

WIPO



AB/XXV/ 3

ORIGINAL: English

DATE: August 19, 1994

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
GENEVA

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

**Twenty-Fifth Series of Meetings
Geneva, September 26 to October 4, 1994**

ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1994

Report of the Director General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
<u>ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1994</u>	
HIGHLIGHTS	
An Overview of Activities and Developments in the First Half of 1994	1 - 24
PART I: GOVERNING BODIES	25 - 27
Assembly of the Berne International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union)	25 - 27
PART II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	28 - 544
Development Cooperation With Developing Countries	28 - 440
Objective	28
Activities	29 - 440
Development Cooperation with Developing Countries: General	29 - 36
Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels	37 - 166
Global	37 - 42
Regional and National	43 - 166
Africa	43 - 51
Arab Countries	52 - 61
Asia and the Pacific	62 - 129
Latin America and the Caribbean	130 - 166
Development of National and Regional Legislation and its Enforcement, Adherence to WIPO-Administered Treaties and Institution	
Building	167 - 371
Africa: Intercountry	167 - 174
Individual Countries in Africa	175 - 217
Arab Countries: Intercountry	218
Individual Arab Countries	219 - 232
Asia and the Pacific: Intercountry	233 - 237
Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific	238 - 317
Latin America and the Caribbean: Intercountry	318 - 330
Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean	331 - 371
Interregional Sectoral Support	372
Encouragement of Local Inventive Activity and the Commercial Exploitation of Inventions; Encouragement of Local Creative Artistic Activity and the Exploitation of its Results	373 - 381

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	
Teaching of and Research in Intellectual Property Law; the Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent; Programs for Legislators; Programs for the Judiciary	382	- 391
Acquisition of Foreign, but Locally Protected Technology; Management and Exploitation by Local Enterprises of their Industrial Property Rights	392	- 394
Development, in Developing Countries, of Access to the Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents and its Dissemination	395	- 400
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property	401	- 416
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights	417	- 440
Setting of Norms and Procedures for the Protection and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	441	- 475
Objective	441	- 444
Activities		445
Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property	445	- 452
Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Marks are Concerned ("Trademark Law Treaty")		453
Protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works		454
Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms		455
International Registration of Geographical Indications		456
Voluntary International Numbering System for Certain Categories of Literary and Artistic Works and for Phonograms	457	- 462
Services for the Voluntary Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties	463	- 475
Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting	476	- 487
Objective		476
Activities	477	- 487
Unfair Competition		477
Character Merchandising	479	- 480
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Future of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	481	- 487

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	
Dissemination of Information Concerning Intellectual Property in the World	488	501
Objective	488	
Activities	489	
Periodicals and Other Publications	489	498
Public Information	499	501
Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices	502	529
Objective	502	
Activities	503	529
WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)	503	526
Publications	527	529
International Patent Classification	530	535
Objective	530	
Activities	531	535
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks	536	540
Objective	536	
Activities	537	540
Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union	538	540
International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks	541	542
Objective	541	
Activities	542	
International Classification for Industrial Designs	543	544
Objective	543	
Activities	544	
PART III: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES	545	633
PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)	545	580
Objective	545	
Activities	546	
Administration	548	556
Use of Computers	557	564
Information and Promotion Services	565	574
Development of the PCT System	575	580
Madrid System (Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement and Madrid Protocol)	581	613
Objective	581	
Activities	582	
Administration	584	586
Use of Computers	587	596
Application of the Madrid Protocol	597	609
Information and Promotion Services	610	613

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	
Hague System (Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement)	614	630
Objective	614	
Activities	615	630
Administration	615	619
Use of Computers	620	
Information and Promotion Services	621	622
Development of The Hague System	623	630
FRT System (Film Register Treaty)	631	633
Objective	631	
Activities	632	633
 PART IV: PROMOTION OF WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION OF AND RESPECT FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY; COOPERATION WITH STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS; STAFF AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	 634	 871
Adherences to Treaties Administered by WIPO; Cooperation with States and International Organizations	634	667
Objective	634	635
Activities	636	
Promotion of Adherences to WIPO-Administered Treaties	636	637
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	638	639
Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property	640	653
Treaties Establishing International Classifications in the Field of Inventions, Marks and Industrial Designs	654	659
Treaties Establishing Systems Whose Use Makes the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights on the International Level More Secure and Less Expensive than Separate Applications for Registrations in National Registers	660	667
Cooperation with States and International Organizations	668	871
Intercountry	668	679
States	680	785
United Nations	786	799
Intergovernmental Organizations	800	811
Other Organizations	812	871
 <u>DECISION INVITED</u>		 872

- ANNEX A: WIPO Development Cooperation Activities from January 1 to June 30, 1994
- ANNEX B: Meetings Organized by WIPO from January 1 to June 30, 1994
- ANNEX C: WIPO Publications Issued from January 1 to June 30, 1994
- ANNEX D: Acronyms Used in the Present Document
- ANNEX E: Index of Countries, Territory and Certain Intergovernmental Organizations

- . -

HIGHLIGHTSAn Overview of Activities and Developments in the First Half of 1994Introduction

1. During the first six months of 1994, significant achievements were attained in all three main areas of WIPO's activities: development cooperation, setting of norms and international registration.
2. In the field of development cooperation, the vigorous level of activities was facilitated by the bigger allocations for such work in the budget of WIPO in the new biennium (1994-95).
3. In the field of norm-setting, final preparations were made for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty to be held in October 1994, and for the WIPO Arbitration Center which will become operational also in October 1994. Many useful ideas on how to master the challenge posed to copyright protection by digital technology were raised and discussed in several working groups organized for that purpose as well as at the WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Future of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in June 1994.
4. In the field of the main international registration systems administered by WIPO--the PCT (Patent Cooperation Treaty) system and the international trademark registration system (Madrid)--there was an encouraging increase in membership and use: membership increased by 10 and 4 States, respectively, while the number of international applications increased by 14.82% and 10.50%, respectively, compared to the same period last year.
5. The importance of international protection of intellectual property was further underlined by the increase in membership of the Organization and the Paris and Berne Unions. During the period under review, the total of States members of WIPO increased from 143 to 149; the Paris Union from 117 to 126, and of the Berne Union from 105 to 108.

Development Cooperation Activities

6. During the period under review, WIPO continued to receive many requests for assistance from developing countries. As the outlook with regard to extra-budgetary funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) further deteriorated, the high level of WIPO's assistance to developing countries could be sustained mainly because of the Organization's increased allocation from its own regular budget for such work.
7. A total of 94 developing countries and eleven intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from WIPO's development cooperation program in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights. Forty courses, seminars or other meetings were held at the global, regional or national levels, giving training or information to some 4,000 men and women coming from the government and private sectors. The travel and living expenses of 392 men or women were borne by WIPO, donor member States of WIPO and intergovernmental organizations. Study visits were organized for 36 persons.

8. As for advisory missions relating to legislation and institution-building, 97 such missions were undertaken to 48 developing countries. The enactment of laws or the revision of existing ones remained the prime objective of missions dealing with legislation. As for institution-building, besides training on the job, the missions focused mainly on the streamlining and computerization of procedures in industrial property offices and on the use of CD-ROM technology in using and disseminating industrial property information. A number of such advisory missions also gave on-the-spot training to government officials or supervised the installation of computer equipment and software. Each mission was composed of WIPO officials and/or specially-recruited WIPO consultants. In total, 107 consultants were engaged either for advisory missions or as speakers in courses and seminars, with a significant proportion of those consultants, 30% of them, coming from developing countries.

9. The WIPO Academy conducted two two-week sessions for middle and senior level government officials from developing countries of Asia and the Pacific, and of Latin America and the Caribbean respectively. The aim of each session was to present current intellectual property issues in such a way as to highlight the policy considerations behind them and thereby enable the participants in the Academy, on their return to their countries, to better formulate appropriate policies for their governments.

10. The WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights held its eleventh session in May and the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property held its sixteenth session in June. These two meetings were the occasion for the countries members of those Committees to review and evaluate the development cooperation activities carried out by WIPO since the last meetings of the said Committees, as well as to comment on the main orientations for those activities in 1994 and 1995.

11. Cooperation with developing countries at the regional or subregional level was further strengthened, as shown by the closer dialogue and cooperation with such organizations as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR), the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), the Andean countries (JUNAC), the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

12. In carrying out its development cooperation program, WIPO received financial support or support in kind from 48 countries, both developing and industrialized, and six intergovernmental organizations, foremost among the latter being the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Commission of the European Community. The donor countries which provided funds in trust for the program were FRANCE, JAPAN and SWEDEN.

Norm-Setting Activities

13. Regarding work on the setting of norms and exploration of issues in possible need of norm-setting, substantial progress was achieved. The competent Committee of Experts held its sixth session in February and examined

the provisions set forth in the draft Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property and in the draft of Regulations under the Treaty. The Committee decided that a further session would be necessary to further consider a number of issues and a decision in this respect will be made by the Governing Bodies at their meetings in September 1994. The Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference to conclude the said Treaty was held in February. It considered and approved the text of the proposed Rules of Procedure for the Diplomatic Conference.

14. Preparations for the holding of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty (to be held in Geneva from October 10 to 28, 1994) have been undertaken. The preparatory documents were sent to the States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations invited to participate in the Conference.

15. The Assembly of the Berne Union decided, in an extraordinary session in April, that a fourth session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention would be convened in December 1994, followed immediately by the third session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms.

16. With regard to a Voluntary International Numbering System for Certain Categories of Literary and Artistic Works and for Phonograms, a Consultation Meeting was held in February on the establishment of such a system. The Consultation Meeting created four working groups on possible numbering system for musical works and for phonograms, for computer programs, for printed works and for audiovisual works, respectively. They met in the first half of 1994. Most working groups supported the continuation of discussions. The Consultation Meeting should be convened again, possibly before the end of the year.

17. In March, WIPO jointly organized with the American Arbitration Association (AAA) a Worldwide Forum on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes at the headquarters of WIPO, in which the future WIPO Arbitration Center and its services were presented. The International Bureau prepared, with the help of a Group of Experts which met twice the drafts of the WIPO Arbitration, Expedited Arbitration and Mediation Rules, as well as of the model contract clauses for referring disputes to the WIPO Arbitration Center. These texts will be finalized for the advice of the WIPO Arbitration Council in September. It is expected that the Rules will enter into force in October, when it is expected that the WIPO Arbitration Center will commence operations.

Countries in Transition to a Market-Economy System

18. In the first half of 1994, WIPO's contacts with countries in transition to a market-economy system were primarily in connection with those countries' programs of preparation and enactment of intellectual property laws, the strengthening of industrial property offices, as well as adherence (principally by depositing with the Director General a declaration of continued application) to WIPO-administered treaties. Government leaders and officials from several of those countries had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and studied the International Bureau's work, while WIPO

officials visited the capitals of several of the countries concerned to give further advice. A number of officials were invited for study visits at WIPO and to various countries. The International Bureau assisted them, on request, in the preparation of laws dealing with one or more aspects of intellectual property. Advice was also given on the establishment of administrative structures to implement those laws, while assistance and training were extended in relation to accession to WIPO-administered treaties. Staff members of the International Bureau lectured in seminars and meetings to promote awareness of the importance of intellectual property in those countries as well as in special training courses.

19. The International Bureau also gave advice and assistance relating to the Interstate Council on the Protection of Industrial Property (which groups nine States of the former Soviet Union, namely, ARMENIA, BELARUS, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN) on a plan to set up a regional patent system under the Eurasian Patent Convention which was initialled in February at WIPO's headquarters.

Registration Activities

20. Compared to the first six months of 1993, registrations increased in two international registration systems in the corresponding period of 1994. Under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), there were 16,290 international applications, representing a growth of 14.82% compared to the same six-month period in 1993. One hundred eighty six of these international applications were filed directly with the International Bureau in its capacity as a receiving Office. This service of the International Bureau started on January 1, 1994. The total of the international deposits and renewals of industrial designs in the Hague system was slightly higher in the first six months of 1994 than during the first six months of 1993; it was 2,754 rather than 2,674.

21. In the Madrid trademark system, the total number of registrations was 8,405, representing an increase of 10.50% compared to the same period in 1993. The total number of registrations and renewals, 10,671, also represented an increase compared to the corresponding figure in 1993 (9,784).

22. The Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol, which met in May, agreed on a number of changes to the Rules and Forms under the draft Regulations Under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol. Those changes were taken into account by the International Bureau for the preparation of a new version of the Regulations, which were circulated for comments. Following the receipt of those comments, a final draft of the Regulations will be prepared for submission to the Assembly of the Madrid Union, once the required number of instruments of ratification or accession for the entry into force of the Protocol has been deposited.

23. The Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, which met in late January and early February, discussed in detail a Draft New Act of the Hague Agreement containing solutions encouraging more accessions of States to the Agreement and making the new Act more attractive for users.

New Adherences to Treaties

24. During the period from January 1 to August 19, 1994, there was a marked increase in the number of States party to treaties administered by WIPO. The following States became party to, inter alia, the following treaties (the figures in brackets indicate the number of States party to the treaties on the latter date):

WIPO Convention: ANDORRA, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, GEORGIA, GUYANA, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN (149);

Paris Convention: ARMENIA, ESTONIA, GEORGIA, GUYANA, KYRGYZSTAN, LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, PARAGUAY, TAJIKISTAN (126);

Berne Convention: ESTONIA, GUYANA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (108);

Budapest Treaty: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, TAJIKISTAN (31);

Nairobi Treaty: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, TAJIKISTAN (36);

Nice Agreement: CHINA, TAJIKISTAN (40);

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): ARMENIA, ESTONIA, GEORGIA, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SWAZILAND, TAJIKISTAN (73);

Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement: ARMENIA, KYRGYZSTAN, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, TAJIKISTAN (42).

PART I: GOVERNING BODIES

Assembly of the Berne International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union)

25. The Assembly of the Berne Union held its fifteenth session (fourth extraordinary) in Geneva on April 28 and 29.

26. Representatives from the following 44 States (members of the Berne Union) attended the meeting: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBYA, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA. Four observer States, ALGERIA, INDONESIA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA (not members of the Berne Union) and TURKEY (member of the Berne Union, but not member of the Assembly), and one intergovernmental organization, the Commission of the European Community, also attended the meeting.

27. The Assembly examined the question of whether or not to maintain the dates of the sessions of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (June 6 to 17), established by the Assembly during its September 1993 session, and decided that:

(i) by May 10, two memoranda prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the two committees' discussions of June and November 1993, respectively, should, together with an invitation for comments, be sent as provisional drafts, to the governments of the countries members of the Berne Union and the Commission of the European Community; the said invitation should state that comments should reach the International Bureau by September 1;

(ii) the International Bureau should make available to the extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Berne Union (September 26 to October 4) the texts of all comments received;

(iii) in the light of those comments, the Assembly should decide whether the comments should be taken into account in preparing the definitive version of the two memoranda or to decide that the provisional drafts should, without any change, be issued as definitive public documents, the comments being simply attached to them;

(iv) the documents referred to in the preceding paragraph should be mailed by the International Bureau to all entities invited to the committees (governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations) by November 1;

(v) the two committees should be convened and meet on the following dates: the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention, from December 5 to 9, and the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, from December 12 to 16, both at the headquarters of WIPO.

[Part II follows]

PART II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Development Cooperation with Developing Countries

Objective

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

Activities

Development Cooperation with Developing Countries: General

29. During the first six months of 1994, a total of 94 developing countries and 11 intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DOMINICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MYANMAR, NAMIBIA, NEPAL,

NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SAINT LUCIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, ARIPO, ASEAN, ECA, GCC, JUNAC, MERCOSUR, OAPI, OECS, OAU, SELA, SIECA.

