC				X	
Total	2	16	2	15	11
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			X		
Afghanistan		X			
Bangladesh		X		X	X
Bhutan	X			X	
Brunei Darussalam	X	X			X
Cambodia		X			
China	X	X		X	X
DPR of Korea		X	X	X	X
Fiji		X			X
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia		X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		X		X	X
Laos		X			X
Malaysia		X	X	X	X
Maldives		X			
Micronesia (Federated States of)				X	

TABLE I (continued)

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; CD-ROMs; Equipment
Mongolia	X	X		X	X
Myanmar		X		X	
Nepal	X				
Pakistan		X		X	X
Papua New Guinea				X	
Philippines		X		X	X
Republic of Korea		X		X	X
Singapore	X	X		X	X
Sri Lanka	X	X			X
Thailand	X	X		X	X
Tonga				X	
Vanuatu				X	
Viet Nam	X	X		X	X
Hong Kong		X		X	
ASEAN			X	X	
Total	10	23	6	23	19
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Argentina	X	X		X	X
Barbados		X		X	X
Belize				X	
Bolivia		X		X	X
Brazil		X		X	X
Chile	X	X		X	X
Colombia	X	X		X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba	X	X		X	X
Dominican Republic		X		X	X
Ecuador	X	X			X
El Salvador	X	X		X	X
Grenada		X			
Guatemala	X	X		X	X
Guyana		X			
Haiti		X			X
Honduras	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica		X			X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua		X		X	X

TABLE I (continued)

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; CD-ROMs; Equipment
Panama	X	X	X	X	X
Paraguay	X	X		X	X
Peru		X		X	X
Saint Lucia		X		X	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		X			
Suriname		X	X	X	X
Trinidad and Tobago		X			
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela	X	X			
Netherlands Antilles				X	
SELA		X		X	
JUNAC				X	
SIECA				X	
Total	14	29	6	26	23
Interregional			X		
Grand total	40	103	16	92	83

TABLE II
CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS
BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30, 1996

Country, Organization	Cash Contributions X* / Counterpart Contributions (XX)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Speakers	State-of-the-Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Algeria			X	
Angola		X		
Argentina		X	X	
Australia			X	X
Austria			X	X
Belgium				X
Benin		X		
Bhutan		X		
Brazil		X		
Brunei Darussalam		X		
Burkina Faso		X	X	
Canada			X	X
Chile		X	X	
China		X		
Colombia		X	X	
Costa Rica	X	X	X	
Côte d'Ivoire		X	X	
Cuba			X	
Denmark			X	
DPR of Korea	XX			
Egypt		X	X	
El Salvador		X		
Finland			X	X
France	X	X	X	X
Germany		X	X	X
Guatemala		X		
Honduras	XX	X	X	
India	XX	X	X	
Indonesia	XX	X	X	
Japan	X	X	X	X
Jordan			X	
Libya	XX	X		
Malaysia	XX		X	
Malawi		X		
Mali		X	X	

* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP-financed projects by the recipient country.

TABLE II (continued)

Country, Organization	Cash Contributions X* / Counterpart Contributions (XX)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Speakers	State-of-the-Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Mexico	X		X	
Mongolia		X	X	
Morocco		X		
Netherlands			X	X
Nigeria			X	
Norway				X
Panama		X	X	
Paraguay	XX	X	X	
Peru			X	
Philippines		X	X	
Portugal		X	X	X
Qatar		X		
Republic of Korea			X	X
Russian Federation				
Singapore		X	X	
Slovenia			X	X
South Africa		X		X
Spain		X	X	
Sri Lanka		X		X
Sweden		X		
Switzerland		X	X	X
Thailand			X	
Togo			X	
Trinidad and Tobago	X			
United Kingdom		X	X	X
United States of America		X	X	
Uruguay	X	X	X	
Venezuela		X	X	
Zaire	XX			
IDB	X			
UNDP	X	X		X
WTO		X	X	X
EPO		X	X	
EC	X	X	X	
BBM		X	X	
ASEAN	XX	X		
SELA		X		
Total:	18	48	47	20

[Annex B follows]

MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY WIPO BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30, 1996

(in chronological order)