30. A total of 40 training courses, seminars or other meetings were organized; 10 were at the global level, 10 at the regional and 20 at the national levels. Some 4,000 persons from the public and private sectors of 85 developing countries attended these events and received training or information on different aspects of intellectual property. Of that number, 392 persons participated at the expense of WIPO, donor member States of WIPO or intergovernmental organizations, which bore their travel and living expenses; the other participants were from the host countries.

31. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits for 36 government officials to industrialized countries.

32. Advice and assistance on matters related to legislation and institution-building were provided by WIPO to 67 developing countries and 11 intergovernmental organizations of developing countries. In this respect, 97 advisory missions were organized to 48 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants specially recruited for that purpose.

33. In total, 107 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, 60% came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both developing and industrialized. Consultants from developing countries accounted for some 30% of the said total number of consultants.

34. In all, 48 countries and 6 intergovernmental organizations contributed in different forms to one or more of the development cooperation activities which took place during the period under review. The different forms of contribution included, inter alia, the following: cash contributions in the form of funds in trust, payment for the travel and/or the living expenses of participants in training courses or study visits, hosting a course or a meeting by making available a meeting room and secretariat support, receiving trainees and study visits, providing the services of experts as members of advisory missions or as speakers, providing patent documents and some equipment. The remainder of the costs were borne by WIPO.

35. Those contributing countries and intergovernmental organizations were: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GUINEA, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, PANAMA, PERU, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZAIRE, ASEAN, CEC, EPO, IDB, MERCOSUR, UNDP.

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

Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National LevelsGlobal

37. In January, the coordinators of the 1993 English and Spanish sessions of the WIPO Academy reviewed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva the results of the Academy's 1993 sessions and discussed the programs of the forthcoming sessions in 1994.

38. In late April and early May, WIPO organized a WIPO Training Seminar on the Substantive Examination of Patent Applications, in cooperation with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Patent and Registration Office of Sweden in Stockholm, Munich and Geneva. Sixteen government officials from ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, CUBA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, MEXICO, the PHILIPPINES, THAILAND and VIET NAM attended. The travel and subsistence cost of 12 of them were funded by the EPO.

39. In May, WIPO organized, in Geneva, a session of the WIPO Academy specially designed for Latin American and Caribbean countries. Eighteen government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA attended the session. The coordinator of the session was a university professor from SPAIN, and presentations were made by 11 WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, GERMANY, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND and VENEZUELA, as well as by WIPO officials.

40. In June, WIPO organized, in Geneva, a session of the WIPO Academy specially designed for developing countries of Asia and the Pacific. Fourteen government officials from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, SRI LANKA and THAILAND attended the session. The coordinator of the session was a university professor from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and presentations were made by nine WIPO consultants from FRANCE, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as well as by WIPO officials.

41. Also in June, WIPO organized a WIPO Training Seminar on "Search and Examination of Patent Applications concerning Chemical Components, especially Pharmaceuticals," in English, in cooperation with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Austrian Patent Office, in The Hague, Vienna and Geneva. Sixteen government officials from BRAZIL, CUBA, EGYPT, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND, VENEZUELA and VIET NAM participated in the Seminar; the travel and subsistence costs of 14 of the participants were funded by the EPO.

42. Also in June, WIPO organized a WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Searching and Examination, in Spanish, in cooperation with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, in Madrid, Munich and Geneva. Fifteen government officials from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EL SALVADOR, MEXICO, PANAMA, PERU and VENEZUELA participated in the Seminar; the travel and subsistence costs of 13 of the participants were funded by the EPO.

Regional and National

Africa

43. CAMEROON. In April, WIPO organized, in Yaoundé, a WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property, Transfer of Technology and Economic Development, in cooperation with the Government of CAMEROON. The Seminar was attended by over 80 officials from government circles, public and private corporations, the Chamber of Commerce, academia, the legal profession, inventors' associations, the media, as well as by individual inventors. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from FRANCE and a WIPO official.

44. EGYPT. See under "Arab countries."

45. EQUATORIAL GUINEA. In May, WIPO organized, in Malabo, a WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property, in cooperation with the Government of EQUATORIAL GUINEA. The Seminar was attended by some 30 participants from government Ministries, public and private corporations, the Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CICTE) and the inventors' community. Presentations were made by two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from FRANCE.

46. GUINEA. In late January and early February, WIPO organized, in Conakry, in cooperation with the Government of GUINEA, a WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights. The Course was attended by 60 participants including government officials, lawyers, customs and police officers, magistrates, authors and composers. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from BURKINA FASO and SWITZERLAND and a WIPO official.

47. In February, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND gave a specialized training course to officials of the Guinean Copyright Office in Kamsar (Guinea).

48. In May, a WIPO official made a presentation at a national seminar on the role of trademarks and economic development organized by the Government of GUINEA in Conakry, which was attended by 70 participants from the Government circles and public and private sectors.

49. SENEGAL. In June, WIPO organized, at Saly-Portudal, a WIPO National Seminar on the Role of Trademarks in Economic Development, in cooperation with the Government of SENEGAL. It was attended by some 60 participants from government circles and public and private enterprises. Presentations were made by a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from FRANCE and SENEGAL.

50. SUDAN: See under "Arab Countries."

51. TUNISIA: See under "Arab Countries."

Arab Countries

52. EGYPT. In January, WIPO organized, in Cairo, in cooperation with the Government of EGYPT, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights. It was attended by some 80 government officials, judges, university professors, authors, performers, producers and private lawyers. Papers were presented by three WIPO officials, six WIPO consultants from EGYPT, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI).

53. In April, WIPO organized, in Cairo, a WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching, in cooperation with the Government of EGYPT. For details see paragraph 385.
54. JORDAN. In April, two university professors attended the WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching in Cairo.
55. KUWAIT. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching in Cairo.
56. LEBANON. In April, a university professor attended the WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching in Cairo.
57. SUDAN. In April, two university professors attended the WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching in Cairo.
58. SYRIA. In April, WIPO organized, in Damascus, a WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property, in cooperation with the Government of SYRIA. Some 30 participants attended the Seminar, including government officials, university professors, researchers, individual inventors and representatives of research and development institutes. Two WIPO consultants from EGYPT and SWITZERLAND and two WIPO officials, as well as two Syrian experts, made presentations.
59. Also in April, two university professors attended the WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching in Cairo.
60. TUNISIA. In April, a university professor attended the WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching in Cairo.
61. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In April, two university professors attended the WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching in Cairo.

Asia and the Pacific

62. BANGLADESH. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).
63. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination in Tokyo and Osaka.
64. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended, in Beijing, the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs.
65. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.
66. BHUTAN. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.
67. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In February, WIPO organized, in Bandar Seri Begawan, a WIPO National General Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property in cooperation with the Government of BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, which was attended by

some 40 participants from different ministries and government institutions. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA, a government official of BRUNEI DARUSSALAM and two WIPO officials.

68. Also in February, WIPO organized, in Bandar Seri Begawan, a WIPO Training Workshop on Trademarks and Patents in cooperation with the Government of BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. The Workshop was attended by 25 government officials. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA and the UNITED KINGDOM. Two WIPO officials also participated.

69. In March, a government official attended the WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development in Kunming (China).

70. In June, three government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Subregional Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Bangkok.

71. CHINA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).

72. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination in Tokyo and Osaka.

73. In March, WIPO organized, in Beijing, a WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs, in cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). The Seminar was attended by 16 government officials or representatives from the private sector from BANGLADESH, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SRI LANKA and THAILAND, and some 70 Chinese participants from various government authorities, research institutions and industrial sectors of CHINA. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from JAPAN, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the European Commission, a WIPO official and two Chinese experts. Country reports were also presented by the participants from the countries mentioned, except BANGLADESH.

74. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.

75. Also in March, WIPO organized, in Kunming, a WIPO/CHINA Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development, in cooperation with the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC). The Symposium was attended by 12 participants from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE and VIET NAM as well as by some 100 Chinese nationals. An opening address was given by the Director General. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, SWEDEN and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, two nationals of CHINA and two WIPO officials. Three other WIPO officials also participated in the Symposium.

76. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.

77. FIJI. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).

78. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.
79. INDIA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).
80. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination in Tokyo and Osaka.
81. In March, WIPO organized, in New Delhi, a WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry, in cooperation with the Government of INDIA and the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and with the assistance of UNDP. For further details, see paragraph 392.
82. In March, two government officials attended, in Beijing, the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs.
83. INDONESIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).
84. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination in Tokyo and Osaka.
85. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended, in Beijing, the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs.
86. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.
87. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development in Kunming (China).
88. In April, WIPO organized, in Jakarta, a WIPO National Workshop on the Selection, Creation, Protection and Administration of Laws, in cooperation with the Government of INDONESIA and with the assistance of the European Commission. It was attended by some 80 participants from government circles, universities, private companies and associations as well as lawyers. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from GERMANY and the UNITED KINGDOM, three experts from INDONESIA and a WIPO official.
89. In June, four government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Subregional Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Bangkok.
90. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).
91. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.

92. JAPAN. In February, WIPO organized, in Tokyo and Osaka, a WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination, in cooperation with the Government of Japan. Sixteen government officials from BANGLADESH, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, THAILAND and VIET NAM participated. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the European Patent Office (EPO), two speakers from the JPO and a WIPO official. An overview of plans for computerization in the patent offices of CHINA and MALAYSIA was also presented by participants from those two countries. Subsequently, hands-on experience in search and examination at the JPO and in using the patent online information service at the Japanese Patent Information Organization (JAPIO) in Tokyo was also provided. The participants also visited some industrial enterprises in Osaka.

93. MALAYSIA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).

94. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination in Tokyo and Osaka.

95. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended, in Beijing, the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs.

96. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.

97. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development in Kunming (China).

98. In June, two government officials and a representative of an intellectual property association attended the WIPO/ASEAN Subregional Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Bangkok.

99. MONGOLIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).

100. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.

101. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development in Kunming (China).

102. MYANMAR. In March, a government official attended the WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development in Kunming (China).

103. PAKISTAN. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).

104. PHILIPPINES. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).

105. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination in Tokyo and Osaka.

106. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended, in Beijing, the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs.

107. Also in March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.

108. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development in Kunming (China).

109. In June, three government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Subregional Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Bangkok.

110. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).

111. In March, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended, in Beijing, the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs.

112. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.

113. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development in Kunming (China).

114. SINGAPORE. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).

115. In March, a government official attended the WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development in Kunming (China).

116. In June, three government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Subregional Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Bangkok.

117. SRI LANKA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).

118. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended, in Beijing, the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs.

119. Also in March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.

120. THAILAND. In January, WIPO organized, in Chiang Mai, a WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in cooperation with the Government of THAILAND and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). The meeting was attended by 27 participants from BANGLADESH, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA and VIET NAM and 25 participants from THAILAND. The participants were from government circles, industry, the legal profession and universities. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a government official from THAILAND, and a participant from CHINA. Two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant also participated throughout the meeting.
121. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination in Tokyo and Osaka.
122. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended, in Beijing, WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs.
123. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.
124. In June, WIPO organized, in Bangkok, a WIPO-ASEAN Subregional Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in cooperation with the Government of THAILAND and the European Patent Office (EPO), and with the assistance of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC). It was attended by 17 participants from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES and SINGAPORE and 46 participants from THAILAND, representing the intellectual property offices of these countries, other government departments, the police, the judiciary and private sector associations. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from FRANCE, SWEDEN and the UNITED KINGDOM as well as by participants from MALAYSIA and the PHILIPPINES. A paper was also presented by an EPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM. The Seminar was financed under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.
125. VIET NAM. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property, in Chiang Mai (Thailand).
126. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination in Tokyo and Osaka.
127. Also in February, two WIPO officials spoke at a seminar on the PCT organized in Hanoi by the National Office of Industrial Property (NOIP) in cooperation with WIPO. Some 50 participants, government officials and representatives from patent agencies and private industry attended the seminar.
128. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry in New Delhi.
129. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development in Kunming (China).

Latin America and the Caribbean

130. ARGENTINA. In February, a government official attended in Panama City the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.
131. BRAZIL. In February, a government official attended in Panama City the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.
132. In June, WIPO organized, in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, the WIPO Roving National Seminars on Trademarks, jointly with the Government of BRAZIL. Ninety participants attended the Seminar in Sao Paulo and 120 in Rio de Janeiro. They came mainly from government circles and law firms. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from FRANCE and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, a WIPO official, as well as by government officials of BRAZIL.
133. CHILE. In February, a representative from the private sector attended in Panama City the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.
134. COLOMBIA. In February, two government officials attended in Panama City the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.
135. In April, WIPO organized, in Santa Fe de Bogotá, a WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness, in cooperation with the Government of COLOMBIA. It was attended by 380 participants from government circles, universities, law firms and the judiciary. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from ECUADOR, SPAIN and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, two experts from COLOMBIA and MEXICO and a WIPO official.
136. COSTA RICA. In February, two government officials attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.
137. In March, WIPO organized in San José, a WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central America and PANAMA, in cooperation with the School of Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice of COSTA RICA and the Central America and Panama Training Center for the Judiciary and with the assistance of the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). For further details, see paragraph 382.
138. CUBA. In February, two government officials attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.
139. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In February, a government official attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.
140. ECUADOR. In February, a government official attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

141. In April, WIPO organized, in Quito, a WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness, in cooperation with the Government of ECUADOR. It was attended by 80 participants from government circles, universities, law firms and the judiciary. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, SPAIN and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, an expert from MEXICO and a WIPO official.

142. In June, WIPO organized, in Quito, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Diplomats, in cooperation with the Diplomatic Academy of ECUADOR. The Seminar was attended by 50 diplomats from ECUADOR. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, PERU, SPAIN and VENEZUELA and a WIPO official.

143. EL SALVADOR. In February, a government official attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

144. In March, two government officials attended, in San José, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central America and Panama.

145. GUATEMALA. In February, a government official attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

146. In March, two government officials attended, in San José, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central America and Panama.

147. HONDURAS. In February, a government official attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

148. JAMAICA. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND participated in a workshop on the collective administration of copyright organized by the Government of JAMAICA. Government officials as well as 50 participants representing publishers, the computer software industry, the music industry, performers, photographers, designers and other creators of works attended the workshop. Papers were presented by the WIPO official and consultant.

149. In March, two government officials attended, in San José, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central America and Panama.

150. In April, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND presented papers at a National Seminar on the Collective Administration of Copyright organized by the Government of JAMAICA. It was attended by some 30 local participants from government departments and the music, broadcasting and publishing circles.

151. MEXICO. In February, two government officials attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

152. NICARAGUA. In February, a government official attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

153. In March, two government officials attended, in San José, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central America and Panama.

154. PANAMA. In February, WIPO organized a WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions, in Panama City, in cooperation with the Legislative Assembly of PANAMA, with the assistance of the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). Forty government officials and representatives from the private sector of PANAMA as well as 22 participants from the following countries attended the Course: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA. In addition, 30 observers from different copyright associations in Latin America attended the Course. Papers were presented by 12 WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, MEXICO, PERU, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA and from the European Commission, as well as by a WIPO official.

155. In March, a government official attended, in San José, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central America and Panama.

156. PARAGUAY. In February, two representatives from the private sector attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

157. PERU. In February, a government official attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

158. In April, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the First National Congress on Industrial Property organized, in Lima, by the Government. It was attended by some 550 local participants.