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized With</u>
Madrid Union Assembly (Twenty-Seventh Session) (16th Extraordinary)	January	Geneva	--
WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries	January	Cairo	Government of EGYPT
WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments	January	Manila	Governments of the PHILIPPINES and JAPAN
WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore	January	Abuja	--
WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms	January	Geneva	--
Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Sixth Session) and Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Fifth Session) (sessions held jointly)	February	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	February	Asunción	Government of PARAGUAY

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized With</u>
WIPO/India National Seminar on Digital Technology and Intellectual Property-- New Challenges and New Opportunities	February	New Delhi	Government of INDIA
WIPO/Lithuania National Seminar on the Implementation of the Berne Convention and of the National Legislation on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	February	Vilnius	Government of LITHUANIA
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	February	Casablanca	Government of MOROCCO
WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices	March	Daeduk	Governments of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and JAPAN
WIPO Workshop on Decision 344 of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement	March	Santa Fe de Bogotá	Government of COLOMBIA and JUNAC
WIPO National Symposium on the Role of the Industrial Property System in Economic and Technological Development	March	Tirana	Government of ALBANIA and UNDP
WIPO National Course for Judges and Lawyers on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	Tegucigalpa	Government of HONDURAS
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Uruguayan Judges	March	Montevideo	Government and Supreme Court of Justice of URUGUAY
WIPO National Course for Judges on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	San Salvador	Government of EL SALVADOR
Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union (Twenty-Fourth Session)	March	Geneva	--
WIPO National Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	Guatemala City	Government of GUATEMALA

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized With</u>
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	Colombo	Governments of SRI LANKA and JAPAN
WIPO National Seminar on the Legal and Institutional Framework of Industrial Property	March	Bamako	Government of MALI
WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets	March	Havana	Government of CUBA
WIPO National Round Table on Industrial Property	March	Luanda	Governments of ANGOLA and PORTUGAL
WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries	March	Luanda	Governments of ANGOLA and PORTUGAL
WIPO Conference on Mediation	March	Geneva	--
WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Protection of Chemical Compounds	April	Munich and Geneva	Government of GERMANY and EPO
WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	April	Doha	Government of QATAR
PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (Sixteenth Session)	April	Geneva	--
Subgroup A of the PCIPI Working Group On Search Information (PCIPI/SI)	April	Rijswijk	--
WIPO/EC/ASEAN National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and its Implications for Business Enterprises	April	Bandar Seri Begawan	Government of BRUNEI DARUSSALAM and CEC
WIPO/EC/ASEAN National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and its Implications for Business Enterprises	April	Singapore	Government of SINGAPORE and CEC

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized With</u>
WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	April	Pretoria	Government of SOUTH AFRICA
WIPO Academy (English)	April-May	Geneva	--
WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	April	Abidjan	Government of CÔTE D’IVOIRE
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	April	San José	Government of COSTA RICA
PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL) (Sixth Session)	April-May	Geneva	--
WIPO-EPO Regional Seminar on Licensing	May	Ashgabat	Government of TURKMENISTAN and EPO
WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	May	Jakarta	Government of INDONESIA
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for Judges	May	Panama City	Government of PANAMA
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) (Fifth Session)	May	Geneva	--
WIPO/China National Seminar on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright Protection	May	Beijing	Government of CHINA
WIPO National Seminar on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works in the Academic Environment	May	Santa Fe de Bogotá	Government of COLOMBIA

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized With</u>
WIPO Budget Committee (Fourteenth Session) and WIPO Premises Committee (Fifth Session) (sessions held jointly)	May	Geneva	--
WIPO Symposium ("Mega Symposium") for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	May	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA and SELA
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	May	Tripoli	Government of LIBYA
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks	May	Thimphu	Government of BHUTAN
Seminar on the Patent and Copyright Systems for Scientists and Scientific Research Institutions: Practical Problems	May	Kyiv	Government of UKRAINE and the International Association of the Academies of Sciences of the CIS Countries
WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement for government officials, industrial property practitioners and the Academy	May	Asunción	Government of PARAGUAY
WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement for members of the judiciary and legislative bodies	May	Asunción	Government of PARAGUAY
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) (Eighteenth Session)	May	Geneva	--
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Eighteenth Session)	May	Geneva	--

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized With</u>
WIPO National Roving Seminar on the Role of Trademarks in Marketing of Goods and Services and the TRIPS Agreement	May	New Delhi, Hyderabad	Government of INDIA and the Confederation of Indian Industry
		Bangalore, Mumbai	Government of INDIA and the All India Patent and Trademark Attorneys Association
Governing Bodies of WIPO (Twenty-Eighth Series of Meetings):	May	Geneva	--
WIPO General Assembly, Eighteenth Session (6th Extraordinary)	see above		
Berne Union Assembly, Nineteenth Session (7th Extraordinary)	see above		
Preparatory Committee of the Proposed Diplomatic Conference (December 1996) on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	May	Geneva	--
Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Seventh Session) and Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Sixth Session) (sessions held jointly)	May	Geneva	--
Training Program on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes (1)	May	Geneva	--
Training Program on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes (2)	May	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Argentine Magistrates and Judges	May	Buenos Aires	Association of Magistrates and Judges of Argentina

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized With</u>
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Federal Police of Argentina	May	Buenos Aires	Government of ARGENTINA and ILATID
WIPO Academy (Spanish)	June	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Magistrates and Judges	June	Mendoza	Supreme Court of the Mendoza Province and ILATID
Seminar on the Madrid Protocol and the New Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (in English)	June	Geneva	--
Seminar on the Madrid Protocol and the New Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (in French)	June	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and the Judicial Professions	June	Ouagadougou	Government of BURKINA FASO
WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Search and Examination	June	Madrid, Munich and Geneva	Government of SPAIN and EPO
WIPO Training Seminar on Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Information and Search	June	The Hague, Berne and Geneva	Government of SWITZERLAND and EPO
WIPO Seminar on Current Issues of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	June	Washington, D.C., and Geneva	Government of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WIPO Training Course on Trademarks	June	The Hague and Geneva	BBM
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Seventeenth Session)	June	Geneva	--

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized With</u>
Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty (Second Session)	June	Geneva	--
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Seventeenth Session)	June	Geneva	--
Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	June	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and University Professors	June	Ulaanbaatar	Government of MONGOLIA
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property Information	June	Ulaanbaatar	Government of MONGOLIA
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and Lawyers	June	Abidjan	Government of CÔTE D'IVOIRE
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for the Judiciary	June	Santiago	Government of CHILE
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges	June	Cotonou	Government of BENIN
<u>Total: 77 meetings</u>			

[Annex C follows]

ANNEX C

WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30, 1996

(in alphabetical order)

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization (1995)--Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) (1994)--Provisions mentioned in the TRIPS Agreement of the Paris Convention (1967), the Berne Convention (1971), the Rome Convention (1961), the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits (1989), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994) and the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (1994)	February	223(E)	English
	April and May (reprints)	223(F)	French
	April	223(S)	Spanish
Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)--1996 edition	April	433(E)	English
		433(F)	French
		433(G)	German
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Paris Act, 1971)	January (reprints)	287(E)	English
		287(P)	Portuguese
		287(S)	Spanish
	February (reprint)	287(A)	Arabic
	May (reprint)	287(R)	Russian
Brief History of the First 25 Years of the World Intellectual Property Organization	April (reprints)	882(E)	English
		882(F)	French

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure	January (reprint)	277(S)	Spanish
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	May (reprint)	288(R)	Russian
Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite	January (reprint)	289(E)	English
Cupola brochure--1996 edition	January	417	55 languages
Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices-- March 1996	March (updates)	601(EF)	English/French
Directory of National Copyright Administrations --March 1996	March (updates)	619(EF)	English/French
Eurasian Patent Convention	January (reprint)	222(REF)	Russian/English/ French
Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty--1995 edition	January (updates) February (updates)	661(E) 661(F)	English French
Guide to the International Registration of Marks under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol	April June (reprint) April	455(E) 455(F)	English French
Industrial Property and Copyright/ La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur/ Propiedad Industrial y Derecho de Autor	monthly review bimonthly review	120(E) 120(F) 120(S)	English French Spanish