159. In June, four WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, SPAIN and VENEZUELA and a WIPO official presented papers on the collective administration of copyright at a meeting attended by 40 staff members of the Peruvian Authors' Society (APDAYC-SPAC) organized by the Government of PERU in Lima.

160. SAINT LUCIA. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND participated as speakers in a workshop on the Berne Convention and Collective Administration of Copyright, organized, in Castries, by the Government, for 20 participants, including publishers, writers, artists, and also people from the music and communication industry.

161. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND participated as speakers, in Port of Spain, in a workshop organized by the Government of TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO for 20 participants, mainly government officials, and three officials from the Copyright Organisation of Trinidad and Tobago.

162. In April, WIPO organized, in Port of Spain, a WIPO National Awareness Seminar on Patent Law and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), in cooperation with the Government. There were about 60 local participants from government departments, legal firms and trade and industry. Papers were presented by three WIPO officials.

163. Also in April, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND presented several papers at a National Seminar on the Collective Administration of Copyright organized, in Port of Spain, by the Government. It was attended by about 30 participants from government department and the music, broadcasting and publishing circles.

164. URUGUAY. In February, a government official attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

165. VENEZUELA. In February, a government official attended, in Panama City, the WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions.

166. In April, WIPO organized, in Caracas, a WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness in cooperation with the Government. It was attended by some 200 participants from government circles, universities, law firms and the judiciary. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, SPAIN, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, two experts from MEXICO and VENEZUELA and a WIPO official.

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

Africa: Intercountry:

167. Organization of African Unity (OAU). In January, two WIPO officials visited the headquarters of OAU in Addis Ababa and held discussions with OAU officials on cooperation between the two organizations.

168. In February, a WIPO official attended the 59th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU held in Addis Ababa. He also discussed questions of mutual cooperation with OAU officials.

169. In May, a WIPO official visited Addis Ababa and held discussions with the Secretary-General and other OAU officials concerning the forthcoming visit of the Director General to Tunis to attend the 60th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU in June.

170. In June, the Director General, who was accompanied by three other WIPO officials, made an address before the Council of Ministers of OAU, which held its 60th ordinary session in Tunis.

171. Also in June, on the occasion of his presence in Tunis, the Director General held talks with the Secretary-General of OAU on intellectual property matters of common interest.

172. Also in June, a WIPO official attended the official opening of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, in Tunis.

173. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In April, a WIPO official attended the 34th session of the OAPI Board held in Abidjan. The OAPI Board highlighted, inter alia, the cooperation between the two Organizations.

174. African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In April, two WIPO officials attended the second extraordinary session of the ARIPO Administrative Council and the fourth ordinary session of the ARIPO Council of Ministers, held in Kasane (Botswana). The Administrative Council adopted the Banjul Protocol on Marks, which was signed by six countries, namely, GAMBIA, KENYA, MALAWI, SUDAN, SWAZILAND and ZIMBABWE. The Protocol will remain open for signature in Harare for the forthcoming six months. The Administrative Council also amended the Protocol on Patents and Industrial Designs Within the Framework of the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO) (Harare Protocol) and the Regulations for Implementing the Harare Protocol in order to establish a link with the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), effective July 1, 1994. This will make it possible, for PCT Contracting States which are party to the Harare Protocol, to be designated for an ARIPO patent as from the said date. The good cooperation which exists between WIPO and ARIPO was, inter alia, highlighted at that meeting.

Individual Countries in Africa

175. BOTSWANA. In April, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Kasane on the country's possible accession to the PCT.

176. BURKINA FASO. In January, WIPO organized, for three officials from BENIN, GUINEA and MALI, a study visit to the Copyright Office of BURKINA FASO (BBDA) in Ouagadougou to observe collective administration activities performed using the standard COSIS (Copyright Societies Information System) software, developed by the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) and the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and installed by WIPO at the BBDA in August 1992.

177. CAMEROON. In April, a CD-ROM workstation was delivered by WIPO to the Service of Promotional Matters and Industrial Property of the Directorate of Industry in Yaoundé to facilitate access to patent documentation and information in the country.

178. CONGO. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the patent documentation needs of the National Industrial Property Unit.

179. COTE D'IVOIRE. In May, a WIPO official held discussions, in Abidjan, with a government official on matters relating to the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

180. EQUATORIAL GUINEA. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft copyright law.

181. In May, two WIPO officials held discussions, in Malabo, with government officials and the UNDP Resident Representative on the strengthening of cooperation between EQUATORIAL GUINEA and WIPO, in particular in the field of intellectual property legislation and institution building.

182. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."

183. ETHIOPIA. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft proclamation on the protection of inventions, utility models and industrial designs.

184. In March, two WIPO officials visited Addis Ababa for discussions with government officials of the Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission on the draft proclamation on the protection of inventions, utility models and industrial designs and on possible cooperation with WIPO. The mission also had discussions with government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) officials to explore the possibility of UNDP financing an industrial property project in ETHIOPIA.

185. Also in March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a revised text of the draft proclamation on the protection of inventions, utility models and industrial designs.

186. GAMBIA. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparation of a new copyright and neighboring rights law and the organization of a meeting on that legislation.

187. GHANA. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the organization, in November, of a national seminar for judges as well as the installation of the software COSIS (Copyright Societies Information System) at the Copyright Office.

188. GUINEA. In May, a WIPO official installed a CD-ROM reader, offered by WIPO, in the Service of Industrial Property in Conakry and gave preliminary training to government officials in the use of the reader and on the various methods of searching and retrieving patent information contained in CD-ROM discs also offered by WIPO.

189. Also in May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the future training, organized by WIPO, of officials from the Copyright Office of GUINEA.

190. KENYA. In May, two WIPO officials visited Nairobi and discussed with government officials of the Kenya Industrial Property Office (KIPO) matters relating to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the revision of the industrial property legislation in the country, as well as the future organization of training in the field of patents.

191. Also in May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on administrative matters concerning the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African countries to be held in Nairobi in July.

192. LESOTHO. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, draft regulations under the Copyright Order, 1989, including provisions on the protection of expressions of folklore.

193. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on proposed amendments to the Industrial Property Order, 1989.

194. LIBERIA. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the country's industrial property system.

195. MADAGASCAR. In April, WIPO organized for a government official a study visit in the field of collective administration of copyright in Zurich. The government official then visited WIPO where he had discussions with WIPO officials on future cooperation activities to be undertaken in Madagascar.
196. In June, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to the National Industrial Property Institute (INPI) of FRANCE in Paris, the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office (FIPO) in Berne and WIPO in Geneva. The study visit was aimed at gathering information on the management of an industrial property office and discussing future cooperation with WIPO.
197. MALAWI. In February, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND undertook a mission to Lilongwe to assist officials of the Copyright Society of MALAWI (COSOMA) in the establishment and revision of tariffs to be negotiated with the main users of musical works.
198. MALI. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the future training, organized by WIPO, of officials from the Copyright Office of MALI.
199. MAURITIUS. In June, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in MAURITIUS visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss WIPO's cooperation with MAURITIUS.
200. MOROCCO. See under "Arab Countries."
201. NAMIBIA. In March, WIPO organized for a government official a study visit on the practical aspects of collective administration of copyright in Brigue (Switzerland) by a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND.
202. NIGER. In April, WIPO organized for a government official a study visit in the field of collective administration of copyright in Zurich. The government official then visited WIPO where he had discussions with WIPO officials on future cooperation activities to be undertaken in NIGER.
203. NIGERIA. In March, WIPO organized for three government officials a study visit on the practical aspects of collective administration of copyright in Brigue (Switzerland) by a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND.
204. In April, a WIPO consultant from CANADA and a WIPO official undertook a mission to Abuja to assess the equipment and training requirements of the Registry of Trade Marks, Patents and Designs with the aim of designing a program for its modernization. The WIPO official also held discussions with government officials regarding the strengthening of cooperation between NIGERIA and WIPO.
205. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation activities to be undertaken in NIGERIA for the development of the existing collective administration system of copyright, as well as possible future seminars, and WIPO's assistance for the establishment of a proposed Copyright Institute.
206. SENEGAL. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization of a national copyright seminar for judges in 1995.

207. SIERRA LEONE. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the drafting of a new national copyright law and SIERRA LEONE's possible accession to the Berne Convention.
208. SOUTH AFRICA. In January, a WIPO official attended a Seminar on "Sustainable Economic Growth and Development in South Africa: Policy Priorities for the Early Years of a Democratic Government," organized by the United Nations and the London School of Economics and Political Science, in London.
209. SWAZILAND. In February, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
210. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the revision and updating of the draft Patents, Utility Models and Industrial Designs Bill, 1994, and on matters relating to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).
211. TOGO. In May, a WIPO official visited Lomé and held discussions with government officials on the reinforcement of cooperation between TOGO and WIPO, and in particular the technical assistance that WIPO could provide to the government regarding the creation of a National Center for Technology and Industrial Property.
212. Also in May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the development of copyright activities in TOGO and the organization in Lomé, later in the year, of a national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights.
213. TUNISIA. See under "Arab Countries."
214. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, suggestions for the revision of the Industrial Property Act, 1987.
215. Also in January, a WIPO official visited Dar es Salaam and discussed with government officials cooperation between the country and WIPO, including the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention. The WIPO official was received by the President of the Republic.
216. In March, two government officials, undertook a study visit to WIPO at the invitation of the Director General. In Geneva, they were received by the Director General and other WIPO officials and reviewed cooperation between the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and WIPO and, in particular, the country's possible accession to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol), as well as the status of the Tanzanian Trademark Act and its Implementing Regulations. Questions relating to two proposed projects to be financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), one for the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and the other for Zanzibar, were also examined. Subsequently, WIPO also organized for them a visit to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne and the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) in Zurich.
217. ZAIRE. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation.

Arab Countries: Intercountry

218. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the GCC Secretariat General, at its request, comments on the draft implementing regulations of the GCC Patent Law.

Individual Arab Countries

219. BAHRAIN. In May, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to BAHRAIN to follow up on the possible accession of that country to the Convention Establishing WIPO and the Berne Convention, and future cooperation between BAHRAIN and WIPO, including the possible organization of a national intellectual property seminar in Manama in 1995 and the promotion of copyright in the country.

220. EGYPT. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Cairo to discuss the organization, in that city, at the end of April 1994, of a WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching.

221. Also in January, three WIPO officials had discussions, in Cairo, with government officials on future cooperation between EGYPT and WIPO, and with officials of the Regional Information Technology and Software Center (RITSEC) on future cooperation between WIPO and RITSEC.

222. In April, two government officials undertook a study visit, organized by WIPO, to the National Research Development Agency of FRANCE (ANVAR) and the National Institute of Industrial Property of FRANCE (INPI) in Paris, and to WIPO in Geneva.

223. In June, a government official held discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on matters of mutual cooperation.

224. JORDAN. In May, a government official was received by the Director General in Geneva. They reviewed matters of common interest.

225. MOROCCO. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva activities to be implemented under the UNDP-financed country project, as well as the possible extension of the said project. The revision of the Moroccan industrial property legislation and the restructuring and modernization of the Moroccan Industrial Property Office were also discussed.

226. SUDAN. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between SUDAN and WIPO.

227. SYRIA. In February, a government official visited Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials SYRIA's possible accession to the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention and the Convention Establishing WIPO, as well as cooperation between SYRIA and WIPO.

228. In March, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Damascus to discuss with government officials the revision of the Syrian Industrial Property Law and SYRIA's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention. They also discussed cooperation between SYRIA and WIPO.

229. TUNISIA. In February, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in TUNISIA visited Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials WIPO's assistance in the strengthening of the industrial property system in that country.

230. In May and June, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on a proposed country project to be financed by UNDP.

231. In June, the Director General, accompanied by three other WIPO officials, visited the National Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property (INNORPI) in Tunis and held discussions with its President Director General on cooperation between TUNISIA and WIPO.

232. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In May, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Abu Dhabi to discuss, inter alia, the possible accession of the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES to the Paris Convention and the Berne Convention, the possible organization, in Abu Dhabi in 1995, of a national seminar on intellectual property, and the possible revision of the national legislation on copyright.

Asia and the Pacific: Intercountry

233. UNDP Intercountry Project for Asia and the Pacific. During the period under review, WIPO continued the execution of a regional project on intellectual property, which is part of a UNDP-financed regional program on trade and investment.

234. In June, two WIPO officials attended an inter-agency meeting convened in Geneva by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific on the mid-term review of the on-going UNDP-financed regional program. Separate discussions were also held at WIPO between WIPO and UNDP officials concerning future activities under that program.

235. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). During the period under review, WIPO continued the execution of the European Communities-ASEAN (EC-ASEAN) Patents and Trademarks Program, which is financed by the EC and executed by WIPO and the European Patent Office (EPO).

236. In June, WIPO organized the WIPO-ASEAN Second Consultation Meeting on their Cooperation Program in the Field of Intellectual Property, at its headquarters in Geneva. All ASEAN countries, namely, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND, as well as the ASEAN secretariat, were represented. WIPO was represented by the Director General and several other WIPO officials. A review was undertaken of the activities carried out in 1993 by WIPO in cooperation with the ASEAN member countries and the ASEAN Secretariat and follow-up action as well as suggestions for future activities were considered and agreed upon.

237. In June, a WIPO official attended in Munich a coordination meeting with officials of the European Commission and the EPO on the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. Progress of activities conducted so far by WIPO and the EPO as well as coordination of future activities were discussed.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific

238. BANGLADESH. In March, a WIPO official participated in Dhaka in a Government/UNDP/WIPO Tripartite Review Meeting of the UNDP-financed country project for modernizing and strengthening the industrial property system of BANGLADESH. The WIPO official also had discussions with government and UNDP officials and representatives of the private sector on possible future activities to promote the protection of industrial property rights in BANGLADESH.

239. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible extension of the UNDP-financed country project.

240. BHUTAN. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights, a draft decree on collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights and a draft statute for a collective administration society of copyright and neighboring rights.

241. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation.

242. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In February, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Bandar Seri Begawan on further cooperation between BRUNEI DARUSSALAM and WIPO, in particular, the country's possible accession to various treaties administered by WIPO. One of the WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM also had discussions with government officials on the possible revision of the trademark law. The latter activity was undertaken under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

243. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Registry of Trade Marks in Bandar Seri Begawan to assess the trademark computerization requirements of the Registry and investigate the feasibility of publishing trademark information of BRUNEI DARUSSALAM on CD-ROM. The mission was financed under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

244. Also in June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

245. CHINA. In February, WIPO organized a study visit to Geneva on trademark-related issues for three government officials. During their stay at WIPO, they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between CHINA and WIPO in the trademark field. Subsequently, WIPO also arranged for them a visit to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office (FIPO) in Berne and the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport.

246. In March, the Director General visited Beijing and was received by the Vice President of the country. He also had talks with the President of the Supreme People's Court and with government officials on the latest international intellectual property developments and on future cooperation between CHINA and WIPO in the field of intellectual property. The Director General was accompanied by another WIPO official.

247. In April, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on trademark cooperation, in particular matters concerning CHINA's accession to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.

248. In May, three government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on, inter alia, CHINA's possible accession to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol).

249. Also in May, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Beijing on a proposed arbitration law being drafted in the country, and on arbitration activities in CHINA.

250. In June, five government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest in the intellectual property field.

251. Also in June, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA undertook a mission to Beijing and Wuhan to review the preparations for CHINA's possible accession to the Budapest Treaty.

252. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In late March and early April, a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA undertook a mission on computerization to the Invention Office in Pyongyang. The mission was the first activity under the UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system.

253. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention, after which the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note on the advantages of adhering to the Berne Convention.

254. FIJI. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

255. In May, WIPO prepared and sent, at the request of the Government of FIJI, a draft UNDP-project document on the modernization of the industrial property administration.

256. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva, in particular, on the proposed UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the industrial property system and on intellectual property legislative issues in the country.

257. INDIA. In February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the two UNDP-financed country projects in the fields of patent information and trademarks.

258. In March, the Director General paid an official visit to INDIA. In New Delhi, he was received by the President of INDIA. He also met with government leaders and officials as well as representatives from industry, research and development institutions and agencies dealing with intellectual property matters. In Bombay, he had discussions with government and UNDP officials and an EPO official on the progress of the said two UNDP-financed country projects in INDIA. Three other WIPO officials were also present at these discussions. The Director General also delivered a paper on the "Role of Intellectual Property in the Development Process" at the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Contemporary Studies in New Delhi. The audience was composed of some 45 people who were Members of Parliament, government and industry leaders as well as academics and legal experts.

259. In April, two WIPO consultants from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook a mission to New Delhi and Bombay for the development of public information materials, including audiovisual presentations, under the UNDP-financed country project on patent information.

260. Also in April and early May, a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA undertook a mission to Bombay to advise on the computerization of the trademark registry under the UNDP-financed country project on trademarks.

261. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on industrial property in general and the protection of utility models and novelty requirements, in particular.

262. Also in May, four government officials undertook a study visit to the United Kingdom Patent Office in London and Newport, the Science Reference and Information Service of the British Library in London and to WIPO in Geneva on the subject of patent information services. The study visit was organized under the UNDP-financed country project for patent information.

263. In June, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the two UNDP-financed country projects in the fields of patent information and trademarks.

264. Also in June, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest and reviewed in detail the progress of the UNDP-financed country project on trademarks.

265. Also in June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bombay to advise on the progress of computerization of the Trade Marks Registry under the said UNDP-financed country project on trademarks.

266. INDONESIA. In January, a WIPO official attended, in Jakarta, the first meeting of the Indonesian National Program Advisory Committee constituted under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

267. In March and April, a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook a mission to Jakarta to advise the government on the modernization of a trademark processing. This mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project.

268. In April, a WIPO official held discussions with UNDP and government officials in Jakarta on the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project.

269. Also in April, a WIPO official participated in a coordination meeting held in Jakarta with government and EPO officials on the activities planned in INDONESIA under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

270. In May, a WIPO official visited Jakarta to provide training to the staff of the Directorate General of Copyright, Patents and Trademarks in the use, including the search systems, of WIPO's IPC:CLASS CD-ROM relating to the International Patent Classification.

271. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Jakarta to review the further computerization of the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project.

272. JAPAN. In March, two WIPO officials had discussions in Tokyo with government officials of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) to evaluate the development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property

undertaken under the Japanese funds-in-trust arrangement during the Japanese fiscal year 1993-94 and to discuss the forthcoming activities for the next Japanese fiscal year.

273. In March, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials the development cooperation activities in the field of copyright planned and executed under the Japanese funds-in-trust arrangement for the Japanese fiscal year 1994-1995.

274. In May, two government officials visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on the organization of copyright seminars to be held later in the year in the Asia and Pacific region under the said arrangement.

275. LAOS. In March, a WIPO official visited Vientiane to discuss with government and UNDP officials the introduction of industrial property legislation in LAOS, the setting up of the necessary administrative infrastructure, training, the possible holding of an awareness-building seminar on industrial property in Vientiane and possible membership of WIPO. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed interregional project.

276. In May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, an updated draft industrial property law with commentary, to assist in the introduction of national legislation for the protection of industrial property rights in the country.

277. In June, the UNDP Resident Representative Designate in LAOS held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on development cooperation extended by WIPO to LAOS.

278. MALAYSIA. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur to advise and assist the Government in the evaluation and selection of bids received for the acquisition of equipment and services to upgrade the computerized processing of patent and trademark applications. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

279. Also in February, a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM undertook a mission to the Intellectual Property Division in Kuala Lumpur to provide guidance on the conduct of opposition hearings in trademark matters and to review and provide advice on the Trade Mark Regulations, forms and fee structure. The mission was carried out in the framework of that country project.

280. Also in February, five government officials undertook a study visit, organized by WIPO, to the Australian Industrial Property Organisation (AIPO) in Canberra to familiarize themselves with the computerized operations for processing patent and trademark applications. The travel and subsistence expenses of two of the Malaysian officials were funded by the country project.

281. In March, a WIPO consultant from GERMANY started a four-week mission to the Intellectual Property Division to advise and train its officials in the use of the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks established under the Vienna Agreement. The mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project.

282. In April, a delegation led by the Malaysian Minister of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between MALAYSIA and WIPO. They reviewed the ongoing UNDP-financed country project, MALAYSIA's possible accession to WIPO-administered treaties, the Government's plan to establish an intellectual property training institute, WIPO's forthcoming assistance in modernizing the industrial design legislation and the promotion of the protection of intellectual property rights in the country.

283. Also in April, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur to provide training to the staff of the Intellectual Property Division in the use, including the search systems, of WIPO's IPC:CLASS CD-ROM relating to the International Patent Classification.

284. In late May and early June, a WIPO consultant from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA undertook a mission to the above-mentioned Division in Kuala Lumpur to provide guidance and assistance to the trademark examiners in classification, examination, and searching procedures. He also proposed measures to facilitate and speed up the processing of applications and related procedures. This activity was undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project.

285. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the ongoing UNDP-financed country project and the development of human resources and awareness-building seminars that WIPO is to organize in MALAYSIA in the future.

286. Also in June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial designs act.

287. MONGOLIA. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the recently-adopted Copyright Law.

288. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a proposed UNDP-financed country project to upgrade the industrial property administration, the revised English version of the Mongolian Patent Law and the comments prepared by the International Bureau on the draft Trademark Law.

289. Also in May, and following the above-mentioned visit, the International Bureau sent the said comments on the draft Trademark Law to the government authorities.

290. Also in May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva various administrative matters concerning the first WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights to be held in Ulaanbaatar in August 1994.

291. PAKISTAN. In February, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible development cooperation activities that WIPO could undertake to modernize and strengthen the national intellectual property system, as well as on Pakistan's possible accession to certain treaties administered by WIPO.

292. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva, on possible WIPO assistance in modernizing the services of the Registry of Trade Marks and PAKISTAN's possible accession to the Paris Convention and the Madrid Protocol.

293. PHILIPPINES. In January, a WIPO official participated in a public hearing organized in Manila, by the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) of the PHILIPPINES, on the benefits of the PHILIPPINES' acceding to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The hearing was attended by some 30 government officials and lawyers.

294. In May, a WIPO official visited Manila to provide training to government officials of the BPTTT in the use, including the search systems, of WIPO's IPC:CLASS CD-ROM relating to the International Patent Classification.

295. Also in May, a WIPO official attended a coordination meeting organized by the BPTTT in Manila with officials of the EPO, UNDP and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) on the computerization program of the BPTTT. The participation of the WIPO official was financed under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

296. In late May and early June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Manila on the trademark computerization of the Bureau and to study the feasibility of the development of a trademark CD-ROM prototype for the PHILIPPINES. He also met with government and UNDP officials and discussed a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the intellectual property system in the PHILIPPINES.

297. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation.

298. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In February, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention.

299. In April, two WIPO consultants from JAPAN undertook a mission to the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO) in Seoul to review and advise on KIPO's computerization plan.

300. In June, two government officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on WIPO's development cooperation activities in the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, the computerization of the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO), the PCT and the WIPO Arbitration Center.

301. SINGAPORE. In January, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to SINGAPORE and discussed with government officials preparatory work relating to the draft Patents Bill and implementation of the PCT.

302. Also in January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, further clarifications on the draft Patents Bill.

303. Also in January, a WIPO consultant from AUSTRALIA started a two-month mission to SINGAPORE at the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents to advise the Government on patent-related matters. The mission was partly financed from a trust fund established by WIPO with contributions from the Government of SINGAPORE.

304. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to SINGAPORE to discuss with government officials the setting up of a national data base for intellectual property legislation with the assistance of WIPO through the latter's IP-LEX CD-ROM series of laws and treaties in the field of intellectual property.

305. In March, a WIPO official visited SINGAPORE and had discussions with government officials on future cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

306. In April, a WIPO official visited SINGAPORE to provide training to government officials on the use, including the search systems, of WIPO's IPC:CLASS CD-ROM relating to the International Patent Classification.

307. Also in April and May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, further comments on the draft Patents Bill.

308. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents in Singapore to evaluate the Registry's computer system for trademark operations and assess the feasibility of publishing trademark data on CD-ROM. The mission was financed under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

309. SRI LANKA. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest, in particular, on the proposed UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the industrial property system.

310. THAILAND. In January, a WIPO official attended, in Bangkok, the first meeting of the Thai National Program Advisory Committee constituted under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

311. Also in January, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Chiang Mai on future cooperation between THAILAND and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

312. Also in January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, an analysis of certain questions relating to the application of the Berne Convention.

313. In March, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Bangkok on the situation of copyright in THAILAND and the possibility of holding a regional seminar on copyright and neighboring rights for Asian countries in Bangkok later in the year.

314. In April, a WIPO official visited Bangkok to provide training to government officials of the Department of Intellectual Property on the use, including the search systems, of WIPO's IPC:CLASS CD-ROM relating to the International Patent Classification.

315. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation.

316. VIET NAM. In February, a WIPO official had discussions in Hanoi with government officials and representatives of the Union of Scientific and Technical Associations of VIET NAM (VUSTA) on the intellectual property situation in VIET NAM and on further cooperation between VIET NAM and WIPO in the modernization of its patent legislation.

317. UNITED KINGDOM. In February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between the United Kingdom Patent Office and WIPO with respect to WIPO's development cooperation activities in the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Intercountry

318. UNDP-Intercountry Project for Latin America and the Caribbean. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement the UNDP-financed regional project entitled "Industrial Property Systems for Technological Innovation and Competitiveness."

319. Latin American Economic System (SELA). In April, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the fourth meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Forum on Intellectual Property Policies convened by the Permanent Secretariat of SELA in Caracas. The meeting was attended by 31 government officials from 21 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

320. Latin American Group of Countries (GRULA). In May, a WIPO official attended a meeting organized by the Latin American Group of Countries in Geneva and gave a briefing on WIPO's cooperation activities over the last two years and on the guidelines for future activities in the countries concerned.

321. Andean Countries. In June, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from CHILE attended a Meeting of the National Industrial Property Offices of the Andean Countries in Santa Fe de Bogotá. The Meeting was also attended by government officials of COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU and VENEZUELA and officials of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC Secretariat). The Meeting discussed possible areas of cooperation among the industrial property offices of the five Andean countries and between them and WIPO, as well as of a possible cooperation project to be financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and implemented by WIPO.

322. Also in June, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA and VENEZUELA had discussions in Quito with officials of the Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement on a program of future training courses to be organized jointly by WIPO and the Tribunal for Judges of the Andean countries.

323. MERCOSUR (Common Market of the South). In March, WIPO organized a WIPO/MERCOSUR (Common Market of the South) Government Experts Meeting on Intellectual Property in MERCOSUR Countries in cooperation with the Common Market Group of MERCOSUR and with the financial assistance of UNDP, at the headquarters of the MERCOSUR Administrative Secretariat in Montevideo. The meeting was attended by 17 government officials of the four MERCOSUR countries, namely, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY and URUGUAY, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from CHILE. WIPO presented five documents which had been requested by the four countries during a previous meeting held at WIPO in Geneva in October 1993. These documents dealt with aspects of industrial property legislation relevant to the integration of the MERCOSUR countries; aspects of copyright legislation relevant to the integration of the MERCOSUR countries; reflections on the settlement of disputes between States and between individuals on matters of intellectual property; a proposal for legal provisions on trademarks on the status of the industrial property offices of the MERCOSUR countries. Discussions concentrated on those documents and the MERCOSUR countries' plans of action in the field of intellectual property, in

particular, in respect of the harmonization of legislation among those countries. WIPO was requested to prepare further documents to be presented at the next meeting of the Intellectual Property Commission of MERCOSUR, to be held in June. This activity was undertaken in the context of the UNDP-financed regional project.

324. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities of the MERCOSUR countries, draft provisions on the legal protection of inventions and industrial designs, and on copyright, as requested by the four countries during the meeting that took place in Montevideo in March.

325. Also in June, a WIPO official attended a Meeting of the Intellectual Property Commission of MERCOSUR held in Asunción. It was also attended by government officials of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY and URUGUAY. The WIPO official presented the draft provisions on the legal protection of inventions and industrial designs and on copyright sent to the Government earlier the same month. A work program was adopted by the meeting.

326. Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). In April, a WIPO official participated in the first SIECA technical meeting on Industrial Property organized by the Permanent Secretariat of SIECA and held at its headquarters in Guatemala City. The meeting was attended by the Heads of the Industrial Property Offices and other government officials from the countries party to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Marks, Trade Names and Advertising Slogans and Signs), namely, COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA and NICARAGUA. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the proposed revision of the said Agreement. The delegations of the four countries requested WIPO to prepare for SIECA draft proposals for the revision of the Convention for consideration at the second technical meeting to be held in late June in Managua.

327. In May, the International Bureau prepared, at the request of the SIECA Member States, and sent to the SIECA Permanent Secretariat a draft protocol amending the said Central American Convention.

328. In June, a WIPO official participated in the second SIECA Technical Meeting on Industrial Property convened by the Permanent Secretariat of SIECA and held in Managua. The meeting examined the draft protocol amending the said Central American Convention, which was prepared by WIPO.

329. Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND discussed with officials from the OECS Secretariat in Castries future cooperation activities between WIPO and OECS, in particular, the promotion of the accession of the member States of OECS to the Berne Convention and the possible organization of a regional seminar on copyright and neighboring rights in the second half of the year.

330. In June, WIPO sent to the OECS Secretariat, at its request, a draft project of technical assistance in the field of industrial property, which envisages the modernization of the industrial property system in the OECS member States.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

331. ARGENTINA. In February, WIPO organized a study visit to Geneva for two government officials on the protection of appellations of origin. As part of the same WIPO-organized study visit, one official subsequently visited the French National Institute of Appellations of Origin (INAO) in Paris and the other the Spanish Institute of Appellations of Origin (INDO) in Madrid.

332. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Buenos Aires to discuss with government officials future cooperation between ARGENTINA and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

333. In May, the President of the Commission for Industry of the National Senate held discussions with the Director General in Geneva on the draft patent law currently before the Senate and the protection of appellations of origin in ARGENTINA.

334. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note on the relationship between the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations and the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, on the one hand, and a right of rental of sound recordings and fixed performances of works embodied therein, on the other hand.

335. BOLIVIA. In February, a WIPO consultant from CHILE visited the National Industrial Property Office in La Paz to advise on the computerization of the Office. This mission was organized in the context of the UNDP-financed regional project.

336. BRAZIL. In January, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Rio de Janeiro to discuss with government officials a proposed project for the modernization and further computerization of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) to be carried out with the cooperation of WIPO. The project would relate to patents, trademarks, technological information and technology transfer.

337. In March, a WIPO official accompanied two government officials of BRAZIL on a study visit organized by WIPO to the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) in Rockville (Maryland, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA), an international depositary authority under the Budapest Treaty. This visit was organized in connection with the revision of the Brazilian patent legislation and the country's possible accession to the Budapest Treaty.