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Industrial Property Glossary	April (reprint)	815(EFSA)	English/French/ Spanish/Arabic
Industrial Property Protection in Central and Eastern Europe and in Central Asia (revised version)	January	732(E)	English
Industrial Property Statistics 1994 Publication A	April	IP/STAT/1993/A	English/French
Information leaflet on WIPO-- April 1996	May (updated regularly throughout the year)	--	English French Spanish
Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific	quarterly journal	435(E)	English
International Designs Bulletin/ Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux (official publication under the Hague Agreement)	monthly bilingual review	104(EF)	English/French
Introduction to Patent Law and Practice	March (reprint)	672(E)	English
IPC 6th edition--General Information brochure	February (reprint) March	409(E) 409(C)	English Chinese
Les Marques internationales (replaced as of June 12 by WIPO Gazette of International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales--see below)	monthly review	103(F)	French
Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, and Regulations	January (reprint)	264(E)	English

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	January	204(A)	Arabic
	February	204(I)	Italian
		204(P)	Portuguese
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks--Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Common Regulations (as in force on April 1, 1996)	May	204(E) 204(F)	English French
Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods	April (reprint)	261(E)	English
Model Provisions on Protection Against Unfair Competition	May	832(E)	English
Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol	January (reprint)	297(EFRS)	English/French/ Russian/Spanish
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	April (reprint)	201(S)	Spanish
	May (reprint)	201(R)	Russian
Patent Cooperation Treaty and Regulations under the PCT (as in force from January 1, 1996)	June	274(G) 274(R)	German Russian
PCT Applicant's Guide-- January 1996	April (updates)	432(F)	French
PCT Gazette/Gazette du PCT (official publication under the PCT)	weekly review	108(E)	English
		108(F)	French
PCT Newsletter	monthly review	115(E)	English

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
PCT pamphlets (Published PCT International Patent Applications)	weekly	--	English* French Spanish German Japanese Russian
States Party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and/or the Other Treaties Administered by WIPO and/or to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV); Governing Bodies of WIPO, of the Unions Administered by WIPO and their (Permanent) Committees, and of the Rome Convention	January	423(E)	English
	April	423(F)	French
Summary History of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (1966-1995)	March	886(S)	Spanish
The First Twenty-Five Years of the International Patent Classification (IPC) 1971-1996	March	885(E)	English
The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs and Regulations (as in force on April 1, 1996)	May	262(E)	English
		262(F)	French
Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations	March	225(G)	German
	May (reprint)	225(S)	Spanish
WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center--WIPO Services under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules	February	447(E)	English
		447(F)	French
		447(S)	Spanish

* With an abstract and an international search report in English even if the application is published in a language other than English.

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
WIPO Gazette of International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales (official publication under the Madrid System) (from June 12, replaced Les Marques internationales--see above)	biweekly bilingual review	103(EF)	English/French
WIPO General Information brochure--1996 edition	February	400(E)	English
	April	400(C)	Chinese
		400(F)	French
		400(R)	Russian
		400(S)	Spanish
	May	400(A)	Arabic
		400(G)	German
400(P)		Portuguese	
WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation--February 1996	March (updates)	208(E)	English
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on Copyright in the Global Information Infrastructure, Mexico City, May 22 to 24, 1995	February	746(ES)	English/Spanish
Worldwide Forum on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes, Geneva, 1994	January (reprints)	728(E) 728(F)	English French

WIPO Publications on CD-ROMs

ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM	Contained all international patent applications published under the PCT from 1978 to 1989; collections from 1990 issued yearly.
IPLEX CD-ROM	Contained intellectual property laws and treaties; updated quarterly.

JOPALROM

Contained information previously published in WIPO's periodical *Journal of Patent Associated Literature* (JOPAL) (discontinued at the end of 1995), plus updates, with User's Guide; updated quarterly

ROMARIN CD-ROM
(Read-Only Memory
of Madrid Actualized
Registry Information)

Contained information regarding all international registrations of marks made under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol that had been entered in the International Register of Marks and were currently in force, including figurative elements, if any, and all appellations of origin registered under the Lisbon Agreement; also contained the texts of the Nice and Vienna International Classifications in English and French, with User's Guide; updated monthly.

[Annex D follows]



ANNEX D

ACRONYMS USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

ABA	American Bar Association
ABU	Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACC(OC)	Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACPAQ	Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (United Nations)
ACT	Association of Commercial Television in Europe
ADAMI	Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians
AEPO	Association of European Performers Organizations
AER	Association of European Radios
AFMA	American Film Marketing Association
AFTRA	American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
AGECOP	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation
AIDAA	International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors
AIDV	International Wine Law Association
AIE	Spanish Society of Performers
AILIS	Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists
AIM	European Association of Industries of Branded Products
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association
APAA	Asian Patent Attorneys Association
APP	Agency for the Protection of Programs (France)
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
ARTIS GEIE	European Group Representing Organizations for the Collective Administration of Performers' Rights
ASBU	Arab States Broadcasting Union
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASPIP	Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property
ATRIP	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property
BBDA	Copyright Office of Burkina Faso
BBDM	Benelux Designs Office
BBM	Benelux Trademark Office
BDI	Federation of German Industry
BIEM	International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction
BPTTT	Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (Philippines)
BSA	Business Software Alliance (United States of America)
CAI	China Association of Inventions
CBU	Caribbean Broadcasting Union

CCAQ(FB)	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (United Nations)
CCAQ(PER)	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (United Nations)
CCIA	Computer and Communications Industry Association (United States of America)
CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (United Nations)
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
CEIPI	Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (France)
CFC	Conseil francophone de la chanson
CIPA	Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (United Kingdom)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
CNCPI	National Institute of Industrial Property Agents (France)
CNIPA	Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents
COSOMA	Copyright Society of Malawi
CPO	Chinese Patent Office
CRIC	Copyright Research and Information Center (Japan)
DVGR	German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright
EAPA	European Alliance of Press Agencies
EAPO	Eurasian Patent Organization/Office
EBU	European Broadcasting Union
EC	European Communities
ECACC	European Council of American Chambers of Commerce
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe (United Nations)
ECIS	European Committee for Interoperable Systems
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
ECTA	European Communities Trade Mark Association
EIA	Electronic Industries Association (United States of America)
EPI	Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office
EPIDOS	European Patent Office's Information and Documentation Service
EPO	European Patent Organisation/Office
EUROBIT	European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and Information Technology Industry
FAM	Argentine Federation of Musicians
FCPA	Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (Germany)
FIA	International Federation of Actors
FIAD	International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors
FIAPF	International Federation of Film Producers Associations
FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys
FILAIE	Ibero-Latin-American Federation of Performers

FIM	International Federation of Musicians
FIVS	International Federation of Wines and Spirits
FLAPF	Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
IAB	International Association of Broadcasting
IAMLADP	Inter-Agency Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (United Nations)
IAOA	International Alliance of Orchestra Associations
IAPWG	Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group (United Nations)
IAWG	International Affiliation of Writers' Guilds
ICA	International Council on Archives
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICC	International Computing Centre (United Nations)
ICI	International Copyright Institute (United States of America)
ICMP	International Confederation of Music Publishers
ICOGRADA	International Council of Graphic Design Associations
ICPIP	Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property
ICRT	International Communications Round Table
ICSID	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations
IFPI	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations
IIA	Information Industry Association (United States of America)
IIDA	Inter-American Copyright Institute
IIP	Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan
IIPTI	International Intellectual Property Training Institute (Republic of Korea)
ILATID	Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law
ILO	International Labour Organization/Office
IMPI	Mexican Institute of Industrial Property
INDECOPI	National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property (Peru)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Argentina)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Brazil)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (France)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Portugal)
INTA	International Trademark Association
IPA	International Publishers Association
IPO	Intellectual Property Owners, Inc. (United States of America)
IRPI	Henri Desbois Intellectual Property Institute
ISA	Interactive Services Association

ISCCTF/LIB	Information Systems Co-ordination Committee (United Nations): Task Force on Library Cooperation, Standards and Management
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITI	Information Technology Industry Council
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUA	International Union of Architects
IVF	International Video Federation
IWG	International Writers Guild
JCD	Japan Compact Disk Rental Commerce Trade Association
JEIDA	Japan Electronic Industry Development Association
JII	Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation
JIPA	Japan Intellectual Property Association
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit (United Nations)
JPAA	Japan Patent Attorneys Association
JPO	Japanese Patent Office
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement
KIPO	Korean Industrial Property Office
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
LAS	League of Arab States
LES	Licensing Executives Society
LIDC	International League for Competition Law
MEI	Media and Entertainment International
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law
NAB	National Association of Broadcasters (United States of America)
NANBA	North American National Broadcasters Association
NCAC	National Copyright Administration of China
NDIP	National Directorate of Industrial Property (Uruguay)
NMPA	National Music Publishers' Association, Inc. (United States of America)
NYIPLA	The New York Intellectual Property Law Association, Inc.
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHIM	Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)
ONDA	National Copyright Office (Algeria)
ONIITEM	National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (Cuba)
OOSA	Office for Outer Space Affairs