338. COLOMBIA. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the organization, in COLOMBIA in 1995, of a WIPO Seminar for Colombian judges and the possible organization, also in COLOMBIA in 1995, of a meeting on reprography in cooperation with the Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC) and the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organization (IFFRO).

339. In June, a WIPO official visited Santa Fe de Bogotá and had discussions with officials from the Copyright Office and the Colombian copyright circles on copyright activities, and in particular the strengthening of the system of collective administration of copyright in COLOMBIA.

340. COSTA RICA. In late February and early March, two WIPO consultants from CHILE and VENEZUELA undertook a mission to San José to advise the Intellectual Property Registry and evaluate the functioning of the computerized systems for trademark applications and registrations already installed. The mission was funded from the UNDP-financed country project.
341. CUBA. In April, a WIPO official visited Havana to review and advise the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM) on its patent and trademark computerization plan.
342. ECUADOR. In June, a WIPO official visited Quito and had discussions with government officials and officials of the Authors' Society of ECUADOR on a mid-term cooperation program between ECUADOR and WIPO, including development of human resources and the strengthening of the system of collective administration of copyright.
343. EL SALVADOR. In February, a WIPO official visited San Salvador and had discussions with government officials on matters related to the implementation of the copyright part of the Intellectual Property Law, the system of collective administration of copyright, the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention and WIPO's assistance in the possible organization of a national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights for Salvadorian judges.
344. In March, a WIPO official visited San Salvador to discuss with government officials measures to be taken for the modernization and strengthening of the industrial property system in the country and the possible execution by WIPO of a country project for the modernization of the industrial property system which would be funded by a loan to the country from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).
345. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on and proposals for draft implementing regulations under the Law on Intellectual Property.
346. HONDURAS. In March, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between HONDURAS and WIPO.
347. JAMAICA. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND discussed with government officials matters, among others, related to the establishment of a copyright collective administration society in JAMAICA as well as the possible organization of a national seminar on the collective administration of copyright.
348. In February, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND undertook a mission to Kingston to provide training on collective administration and general aspects of copyright protection for the staff of the future collective administration organization.
349. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation activities, including the organization of a national seminar in JAMAICA in 1995.
350. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the revision of the country's patent and trademark laws as well as on the establishment of a patent documentation center.

351. MEXICO. In March, a WIPO official visited Mexico City to discuss with government officials a possible WIPO country project for the newly established Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI).

352. In May, a WIPO consultant from CHILE undertook a mission to the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI) in Mexico City to provide advice on the development of computerized systems. This mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

353. Also in May, three government officials from the same Institute undertook a study visit organized by WIPO to the European Patent Office (EPO) in The Hague and Munich, the Spanish administrations responsible for industrial property and plant varieties in Madrid and WIPO in Geneva, to become acquainted with recent international developments and practical procedures in the protection of biotechnological inventions and plant varieties. At WIPO, they had discussions with WIPO officials on the system of deposit of microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty.

354. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the Industrial Property Amendment Bill.

355. NICARAGUA. In April, a WIPO consultant from COSTA RICA undertook a mission to Managua to advise the Government on the preparation of a new copyright law.

356. PANAMA. In January, a WIPO official visited Panama City to discuss with government officials, *inter alia*, the organization, by WIPO in cooperation with the Legislative Assembly of PANAMA and with the assistance of the General Authors' Society of SPAIN (SGAE), of the first Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions, scheduled to take place in February, in Panama City.

357. In February, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on future cooperation between PANAMA and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

358. PARAGUAY. In March, at the request of the Government, a WIPO official visited Asunción and had discussions with government officials on future cooperation between PARAGUAY and WIPO, including a possible country project on intellectual property to be financed by a loan to the country from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

359. In May, at the request of the government, a WIPO official visited Asunción to discuss with government officials the above-mentioned country project which would be funded from a sectorial investment loan of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and would provide activities aimed at modernizing the legislation and strengthening the intellectual property administration. The WIPO official also had a meeting in this connection with IDB and UNDP officials. Following that mission, WIPO sent a draft project document for consideration by the Government.

360. PERU. In June, a WIPO official had discussions, in Lima, with Peruvian Parliamentarians on the possible accession of PERU to the Paris Convention.

361. SAINT LUCIA. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND discussed with government officials future cooperation activities, in particular, the setting up of a copyright collective administration society in SAINT LUCIA and the organization of a national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights.
362. In May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft copyright law.
363. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND discussed with government officials questions relating, inter alia, to the setting up of a copyright collective administration organization, training courses and the possible organization of a national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights.
364. Also in January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the revised draft Patents Bill.
365. In February, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND undertook a mission to Port of Spain to provide training on general aspects of copyright protection and the establishment of a collective administration structure for the staff of the Copyright Office and the Copyright Organization of Trinidad and Tobago (COTT).
366. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments and suggestions on the revised draft Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 1994.
367. In April, three WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Port of Spain on the functions of a receiving office under the PCT, the draft Patents Bill, the protection of integrated circuits, appellations of origin and plant varieties as well as questions of training and acquisition of office equipment.
368. In May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the revised draft Patents Bill, 1994.
369. URUGUAY. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Montevideo to advise the Government on the preparation of a new law on trademarks and other distinctive signs. The mission was financed under the IDB-financed country project.
370. Also in March, a WIPO consultant on computerization from CHILE visited the National Directorate of Industrial Property to advise on and evaluate the development of the computerized system for the search, storage and retrieval of information on trademarks. This mission was financed under the same country project.
371. VENEZUELA. In May, a WIPO consultant from CHILE undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Registry in Caracas to provide advice on the further development of computerized systems for trademark operations. This activity was organized under the UNDP-financed regional project.

Interregional Sectoral Support

372. During the period under review, WIPO implemented activities under two UNDP-financed interregional projects, one on interregional sectoral support services and the other on support to service-oriented intellectual property administration for private sector development. Both projects benefit developing countries from all the four developing regions.

Encouragement of Local Inventive Activity and the Commercial Exploitation of Inventions; Encouragement of Local Creative Artistic Activity and the Exploitation of its Results

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

374. In March, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese girls' school at the Exhibition of the 52nd Competition of School Children's Inventions in Tokyo.

375. Also in March, a WIPO medal was awarded to the Filipino Inventors Society on the occasion of the celebration of its 50th (Golden) Founding Anniversary, in recognition of its work in promoting inventive and innovative activity in the PHILIPPINES.

376. Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions, New Techniques and Products. In April, the Director General attended, in Geneva, the inaugural ceremony of this Exhibition at which he awarded a WIPO gold medal to the President of the Exhibition (since its foundation in 1972), in recognition of his contribution in promoting inventive activity and international cooperation among inventors. During the Exhibition, two WIPO medals were awarded, one to an inventor from the REPUBLIC OF KOREA for the best invention from a developing country, and the other to a woman inventor from MALAYSIA for the best invention by a woman inventor.

377. In April, three WIPO medals were awarded to inventors at the 3rd Exhibition of Syrian Inventions and Innovations in Damascus, one to the best inventor, the second for the best invention, and the third to the best woman inventor.

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

379. Also in June, the Director General awarded, at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva, a WIPO medal to the President of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), in recognition of his contribution to promoting inventive activity and international cooperation among inventors' associations.

380. International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). In April, the sixth International Symposium on "Inventors, Inventions and Information" was organized by WIPO in cooperation with IFIA and with the assistance of the European Patent Office (EPO) in Vienna. Its aim was to examine the role of

patent information services in support of inventors in inventive and innovative activities. The Symposium was attended by some 100 participants, government officials and representatives of inventors' associations, universities, innovation centers, individual inventors, patent agents and industry from the following 35 countries, one intergovernmental organization and one non-governmental organization: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BOLIVIA, BULGARIA, CHINA, CROATIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, KUWAIT, LITHUANIA, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, QATAR, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM, the EPO and the International Confederation of Societies of Inventors and Rationalizers (ICSIR). Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, BULGARIA, SINGAPORE and SWEDEN, two WIPO officials and two EPO officials.

381. Also in April, a WIPO official attended the General Assembly of IFIA held in Vienna.

Teaching of and Research in Intellectual Property Law; the Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent; Programs for Legislators; Programs for the Judiciary

382. COSTA RICA. In March, WIPO organized in San José, a WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central America and PANAMA, in cooperation with the School of Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice of COSTA RICA and the Central America and PANAMA Training Center for the Judiciary and with the assistance of the General Authors' Society of SPAIN (SGAE). Some 30 participants from the judicial sector of COSTA RICA, and nine judges from the following countries attended the Seminar: EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, PANAMA. The Seminar was opened by the President of the Supreme Court of COSTA RICA. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, PERU, SPAIN and VENEZUELA as well as a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also attended the Seminar.

383. ECUADOR. In June, WIPO organized, in Quito, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from ECUADOR in cooperation with the Government and the Supreme Court of Justice of ECUADOR. The Seminar was attended by 60 judges. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, PERU, SPAIN and VENEZUELA, three Ecuadorian government officials and a WIPO official.

384. Also in June, a WIPO consultant from ARGENTINA gave a lecture on the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights at a seminar organized by the Law Faculty of the University of Quito. Fifty professors and students attended.

385. EGYPT. In April, WIPO organized, in Cairo, a WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching, in cooperation with the Government of EGYPT. Eleven government officials and university professors from JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, SUDAN, SYRIA, TUNISIA and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES attended the Workshop, as well as some 70 local participants from government circles, university and legal circles. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from EGYPT, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and a WIPO official.

386. PERU. In June, WIPO organized, in Lima, a WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges in cooperation with the Government and the Supreme Court of Justice of PERU. The Training Course was

attended by 200 judges and public prosecutors. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, SPAIN and VENEZUELA, three Peruvian government officials and a WIPO official.

387. Also in June, the same four WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, SPAIN and VENEZUELA and a WIPO official presented papers on copyright and neighboring rights at the Law Faculty of the Women's University of Lima (UNIFE). The Dean of the University, senior professors and 200 students attended.

388. Also in June, a WIPO official discussed with the officials of the Supreme Court in Lima cooperation training program for judges from PERU in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

389. SINGAPORE. In late January and early February, WIPO organized in Singapore, in cooperation with the Government of SINGAPORE, a WIPO National Workshop on Patent Drafting. Thirty-three participants from law firms and private enterprises attended, as well as seven government officials. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from GERMANY, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and by a WIPO official.

390. SURINAME. In March, a WIPO official participated in a symposium on intellectual property law organized in Paramaribo by the Anton de Kom University of Suriname and the Faculty of Law of the University of Amsterdam.

391. VENEZUELA. In February, WIPO organized, in Caracas, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and Judicial Officers of VENEZUELA, jointly with the Council of Judicature and the Academy of Political and Social Sciences of VENEZUELA and with the assistance of SGAE. The Seminar was attended by some 100 judges and judicial officers of VENEZUELA. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, PERU, SPAIN, two nationals of VENEZUELA and by a WIPO official.

Acquisition of Foreign, but Locally Protected Technology; Management and Exploitation by Local Enterprises of their Industrial Property Rights

392. INDIA. In March, WIPO organized, in New Delhi, a WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry, in cooperation with the Government of INDIA and the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and with the assistance of UNDP. The Seminar was attended by 27 participants from government circles and the private sector from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, CHINA, the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FIJI, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM and by some 35 Indian participants from government ministries and departments of the central and state governments as well as industry and research and development institutions. The Director General of WIPO delivered a statement at the opening ceremony. In all, 10 papers on different aspects of patent information were presented by five WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, JAPAN, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the European Patent Office (EPO), four participant speakers from CHINA, INDIA and MALAYSIA and a WIPO official. There were presentations and demonstrations of on-line searches and CD-ROM products by government and private-sector organizations. A panel discussion on developing patent information services in support of industrial and technological development was organized on the occasion of the Seminar.

393. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In May, two WIPO officials attended a seminar, organized by the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES authorities, in Abu Dhabi, on intellectual property as a means of acquisition of technology and promotion of economic development.

394. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In May, an official from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on information regarding technology protected by patents and technology in the public domain, which might be of interest to small and medium-scale industries in Africa.

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

395. 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.

396. State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services. From January 1 to June 30, 1994, 131 search reports were delivered to the following 21 developing countries: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BOTSWANA, CHILE, COTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, MALI, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, THAILAND, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, VIET NAM. The search reports were prepared by AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SWITZERLAND. Some 12 of those reports pertained to inventions related to the environment. During the same period, 151 requests for search reports were received from 20 developing countries.

397. 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, 1994, 1,643 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 20 developing countries: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, IRAQ, LEBANON, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND, TURKEY and VIET NAM. The copies were delivered regularly by the industrial property offices of the following countries: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, CHINA, FRANCE, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as well as by the EPO and WIPO.

398. Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications. From January 1 to June 30, 1994, 21 search and examination reports, prepared by CANADA and GERMANY were sent to ARIPO.

399. International Cooperation in the Search and the Examination of Inventions (ICSEI). During the period covered by this report, 57 search and examination reports were provided by AUSTRIA, FINLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION and SWEDEN, and forwarded to the requesting industrial property offices in MALAYSIA, MEXICO and SRI LANKA. By the end of June, there are still 132 requests for ICSEI pending with the donor offices.

400. The ICSEI Program started in December 1983. Up to September 1993, applications filed with the Office of the country concerned by individuals and entities from all other countries and applications filed by subsidiaries of foreign companies in developing countries could not be accepted under the ICSEI Program. This limitation narrowed unnecessarily the scope of the Program which is designed to assist the industrial property offices of developing countries whose laws provide for substantive examination. At their twenty-fourth series of meetings, held in Geneva in September 1993, the Governing Bodies of WIPO agreed to broaden the scope of the Program by removing the said limitation and, as a means of further assisting industrial property offices of developing countries, by requesting the cooperating offices to also examine applications for compliance with standard requirements such as sufficiency of disclosure, unity of invention and industrial application.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

401. 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, KAZAKHSTAN and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO became members of the Permanent Committee, bringing the number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 113. On June 30, 1994, they were the following: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE 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, KAZAKHSTAN, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, 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, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, 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.

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

403. Seventy-three States, members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CROATIA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE. DOMINICA was represented as an observer.

404. Observers from six intergovernmental organizations, namely: BBM, CEC, EPO, GATT, LAS, UNDP, and five international and national non-governmental organizations, namely: AIPPI, ECTA, IFIA, LES-Colombia-Ecuador, MPI, also participated in the meeting.

405. The meeting was opened by a WIPO official, on behalf of the Director General of WIPO. He underlined that the period since the Permanent Committee's last session in 1992 has been full and active. Developing countries have continued to express substantial interest in, and demand for, the development cooperation services, advice and assistance of WIPO, and the International Bureau had made all efforts to respond in full. Referring to the resources available to WIPO for development cooperation, he underlined the fact that the discouraging trend in UNDP funding, noted by the Permanent Committee at previous sessions, has regrettably been confirmed, with particularly severe consequences for the regional projects managed by WIPO. Despite the concerted and consistent efforts of the International Bureau, at all levels, to prepare and submit well-designed proposals for UNDP financing, extra-budgetary funds available to WIPO from UNDP have not adequately matched expectations. This erosion of extra-budgetary funds for development cooperation activities in industrial property warrants the attention and concern of the Permanent Committee. In view of the reduced possibilities for external funding of its development cooperation activities, WIPO increased by nearly 30 percent, compared to the budget of the 1992-93 biennium, the allocation to the development cooperation program in the regular budget for the biennium 1994-95. He recalled that the introduction, since January 1, 1994, of the new unitary contribution system of WIPO helps to reduce for all developing countries, and in particular the least developed countries (LDCs), the financial burden incurred by their membership in WIPO and accession to the WIPO-administered treaties. Furthermore, he drew the attention of the delegations to some innovations in WIPO's development cooperation activities, notably the establishment of the WIPO Academy, the grant of long-term fellowships for the study of intellectual property in academic institutions and the provision of CD-ROM technology and its related products to developing countries.