PDG	Patent Documentation Group
PEARLE	Performing Arts Employers Associations League Europe
PIPA	Pacific Intellectual Property Association
RAO	Russian Authors' Society
RITSEC	Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (Egypt)
ROSPATENT	Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation
SARPI	Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela
SAYCO	Society of Authors and Composers of Colombia
SCD	Authors' Society of Chile
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SIECA	Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration
SOFTIC	Software Information Center (Japan)
SPA	Software Publishers Association
SUISA	Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works
TMPDF	Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation
TRIPS	[Agreement on] Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property
UN	United Nations
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
UNIDROIT	International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
UNIFAB	Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property (France)
UNJSPB	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
URTNA	Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
VSDA	Video Software Dealers Association
WCO	World Customs Organization
WFEO	World Federation of Engineering Organizations
WFMS	World Federation of Music Schools
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

[Annex E follows]



ANNEX E

INDEX OF COUNTRIES
AND CERTAIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
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Albania	578, 615, 641, 642, 680 to 684, 802
Algeria	5, 11, 92, 96, 314, 523, 524, 534, 536, 555, 560, 578, 641, 642, 657, 746
Andorra	632, 685, 686
Angola	5, 11, 18, 19, 260, 534, 555, 560, 746, 802
Argentina	5, 11, 186, 187, 189 to 196, 211, 253, 453 to 456, 523, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 643, 746, 802
Armenia	578, 613, 615, 641, 642, 657, 687, 715, 716, 720
Australia	5, 523, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 613, 615, 617, 633, 670
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Poland	5, 11, 534, 546, 555, 560, 578, 579, 589, 593, 599, 613, 615, 633, 641, 646, 656
Portugal	5, 11, 301, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 579, 584, 589, 593, 599, 602, 613, 615, 633, 641, 642, 646, 656, 658, 670, 802
Qatar	96, 109 to 111, 149, 343, 521, 536, 746, 802

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Republic of Korea	5, 11, 122, 123, 149, 166, 169 to 171, 424 to 427, 529, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 579, 613, 615, 633, 643, 657, 670, 678, 746, 802
Republic of Moldova	534, 566, 578, 584, 593, 599, 613, 615, 633, 641, 642, 656, 708, 715, 716, 720
Romania	5, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 579, 582, 584, 589, 593, 599, 613, 615, 633, 641, 642, 646, 656, 670, 709
Russian Federation	5, 11, 523, 524, 534, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 579, 584, 589, 593, 599, 602, 613, 615, 617, 633, 641, 642, 646, 657, 670, 710, 711, 715, 716, 720, 792, 802
Rwanda	68, 70, 300, 534, 536, 578, 746
Saint Lucia	246, 247, 253, 501 to 503, 521, 578, 609, 678, 746, 802
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	248, 253, 746
San Marino	641, 646
Sao Tome and Principe	18, 71, 301, 632, 746
Saudi Arabia	89, 96, 112, 344, 566, 746
Senegal	5, 24, 35, 68, 72 to 74, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 613, 615, 633, 643, 746
Sierra Leone	75, 76, 302, 534, 536, 746
Singapore	5, 124, 149, 166, 170, 172 to 175, 361, 428, 429, 555, 560, 578, 593, 599, 613, 615, 631, 632, 746, 802
Slovakia	5, 11, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 593, 599, 602, 613, 615, 632, 633, 641, 642, 646, 656, 657, 712, 713
Slovenia	5, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 584, 593, 599, 613, 615, 633, 641, 642, 646, 656, 660, 670, 678
Somalia	534
South Africa	5, 76, 303 to 306, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 632, 634, 643, 670, 746, 802
Spain	5, 11, 452, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 579, 582, 584, 593, 599, 602, 613, 615, 632, 633, 641, 642, 646, 656, 660, 670, 714, 768, 785, 794, 799, 802
Sri Lanka	122, 149, 166, 170, 176 to 179, 534, 536, 566, 578, 613, 615, 633, 678, 746, 802
Sudan	5, 11, 68, 96, 113, 114, 345, 534, 536, 555, 560, 578, 615, 641, 746
Suriname	249, 253, 534, 578, 746