406. The Committee elected its officers for the session and subsequently reviewed and evaluated the activities under the Permanent Program since the last session of the Permanent Committee (November 1992) and the main orientations for the Permanent Program in 1994 and 1995, on the basis of a document prepared by the International Bureau.

407. Delegations of 57 countries and observers from three intergovernmental organizations and a non-governmental organization took the floor.

408. Virtually all the delegations commended the International Bureau on the excellence of the documentation before the meeting which was found to be comprehensive, balanced and lucid. 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. WIPO's activities were regarded as having been carried out in response to the wishes of developing countries and had successfully attained the targets set out for the program.

409. 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 regretted the reduced funding available from UNDP for

projects in the field of industrial property, 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 intensify its contacts with UNDP in order to try to increase the availability of funds. At the same time, the International Bureau should redouble its efforts in the search for new sources of funds, including from potential donor countries. While expressing appreciation for the contributions, in cash and kind, from existing 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 are of benefit to all concerned.

410. A number of delegations also noted that although WIPO's budget for the 1994-95 biennium has an increased allocation for development cooperation activities, they were, however, of the opinion that the amount for such activities should be further increased in the next biennium.

411. There was unanimous support for the main orientations of WIPO's development cooperation program for the biennium 1994-95, 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, modernization and computerization of industrial property administrations and information systems. A number of delegations underlined the importance of assistance in promoting regional and subregional cooperation at the request of groups of countries.

412. The suggestions and requests for development cooperation assistance and activities to be carried out by WIPO in the rest of the 1994-95 biennium were noted by the International Bureau and will be taken into account when it plans its future activities.

413. The Permanent Committee urged the International Bureau to be at the disposal of developing countries wishing to receive advice on questions of compatibility of their existing or planned national intellectual property legislation not only with treaties administered by WIPO, but also other international norms and trends, including the recently concluded GATT TRIPS (trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights) Agreement. In this connection, many delegations indicated the need for WIPO to prepare studies on the implications of the said Agreement on the treaties administered by WIPO.

414. The Permanent Committee agreed with the proposal to hold a symposium during the seventeenth session of the Permanent Committee to deal with the enforcement of industrial property rights.

415. In June, as decided at its fifteenth session (November 1992), the Permanent Committee devoted part of its sixteenth session to a Symposium on the Use of Trademarks and Appellations of Origin in the Promotion of Exports from Developing Countries to International Markets. The Symposium was attended by the same 74 States and six intergovernmental organizations and five international and national non-governmental organizations which attended the session of the Permanent Committee. Presentations were made by a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from FRANCE. The presentations were followed by a discussion and exchange of views among the participants.

416. Also as decided at the last session of the Permanent Committee in 1992, the delegations were given a demonstration by WIPO officials of CD-ROM products in the field of industrial property information and documentation.

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

417. 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, GEORGIA, MONGOLIA, NIGERIA and SAINT LUCIA became members of the Permanent Committee, bringing the total number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 103. On June 30, 1994, the member States were the following: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

418. In May, the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights held its eleventh session in Geneva.

419. Fifty-eight States, members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COTE D'IVOIRE, EGYPT, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALI, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA.

420. The following eight States were represented as observers: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ECUADOR, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, LIBYA, PANAMA, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

421. Observers from six intergovernmental organizations, namely: ACCT, CEC, ILO, LAS, OAU, UNESCO, and 11 international non-governmental organizations, namely: ACINPRO, AIPPI, ALAI, ARTIS GEIE, CISAC, IFPI, IFRRO, IHA, LIDC, MPI, UIA, also participated in the meeting.

422. The meeting was opened by a WIPO official, on behalf of the Director General of WIPO. He drew attention to the main objectives of the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights which concerned activities in the field of development of

human resources, institution building, enforcement of legislation, as well as accession to the relevant copyright and neighboring rights international conventions. He referred to the increasing amount of activities undertaken since the last session of the Permanent Committee in November 1992. He noted that since that date nine countries had adhered to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, bringing the number of States party to that Convention to 106.

423. The committee elected its officers for the session, and subsequently held discussions on the Development Cooperation Activities in the Second Half of 1992 and in 1993, as well as on the Permanent Program in the period 1994-1995 to assist developing countries in the establishment or modernization of copyright and neighboring rights systems suited to their development goals.

424. Delegations of 49 countries and observers from three intergovernmental organizations and three international non-governmental organizations took the floor.

425. All the delegations which spoke praised the high quality of the document prepared by the International Bureau for the meeting and the complete information that they contained. Some delegations suggested that, for future meetings, the document be established in a manner which would reflect the implementation of cooperation activities following the structure of the relevant items of the WIPO Program and Budget as well as indicating the goals achieved during the period under review.

426. All the delegations which took the floor expressed their great appreciation of, and indicated their full support for, WIPO's cooperation activities concerning development of human resources, development of national and regional legislation and its enforcement, as well as institution building.

427. In noting the activities envisaged in the future, a number of delegations emphasized the need for WIPO to continue and strengthen its cooperation with developing countries in the establishment of an efficient infrastructure for implementing national copyright and neighboring rights laws.

428. Several delegations offered to continue their cooperation in the development of human resources and to receive trainees and thus to contribute to WIPO's training program which they felt had made an important contribution in the proper understanding of copyright and neighboring rights and their role in development. The Permanent Committee expressed its appreciation of these offers.

429. All the delegations which referred to the program of development cooperation activities in the period 1994-95 expressed their full support for this program.

430. The Permanent Committee, noting with considerable appreciation the national, regional and global meetings, seminars, workshops and congresses organized or supported by WIPO during 1992 and 1993, thanked the countries and organizations that had contributed to these events and that had also received trainees during that period of activities.

431. Several delegations emphasized the necessity that development cooperation activities extend not only to representatives of national copyright administrations and collective administrations concerned but also to new categories of officials such as members of the judiciary (magistrates and

lawyers), the enforcement agencies (police, customs), ministries of foreign affairs, of trade or diplomatic staff involved in copyright and neighboring rights matters.

432. Several delegations made reference to the considerable work done by WIPO in providing assistance and advice to developing countries in the preparation and updating of their national law, as well as in the establishment of national organizations in charge of collective administration of copyright or strengthening of those organizations where they existed.

433. In the context of regional economic integration schemes, such as the Andean Pact and MERCOSUR, some delegations expressed thanks to WIPO for its assistance granted to the developing countries concerned to facilitate the harmonization and development of their copyright and neighboring rights systems in the context of market unification.

434. In conclusion, the Chairman of the Permanent Committee stated that the Permanent Committee had noted with satisfaction the contents of the document submitted by the International Bureau on development cooperation activities between July 1992 and December 1993 and had approved the activities of the International Bureau during that period. As far as future activities were concerned, it also noted that the Permanent Committee had expressed its support for, and satisfaction with, the document submitted by the International Bureau, and the Secretariat had noted, as summarized and answered by its representatives, the various statements made by the delegations about possible new aspects of activities and proposed shifts of emphasis, which would be taken into account, as far as possible, in the implementation of the program for 1994-95.

435. As decided by the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights at its tenth session (in November 1992), the Permanent Committee devoted part of its eleventh session to a Symposium on the Role of the Protection of Performers and Producers of Phonograms in the Promotion of Creativity in Developing Countries.

436. The Symposium was attended by the same 66 States, six intergovernmental organizations and 11 non-governmental organizations which attended the session of the Permanent Committee.

437. An introductory presentation was made by a WIPO official on the work of WIPO on a possible instrument for the protection of rights of performers and producers of phonograms, and was followed by a lecture given by a WIPO consultant from the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), on the role of the protection of performers and producers of phonograms in the promotion of creativity in developing countries.

438. A discussion followed, led by a panel consisting of a WIPO consultant from SWEDEN and a WIPO consultant from BURKINA FASO. In the discussion, delegations of 10 States, an observer from one intergovernmental organization and an observer from a non-governmental organization made statements.

439. During the discussion, some participants from countries of Western and Central Africa stressed the importance of the protection of performers in their countries, in particular as regards expressions of folklore, which were often not or no longer protected under copyright proper. It was also stressed that musical works had in many cases led to the rapid growth of a domestic music industry to the benefit of composers, performers and producers. Some

participants requested that WIPO organize a symposium on the protection of expressions of folklore, including performers' rights and collective administration of rights.

440. The Permanent Committee agreed with the proposal to hold a symposium during the Twelfth session of the Permanent Committee to deal with questions relating to the impact of digital technology on copyright and neighboring rights.

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

Objective

441. The objective is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the different countries, goals that correspond to the state of development in which each of them is. This objective may be obtained by the creation of new treaties, by adjusting (through revision or supplementing) existing treaty relations to new circumstances, by setting up new international procedures administered by WIPO or by giving advice, particularly through model laws, to the national or regional legislators, it being understood that model laws are in the nature of advice, and it is the right of any legislator to follow or not to follow them.
442. In the field of treaty making, the objectives are the creation of a treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States, a treaty supplementing the Paris Convention in the field of marks, a protocol to the Berne Convention, an instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms, a treaty on the protection and international registration of geographical indications, and the finding of a solution to the question of how certain intergovernmental organizations deeply involved in the protection of intellectual property could acquire in respect of WIPO-administered treaties the same status or a similar status as States have.
443. In the field of advice to legislators, the objective is that model laws be drafted and published in fields in which such advice seems to be particularly urgent. It is proposed that new model laws be prepared on patents (with due regard to the Patent Law Treaty) and on certain neighboring rights, respectively. Another objective is the establishment of guiding principles on certain electronic procedures concerning works, recordings and broadcasts.
444. As far as the setting up of new international procedures to be administered is concerned, it is proposed that such procedures be set up for the voluntary numbering of literary and artistic works and for extra-judicial dispute settlement between private parties.

Activities

Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property

445. The Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States held its sixth session from February 21 to 25, in Geneva.

446. The following 68 States and one intergovernmental organization participated as members in the session: ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LIBYA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA and the Commission of the European Community.

447. Representatives of three intergovernmental organizations (OAPI, EPO, GATT) and two non-governmental organizations (AIPPI, ALAI) participated in the session in an observer capacity.

448. The Committee examined the provisions set forth in the draft of a "Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property" (document SD/CE/VI/2) and in the draft of "Regulations under the Treaty" (document SD/CE/VI/3). The draft Treaty provides for a dispute settlement system which comprises recourse to consultations and submission of disputes to a panel procedure. Good offices, conciliation and mediation as well as arbitration are also provided for on an optional basis. The Committee also discussed a proposal submitted by delegation of the European Community concerning the status of regional economic integration organizations and intergovernmental organizations under the Treaty as well as a proposal submitted by the Government of the NETHERLANDS concerning the compulsory submission of disputes to either arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

449. In view of the fact that a number of issues in the draft Treaty and in the draft Regulations under the Treaty required further consideration, in particular the question of the relationship between the dispute settlement system to be established by the proposed Treaty and other dispute settlement systems, including the dispute settlement system to be established as a result of the Uruguay Round of GATT, the Committee was of the view that a further session of the Committee of Experts should be convened.

450. A decision in this respect will be made by the Governing Bodies at their meetings in September 1994.

451. The second part of the Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property was held from February 23 to 25, in Geneva. (The first part of the Preparatory Meeting was held in May 1993.) The same States which were represented in the Committee of Experts were represented at the session, with the exception of Armenia, Belarus and Poland. Representatives of OAPI, the Commission of the European Community and the EPO participated in the session in an observer capacity.

452. The Preparatory Meeting considered and approved the provisions of the suggested text of the proposed Rules of Procedure for the Diplomatic Conference (document SD/PM/4) that had not been adopted by the first part of the Preparatory Meeting and approved the text of the proposed Rules of Procedure as a whole.

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

453. In preparation for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty to be held from October 10 to 28 in Geneva, an information document entitled "History of the Preparations for the Trademark Law Treaty" (document TL/DC/INF/2) was sent in May in English and French to the industrial property offices and Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the member States of WIPO and the Paris Convention as well as to the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations invited to the Diplomatic Conference.

Protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

454. The Assembly of the Berne Union decided, at its session in April, that the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention should be convened to meet in a fourth session from December 5 to 9, 1994.

Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms

455. The Assembly of the Berne Union decided, at its session in April, that the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms should be convened to meet in a third session from December 12 to 16, 1994.

International Registration of Geographical Indications

456. After Symposiums held in Bordeaux and Santenay (FRANCE) in 1988 and 1989, Wiesbaden (GERMANY) in 1991 and Funchal (Madeira, PORTUGAL) in 1993, a fifth International Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications is scheduled to be held in Melbourne (AUSTRALIA) in April 1995. It will deal, in particular, with the coexistence of trademark protection and protection of geographical indications (appellations of origin and other geographical indications) on the national, regional and international levels.

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

457. A Consultation Meeting on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Certain Categories of Literary and Artistic Works and for Phonograms was convened by WIPO on February 14 and 15, in Geneva.

458. Representatives from the following 16 non-governmental organizations participated in the Meeting: AGICOA, AIDAA, APP, ASCAP, BSA, CISAC, FERA, FIA, FIAPF, FIM, ICMP, IFPI, IFRRO, IPA, NMPA, SPA.

459. The Consultation Meeting served particularly to review the reasons for, and objectives of, an international system of identifying numbers, to take stock of relevant projects at regional and national levels and of existing or proposed systems of identifying numbers and to give an opportunity to the representatives of interested non-governmental organizations to express their

views on which categories of works and phonograms, if any, a system of identifying numbers should cover, how the possible identifying numbers should be composed, and what the main legal and practical features of the application of a possible system of identifying numbers should be.

460. There was general agreement that greater harmony was necessary and that a global system, comprising a number of new and existing sub-systems, would be useful. A number of participants stated that all participants had a strong common interest in finding a solution to the current problems posed by the existence of a "jungle" of numbers, to ensure proper tracking of works usage around the world. Such a global system should be decentralized and apply only to specific categories of literary and artistic works and to phonograms. Many participants expressed the view that a central coordinating office should also be established to (a) ensure access to worldwide information by the creation of a worldwide database containing basic information and (b) ensure the application of uniform, fail-safe procedures for registration or identification.

461. The Consultation Meeting created four working groups of non-governmental organizations to deal with specific questions relating to the following areas: musical works and phonograms, computer programs, printed works and audiovisual works:

- the Working Group on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Musical Works and for Phonograms, which met in London on April 20; the same Working Group convened an informal working group on the establishment of a voluntary international numbering system for digital carriers, which met in Geneva on May 24;

- the Working Group on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Computer Programs, which met in Geneva on April 25;

- the Working Group on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Printed Works, which met in Helsinki on June 9; and

- the Working Group on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Audiovisual Works, which met in Geneva on June 27.