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Swaziland	76, 78, 307, 534, 578, 613, 615, 633, 746, 802
Sweden	5, 523, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 579, 582, 584, 593, 599, 602, 613, 615, 617, 631, 633, 641, 642, 646, 656, 658, 802
Switzerland	5, 11, 523, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 579, 582, 584, 589, 593, 599, 602, 613, 615, 631, 633, 641, 642, 646, 656, 657, 660, 670, 802
Syria	90, 96, 115, 346, 347, 529, 746
Tajikistan	534, 578, 615, 633, 641, 715, 716
Thailand	5, 7, 11, 122, 123, 124, 149, 166, 170, 180 to 182, 361, 430 to 436, 523, 524, 546, 555, 560, 566, 632, 657, 746, 802
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	534, 536, 546, 566, 578, 613, 615, 633, 641, 642, 646, 657, 670
Togo	35, 68, 79 to 81, 308, 521, 534, 578, 613, 615, 633, 746, 802
Tonga	437 to 439, 521, 746, 802
Trinidad and Tobago	5, 11, 186, 250, 253, 504 to 508, 523, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 615, 633, 746, 802
Tunisia	5, 11, 35, 68, 96, 116 to 118, 348, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 578, 670, 746
Turkey	534, 566, 578, 613, 615, 631 to 633, 643, 657, 802
Turkmenistan	578, 615, 715, 716, 802
Uganda	76, 83, 534, 536, 578, 615, 633, 746
Ukraine	11, 534, 578, 579, 593, 599, 613, 615, 631, 633, 641, 642, 656, 657, 678, 715, 716, 720, 802
United Arab Emirates	96, 110, 119 to 121, 149, 349 to 351, 521, 534, 546, 670, 678, 746, 802
United Kingdom	5, 11, 523, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 579, 582, 584, 589, 593, 599, 602, 613, 615, 631, 633, 641, 642, 656, 658, 670, 678, 802
United Republic of Tanzania	11, 15, 76, 84, 310, 534, 536, 578, 746
United States of America	5, 11, 122, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 579, 584, 589, 593, 599, 601, 602, 613, 615, 617, 631, 632, 633, 643, 658, 670, 717 to 720, 786, 801, 802
Uruguay	5, 11, 186, 190, 191, 251 to 253, 509 to 515, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 632, 746, 802

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Uzbekistan	5, 534, 536, 555, 560, 566, 578, 593, 599, 613, 615, 633, 641, 642, 670, 715, 716, 720, 721 to 723, 801, 802
Vanuatu	440, 521, 746, 802
Venezuela	5, 186, 190, 191, 213, 218, 253, 516 to 519, 521, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 566, 578, 746, 802
Viet Nam	5, 122, 123, 124, 166, 170, 183, 184, 361, 441 to 444, 523, 524, 534, 536, 546, 555, 560, 578, 615, 633, 641, 646, 670, 746, 802
Yemen	11, 352, 353, 534, 536, 746
Yugoslavia	534, 578, 641, 646, 660
Zaire	311, 521, 534, 802
Zambia	5, 55, 68, 76, 85 to 87, 534, 555, 560, 578, 746
Zimbabwe	16, 76, 88, 256, 534, 746, 802
. - .	
Hong Kong	149, 185, 445, 613, 746
Netherlands Antilles	520, 657, 660
. - .	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	103, 308, 311, 329, 332, 333, 339, 340, 354, 375, 376, 379, 389, 396, 401, 403, 407, 478, 494, 515, 521, 536, 540, 681, 682, 684, 692, 733, 734
European Patent Office (EPO)	14, 16, 89, 91, 123, 125, 150, 187, 189, 190, 340, 359, 385, 397, 401, 452, 456, 482, 524, 536, 566, 577, 578, 579, 582, 584, 593, 599, 600, 602, 613, 615, 617, 621, 630, 632, 633, 650, 684, 692, 765
World Bank	480

[End of Annex E and of document]