462. In all Working Groups, except the one dealing with computer programs, there was overwhelming support to continue to pursue the discussion. The music industry, which has been "digital" for many years already, is very advanced in integrating the ISRC (International Standard Serial Number) code, which could serve as a basis for other categories of rights holders (composers, music publishers and performers). The Working Group on printed works agreed that existing numbers which identified only the physical packaging (International Standard Book Number (ISBN), International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)) are not sufficient in this digital age. However, since they are widely used and well-known, they should ideally be integrated in any new system. For both printed and audiovisual works, as well as for music, the identification of simple elements of works that may be reused in multimedia productions should be borne in mind. Hence, a future system should address this problem, perhaps as an identifier of each frame (for films) or of "chunks of bytes." In all Working Groups, there is considerable support for the idea that "players" (i.e, authors, performers, producers, users) should be identifiable by a unique code, which would facilitate the administration of rights, notably by eliminating spelling errors, the problem of people with the same name, and translation difficulties.

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

463. On March 3 and 4, a Worldwide Forum on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes was jointly organized in Geneva by WIPO and the American Arbitration Association (AAA).

464. The Forum was attended by 250 persons, representing 33 countries (ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LITHUANIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM), seven intergovernmental organizations (UN, GATT, Commission of the European Community, LAS, EPO, WMO, ESA) and 32 non-governmental organizations (AALCC, AGICOA, AIM, AIPPI, APP, APRAM, ASIPI, ASSINSEL, ATRIP, BIEM, CEIPI, CIarb, CISAC, CNIPA, ECACC, ECTA, EPI, FCPA, FIAPF, FICPI, FIS, IFCLA, IFIA, IFPI, IPA, ISO, ITI, IUA, LESI, LIDC, LITCA, MPI). Furthermore, 133 persons from the following countries and a territory participated in a private capacity: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CZECH REPUBLIC, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, NIGERIA, NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA, HONG KONG.

465. Opening addresses were given by the Director General of WIPO and the President of the AAA. The Director General introduced the new venture of WIPO in establishing the WIPO Arbitration Center and said that WIPO was particularly well placed to provide services for the resolution of international intellectual property disputes, and Mr. Coulson expressed the support of the AAA for the establishment of the Center.

466. The proceedings of the Forum were divided into four parts. The first part consisted of a general overview of arbitration, mediation, MEDALOA (MEDIation And Last Offer Arbitration), the mini-trial and other procedures, as well as of the AAA and other arbitration institutions operating throughout the world.

467. The second part consisted of a number of presentations by 15 WIPO consultants from AUSTRALIA, GERMANY, JAPAN, the NETHERLANDS, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AAA, ASA, CIarb, ICC and a WIPO official concerning the various aspects of the arbitration process: questions concerning arbitrability, dealing with the significance of the question of arbitrability, the stages at which the question arose in arbitrations, and the treatment of the arbitrability of intellectual property disputes in SWITZERLAND in particular, where a legal climate favorable to the arbitrability of all aspects of such disputes prevails; a detailed explanation of the approach to the arbitrability of intellectual property disputes in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as well as an analysis of the arbitrability of antitrust issues; the treatment of the arbitrability of intellectual property disputes in GERMANY; an extensive analysis of the central question of the drafting of dispute-resolution clauses, dealing with the choice between institutional and ad hoc arbitration, pre-drafting checks for arbitration clauses, drafting checks for arbitration clauses and model arbitration clauses; the selection of arbitrators was treated in a presentation which emphasized the pivotal importance of the arbitrators and analyzed questions concerning the number of arbitrators, selection techniques and the desired qualifications and attributes of arbitrators; the particular characteristics of intellectual

property disputes and the application of arbitration and other dispute-resolution procedures to such disputes; the management of arbitration proceedings, dealing with the various ways in which an arbitral institution can assist in the initiation and administration of arbitration proceedings; a presentation of a wide range of problems and issues that arise in the course of an arbitration, dealt with from the perspective of the arbitrator; an analysis of arbitral awards and their enforcement, covering the New York Convention, remedies in intellectual property cases and interim measures.

468. The third component of the Forum was devoted to mediation, in which three presentations were made: the procedure of mediation and an analysis of the roles of the mediator, legal advisors, party representatives and the envisaged structure of mediations under the WIPO Arbitration Center's proposed rules; the experience of JAPAN in conciliation and the prospects for the success of mediation as a procedure in international transactions; the use of mediation in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and advice concerning the desirability of mediation and the use of advocacy in mediation.

469. The WIPO Arbitration Center and its services were presented in the final segment of the Forum by a WIPO official who explained the specificity of intellectual property disputes and the appropriateness of arbitration and other dispute-resolution alternatives for the specific characteristics of such disputes, the procedures and services that would be offered by the WIPO Arbitration Center and the lists of mediators and arbitrators being assembled by the Center.

470. In April and again in May, a Group of Experts met at WIPO in order to review and revise the draft WIPO Arbitration, Expedited Arbitration and Mediation Rules, as well as the draft model contract clauses for referring disputes to the WIPO Arbitration Center.

471. The discussions of the Group of Experts were based on drafts of the WIPO Arbitration, Expedited Arbitration and Mediation Rules (documents ARB/DR/1, 2 and 3) which had been established in October 1993 on the basis of the last meeting of a Working Group of non-governmental organizations, held in June 1993. Those drafts had been circulated to non-governmental organizations, enterprises and practitioners in the areas of arbitration or intellectual property for observations. The Group of Experts reviewed the drafts on the basis of the observations that had been received from those parties, as well as on the basis of rules of other arbitration institutions and developments in international commercial arbitration.

472. Following the second of the meetings of the Group of Experts, held in May, revised drafts of the WIPO Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules were established (documents ARB/DR/2 Rev. and 3 Rev.). Those revised drafts would be circulated in July 1994 to non-governmental organizations, enterprises and individuals interested in the areas of intellectual property or arbitration for final observations.

473. In addition to the revision of the draft rules, revised draft model contract clauses for WIPO arbitration and expedited arbitration (document ARB/DR/4) were established following the second meeting of the Group of Experts. The revised draft contract clauses would also be circulated in July to the same interested parties for observations.

474. A final meeting of the Group of Experts would be convened at WIPO in Geneva in August to finalize the draft WIPO Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules and the draft model contract clauses, taking into account any observations received from interested parties. At the same time, the Group of Experts would finalize the draft WIPO Mediation Rules, and the associated draft model contract clauses.

475. The drafts of the rules and contract clauses, thus finalized, would be submitted to the WIPO Arbitration Council for its advice in September. Thereafter, it is expected that the rules would enter into force in October, when it is expected that the WIPO Arbitration Center would commence operations.

Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting

Objective

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

Activities

Unfair Competition

477. The International Bureau's study on the Protection Against Unfair Competition, which consists of an analysis of the present world situation, was published in English in April. It will be published in French, Spanish and Russian in the second half of 1994. It addresses the need and legal basis for protection against unfair competition at the international and national levels, gives detailed definitions of the acts of unfair competition and describes the existing systems of enforcement of the protection (by civil, criminal and administrative sanctions). The legislative texts compiled for the drafting of the study are listed in its Annex.

Franchising

478. The International Bureau's Franchising Guide for Developing Countries will be published in English, French and Spanish in the second half of 1994. In addition to an explanation of what is meant by "franchising" and an example of a franchising agreement, it contains a comparison of routine retail sales, standard licensing and franchising agreements; an explanation of the types of franchising agreements; the description of an intellectual property license--that is, the essential element of a franchise agreement--and the typical clauses in a franchising agreement, as well as government regulation of franchising agreements.

Character Merchandising

479. The report entitled "Character Merchandising," prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of studies carried out on the world situation in respect of the laws applicable to "character merchandising" (that

is, the use of the name, picture, voice and statements of a real or fictitious personality to promote the sale and use of certain products or services), was published in English in November 1993. The report provides definitions of "character" and "character merchandising," describes the sources and primary use of character and the history of character merchandising and enumerates the types of character merchandising. It further describes the lawful merchandising of a character, including the rights attached to it and the ownership of those rights, the forms of legal protection (by copyright, industrial design, trademarks or unfair competition legislation), the scope of protection and measures and remedies for the enforcement of rights (by civil, criminal and administrative sanctions and remedies). The legislation and practice in a number of countries is described in Annex I of the report and the legislative texts compiled for the drafting of the report are listed in Annex II.

480. The report was distributed to governments and interested international intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. A revised text would be sent in the second half of 1994 to the industrial property and copyright administrations of the countries whose legislations are analyzed for comments. Those comments would be taken into account in a final revised version which is expected to be printed at the end of 1994.

WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Future of Copyright and Neighboring Rights

481. From June 1 to 3, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Francophonie of FRANCE, a Worldwide Symposium on the Future of Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in the new wing of the Louvre in Paris, under the general theme "The most sacred property faced with the challenges of technology and trade." The Symposium was opened by the Director General of WIPO and by the Minister of Culture and Francophonie of FRANCE. Five hundred and forty participants from 66 countries and one territory attended the Symposium. They were government officials, members of the judiciary and universities, representatives from various organizations and associations for the protection of copyright and neighboring rights, as well as participants in their private capacity.

482. The Symposium examined in depth the following questions: whether basic notions of copyright and neighboring rights (such as the definition of work, originality and authorship) had to be revisited in the face of new technologies; what challenges digital technology would pose to producers and disseminators of works; how copyright and neighboring rights should be protected and administered in the digital age and, finally, what structural changes, if any, were needed to the international copyright system.

483. The ability of the international copyright and neighboring rights systems to adapt to technological evolution was underscored by many speakers. Indeed for many years, most of that ability was secured through the work of committees of experts meeting under the auspices of WIPO, which studied all important issues, from satellite broadcasting to piracy and from the protection of computer programs and data bases to reprography. Model provisions were also discussed, in what was termed a period of "guided development."

484. However, in the eyes of a number of governments, new norms were required to provide a multilateral framework for "new" rights, such as the right of rental, as well as measures concerning the enforcement of rights. Work in

this field started at the end of the 1980s in various fora. Since then, it has become obvious that the digital revolution would necessitate not only some new rights (e.g., for digital delivery systems such as video-on-demand), but also a deeper reexamination of existing rights, some of which could take unprecedented importance in certain cases, while others may progressively fall into disuse.

485. The Symposium addressed those questions through a series of papers presented by leading experts and discussions after their presentations. The following persons acted as moderators of the successive sessions: Dr. Arpad Bogsch, Director General of WIPO, Mr. Paul Florenson (Sous-directeur des affaires juridiques, Direction de l'administration générale, Ministère de l'éducation nationale et de la culture, Paris), Mr. Henry Olsson (Special Government Adviser, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm), Mr. Paul Vandoren (Head of Unit XV, E4, European Commission, Brussels) and Mr. Bruce A. Lehman (Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington, D.C.).

486. The following papers were presented by 18 WIPO consultants from BELGIUM, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, JAPAN, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FERA, MPI, and a WIPO official: Modernization of Copyright: Legal, Cultural and Economic Considerations; Authorship and New Technologies from the Viewpoint of Civil-Law Traditions; Authorship and New Technologies from the Viewpoint of Common-Law Traditions; The Notions of Work, Originality and Neighboring Rights from the Viewpoint of Civil-Law Traditions; The Notions of Work, Originality and Neighboring Rights from the Viewpoint of Common-Law Traditions; Audiovisual Industry: Economic and Legal Challenges; Recording Industry, the First Cultural Industry Fully Exposed to the Impact of Digital Technology; Computers, Digital Technology and Copyright; Publishing in the Digital Age; New Technologies and the Protection and Administration of Authors' Rights; New Technologies and the Protection and Administration of the Rights of Performers; Reprography, Electrocopying, Electronic Delivery and the Exercise of Copyright; Using Computer Technology to Solve the Copyright Problems Raised by Computer Technology; Protection of the Rights of the Creators of Audiovisual Works; New Technologies and Copyright: Need for Change, Need for Continuity; Surveying the Borders of Copyright; Copyright and Private International Law in the Face of International Diffusion of Works; Harmonization of Copyright in the European Union; Copyright and Author's Right in the XXIst Century.

487. A compendium containing the text of all papers presented at the Symposium will be published later in 1994.

Dissemination of Information Concerning Intellectual Property in the World

Objective

488. The objective is to increase and spread general knowledge about developments in the field of intellectual property, and, in particular, about the legislation, frequency of use and practical administration of intellectual property. Such knowledge is useful, if not essential, to all those concerned with intellectual property.

ActivitiesPeriodicals and Other Publications

489. The periodicals Industrial Property, La Propriété industrielle, Copyright and Le Droit d'auteur continued to be published each month in English and French and the Spanish periodicals Derecho de Autor and Propiedad Industrial every two months. All those periodicals in the said three languages are distributed, against paying subscriptions or free of charge, in some 5,200 copies. For information on the reviews issued under the registration systems administered by the International Bureau, see hereafter, Part III: Registration Activities.

490. Studies have been carried out, in the period under review, on the merger of the reviews Industrial Property and Copyright, which will take effect in January 1995.

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

492. IP-LEX. The first disc in the IP-LEX CD-ROM series, containing the texts of international treaties and regional and national legislation in the field of intellectual property as well as a "Treaties and Legislation" file, a "Ratification Situation" file and a "Glossary" file, and provided with a search software, allowing for simultaneous display of texts in two languages on the screen, in English and French and, where available, in Spanish, was issued in April 1994.

493. Special publications of the proceedings of certain symposiums or seminars, particularly those that are of interest to developing countries, as well as guides and manuals were also issued in the course of the period under review.

494. New (1994) editions of the WIPO General Information brochure were issued in March in English, in May in Chinese, French, Portuguese and Spanish, and in June in German and Russian.

495. Industrial Property Statistics. Part I (Patents, Utility Models) of the computer-produced Publication B (IP/STAT/1992/B), an exhaustive compilation of industrial property statistics for 1992, based on information supplied by the industrial property offices of the world, was issued in June.

496. Annotated lists of selected forthcoming WIPO meetings and bi-monthly bibliographic lists of printed material newly acquired by the WIPO Library were also regularly issued. The publications issued by WIPO during the period under review are listed in Annex C. The reviews published under the registration activities are mentioned under the relevant activities.

497. The Organization's periodicals and reviews are sent to the States party to the treaties administered by WIPO on an official basis and on the basis of the provisions of the relevant treaties and their implementing regulations. WIPO's periodicals are also distributed to interested intergovernmental and

international non-governmental organizations and sold on a subscription basis to interested circles and persons, e.g., copyright societies, industrial property agents and interested persons from the private industry. WIPO publications are sent free of charge on a selected basis to governmental institutions and officials in developing countries. WIPO also sells and distributes several manuals and guides with updating services as, for example, the Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices and the PCT Applicant's Guide.

498. The sale of WIPO reviews and publications, including PCT pamphlets, constitutes a significant source of income for the Organization.

Public Information

499. In the first half of 1994, presentations on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to particular topics, were given by WIPO officials to organized groups visiting the Organization's headquarters. Such groups included, in particular, government officials, diplomats, university students and industry representatives from various countries. Informational materials on WIPO, both of general or specialized interest, were provided to requesting members of the public and special-interest organizations and institutions.

500. Interviews were given by the Director General and WIPO officials to newspaper, journal, television and radio correspondents in various countries, mostly while attending meetings organized by WIPO or while on mission.

501. Studies are being undertaken for the elaboration of a new multimedia information product, for the general public, on WIPO and its activities on, in a first stage, a diskette.

Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices

Objective

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

Activities

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

503. The WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) consists of the States members of the Paris Union which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members and of the States members of the PCT and IPC Unions. The following intergovernmental organizations are also members: ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO and OAPI.

504. In the first half of 1994, ARMENIA, BOLIVIA, ESTONIA, GEORGIA, KYRGYZSTAN, LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, SWAZILAND, TAJIKISTAN and THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA became members of the PCIPI. These new memberships brought the number of members to 103 as of June 30, 1994: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ESTONIA (as from August 24, 1994), FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA (as from July 5, 1994), LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND (as from September 20, 1994), SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

505. As of June 30, 1994, the following five States have observer status in the PCIPI: COLOMBIA, INDIA, PERU, TURKEY, YEMEN. Four international organizations (Commission of the European Community, FICPI, FID, PDG) and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" (WPI) also have observer status in the PCIPI.

506. The PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) held its twelfth session in Geneva from April 18 to 22. The following 26 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: BELARUS, BULGARIA, CANADA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BBM, EPO. The PDG was represented by observers.

507. The Working Group completed the revision of WIPO Standards ST.3 (Recommended Standard Two-Letter Code for the Representation of States, Other Entities and Intergovernmental Organizations), ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patent Documents), ST.60 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Marks), ST.80 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Industrial Designs and Models) and ST.14 (Recommendation for the Inclusion of References Cited in Patent Documents) and agreed to recommend their adoption to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee.

508. A "Survey of the Grant and Publication of Supplementary Protection Certificates for Medicinal Products or Equivalent Industrial Property Rights (SPCs)" was also approved and recommended for adoption to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee. The Survey was subsequently adopted by the said Committee at its session in May.

509. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the said Committee the elaboration of a new WIPO standard which should give guidance to offices on data carriers to be used for the bilateral exchange of patent documents. It also agreed on new entries and amendments to the "Glossary of Terms Concerning Industrial Property Information and Documentation."

510. Finally, the Working Group continued discussions on the consequences of the year 2000 on questions of industrial property information and documentation, on a survey of filing requirements, examination methods and publication procedures relating to industrial designs, on guidelines for issuing corrections, alterations and supplements relating to patent information and on the feasibility of monitoring the accuracy of the representation of IPC indexing codes on patent documents.

511. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Application of the Criteria for the Selection of IPC Revision Projects (PCIPI/IPC/SEL) met in Geneva from May 13 to 17. Nineteen States and one intergovernmental organization members of the Working Group (AUSTRALIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO) were represented at the session. The publishers of the journal WPI were represented by an observer.

512. The Working Group adopted a text relating to the submission of IPC revision requests according to the criteria for the selection of IPC revision projects and to the application of those criteria, and agreed to recommend the text's adoption by the PCIPI/EXEC as the basis for future selection of IPC revision projects.

513. The Working Group considered a number of IPC revision requests in the light of the new selection criteria and agreed to recommend to the PCIPI/EXEC the introduction of 13 of those requests into the IPC revision program for 1995.

514. The PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee held its fourteenth session in Geneva from May 16 to 20. The following 30 States and one intergovernmental organization members of the Committee were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and EPO. JORDAN, PERU, the PDG and the publishers of the journal WPI were represented by observers.

515. The Committee adopted the revised version of WIPO Standard ST.14 (Recommendation for the Inclusion of References Cited in Patent Documents) and further agreed to instruct the PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) to elaborate a proposal to bring the said Standard into compliance with the International Standard ISO 690:1987. The Committee also took note of the intention of the International Bureau to make a proposal for a modification of Section 503 of the PCT administrative instructions as to the order of elements identifying a patent document in a citation, at the next Meeting of the International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA), to be held from June 27 to July 1.

516. The Committee adopted the "Survey of the Grant and Publication of Supplementary Protection Certificates for Medicinal Products or Equivalent Industrial Property Rights (SPCs)" and agreed to create a new task for revising WIPO Standard ST.9 to allow for the use of existing and/or the elaboration of additional INID (Internationally Agreed Numbers for the Identification of Data) codes to identify the data elements relating to "SPCs" for medicinal products or equivalent industrial property rights.

517. The Committee considered the results of an investigation carried out by the PCIPI/GI concerning data carriers currently used and intended to be used for the exchange of patent documents between industrial property offices and decided to establish a new task to elaborate a WIPO Standard which would provide guidance to industrial property offices concerning data carriers for the exchange of patent documents.

518. The Committee also agreed to include the codes "BY" and "MD" for BELARUS and the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, respectively, in the revised Standard ST.3.

519. The Committee further considered and adopted most of the IPC revision requests proposed by various offices in the light of the selection criteria and the rules on their application which had been discussed by the PCIPI/IPC/SEL at its session in May (see above). Finally, the Committee adopted the revised work program for the 1994-95 biennium.

520. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) held its thirteenth session from May 16 to 20, in Geneva. The following 30 States and one intergovernmental organization members of the Working Group were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. JORDAN, PERU, the PDG and the publishers of the journal WPI were represented by observers.

521. The Delegation of the EPO informed the participants of the progress of the EASY (Electronic Application System) project and that it had reached the last phase of acceptance testing. The Delegation also reported on the current status of the Mixed-Mode Software Application (MIMOSA) project, whose acceptance testing was progressing.

522. The Working Group considered the summary of replies received from offices and their associated libraries concerning the downloadability of CD-ROMs containing facsimile images of patent information for "internal use," which had been approved by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information in September 1991. Discussions focused on a possible definition of the expression "internal use." The Working Group agreed on the direction of a working paper prepared by the International Bureau which proposed that "internal use" could be defined to consist of official use by industrial property offices and some use at their associated libraries, provided that such use meet certain criteria. The Working Group agreed to discuss a revised draft to finalize the definition at its next session in November.

523. The PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) held its thirteenth session from May 30 to June 10 in Geneva. The following 19 States and one intergovernmental organization members of the Working Group were represented at the session: BELGIUM, CANADA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, JAPAN, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO.

524. The Working Group continued its preparatory work for the seventh edition of the IPC, which will enter into force on January 1, 2000.

525. The Working Group also dealt with 51 IPC revision projects (23 belonging to the mechanical field, six to the chemical field and 22 to the electrical field) on the program for the 1994-95 biennium and eight revision projects were completed.

526. Finally, the Working Group considered the introduction of references in function-oriented places of the IPC, in particular in class G 05, discussed patent documents which could be used for training in classifying and approved informative observations relating to five training examples.

Publications

527. The 1994 update of the WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information (IPID) was published in English in June.

528. During the period covered by this report, the monthly periodical JOPAL (Journal of Patent Associated Literature) continued to be published on a regular basis. In April, the 1993 annual index was also published.

529. A CD-ROM containing information published in JOPAL from 1981 to 1992 was made available in October 1993 under the name of JOPALROM. It is planned to issue a second JOPALROM disc, containing data up to the end of 1993, in the second half of 1994.

International Patent Classification

Objective

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

Activities

531. IPCIS and IPC:CLASS. The new data base management system IPCIS (International Patent Classification Information System), which became operational in 1993, contains the IPC in English and French as well as the amendments adopted by the IPC Committee of Experts (as of the fifth edition). It constitutes the main tool for the International Bureau in the ongoing revision of the IPC and the catchwork indexes, generates an online data base for use by national industrial property offices and provides the data files for the periodical printing of the IPC.

532. The first edition of the IPC:CLASS (IPC Cumulative and Linguistic Advanced Search System) CD-ROM was produced in 1992, with over 300 copies sold so far and some 100 free-of-charge copies made available to the members of the IPC Union and a number of developing countries. The content of that CD-ROM is valid until January 1, 1995, when the sixth edition of the IPC will enter into force.

533. The second edition of the IPC:CLASS, which will be produced later in 1994, will contain, apart from the data files contained on the present (first) edition, the sixth edition of the IPC in English, French, German, Spanish and Hungarian, as well as the texts in English and French of the first and second editions of the IPC. This second edition of IPC:CLASS will also run under the more user-friendly "Windows" operating system.

534. The IPC:CLASS retrieval software allows for searching with keywords and/or IPC symbols in any of the data files on the CD-ROM and for easy switching between language versions and different editions, with simultaneous display of two data files on the screen.

535. During the period under review, training in the use of IPC:CLASS was given by WIPO officials to government officials in CROATIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND.

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

Objective

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

Activities

537. During the period under review, training in the use of the Nice Classification was given by WIPO officials or consultants to government officials in CROATIA, MALAYSIA, TURKEY.

538. The Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union held its fourteenth session in Geneva from April 11 to 15. The following 12 member States of the Working Group were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. CHINA, ITALY, ROMANIA and the BBM were represented by observers.

539. The Working Group agreed to consider the RUSSIAN FEDERATION as a member of the Working Group and ALGERIA, BRAZIL, CROATIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVENIA and SWITZERLAND as observers, according to the wish expressed by those countries at the session.

540. The Working Group agreed to submit for adoption to the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union a number of changes to the Nice Classification, including proposals for adding to the classification explanatory notes relating to "retail store services." The Working Group studied the results of the survey on the possible restructuring of the Nice Classification and agreed that it would be possible, under a future revision, to transfer products (or

services) or groups of products (or services) from one class to another if it was considered useful. The Group also agreed that class 42 should be subdivided and that one or more subdivisions should be transferred to new classes whose numbers would follow class 42.

International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

Objective

541. The objective is to continue the improvement of the Vienna Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks ("Vienna Classification"), an important tool in the registration and searching of marks that have figurative elements. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new kinds of figurative elements and (ii) the elimination of obsolete or vague designations and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones. It also means the updating of the Vienna Classification in various languages.

Activities

542. During the period under review, training in the use of the Vienna Classification was given by WIPO officials or consultants to government officials in CROATIA, MALAYSIA, TURKEY.

International Classification for Industrial Designs

Objective

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

Activities

544. During the period under review, training in the use of the Locarno Classification was given by a WIPO official to government officials in CROATIA.

[Part III follows]

PART III: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)Objective

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

Activities

546. New Contracting States. As a result of the deposit of instruments of accession or of declarations of the continued application of the PCT, the following countries became bound by the PCT on the dates indicated, bringing the number of Contracting States to 73: ARMENIA, on December 25, 1991; ESTONIA, on August 24, 1994; GEORGIA, on December 25, 1991; KENYA, on June 8, 1994; KYRGYZSTAN, on December 25, 1991; LIBERIA, on August 27, 1994; LITHUANIA, on July 5, 1994; REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on December 25, 1991; SWAZILAND, on September 20, 1994; TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

547. Application of Rule 32 of the PCT Regulations in Certain Successor States. During the first half of 1994, in accordance with the said Rule, the International Bureau sent notifications to the applicants (or agents of applicants) of some 20,021 international applications under the PCT--having international filing dates within the indicated dates--informing them of the possibility of requesting, within three months from the date of mailing of the notifications, the extension of the effects of such applications to BELARUS, KAZAKHSTAN, SLOVAKIA and UZBEKISTAN. The States concerned and the numbers of requests for extension of the effects received by the International Bureau in the first half of 1994 were as follows: BELARUS, 790; KAZAKHSTAN, 5; UKRAINE, 1; UZBEKISTAN, 457 (total: 1,253).

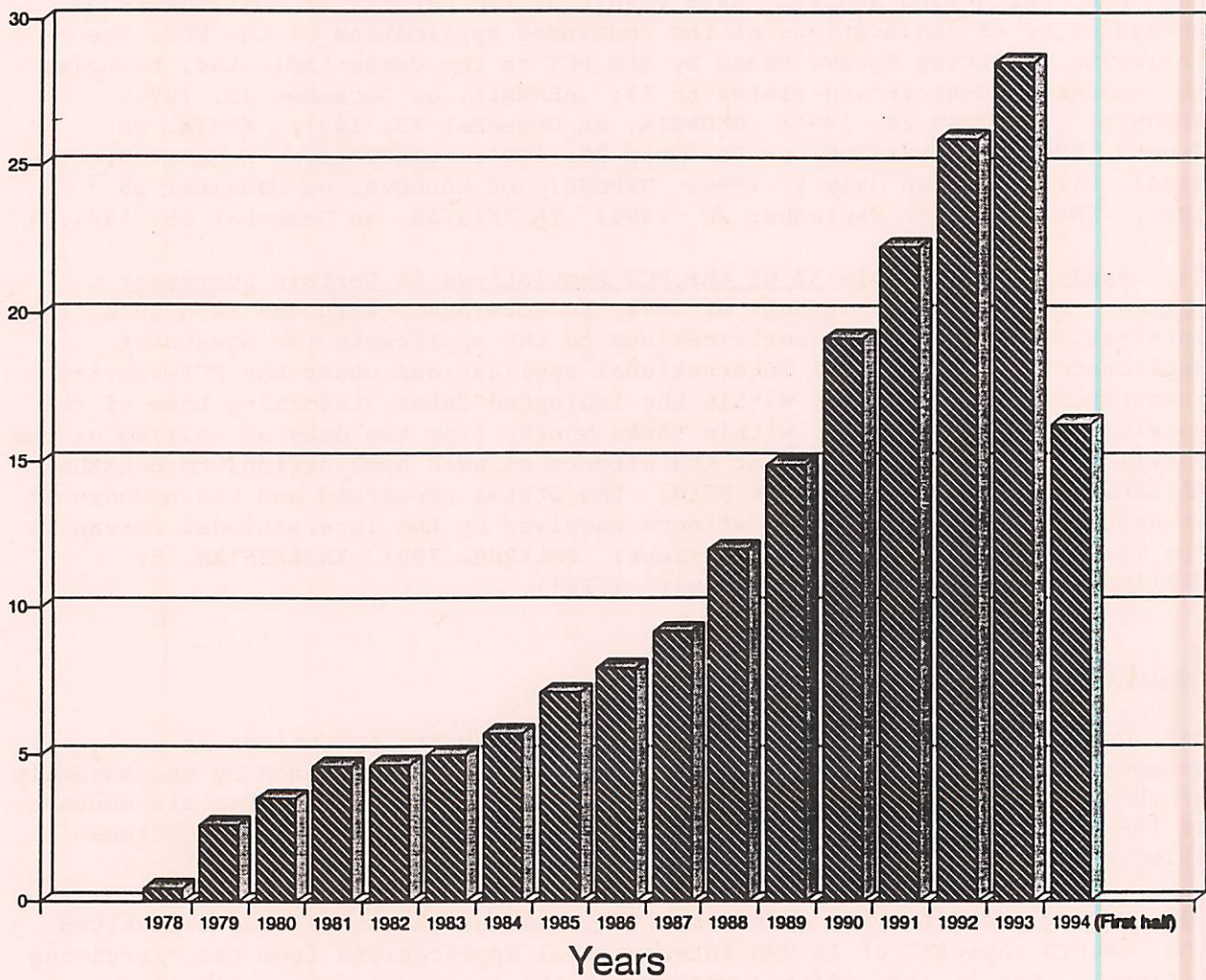
Administration

548. On January 1, the International Bureau began its operations as a receiving Office under the PCT, pursuant to the decision taken by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its September 1993 session. During the first six months of 1994, the International Bureau received 186 international applications filed with it as a receiving Office under the PCT.

549. During the first six months of 1994, the International Bureau received the "record copies*" of 16,290 international applications from the "receiving Offices," that is, the Offices with which the international applications are filed. This represented an increase of 14.82% over the corresponding period in 1993.

550. The number of record copies received by the International Bureau in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations are as follows:

Number of Record Copies Received Since 1978
(in thousands)



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

551. The following table shows the country of origin of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau during the first six months of 1994 and the corresponding percentages:

<u>Record Copies Received* Number</u>	<u>Country of Origin of the Applicant</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
6,985	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	42.88
2,027	GERMANY	12.44
1,599	UNITED KINGDOM**	9.82
1,092	JAPAN	6.70
818	FRANCE	5.02
598	SWEDEN	3.67
372	NETHERLANDS	2.28
361	CANADA	2.22
356	AUSTRALIA	2.19
302	FINLAND	1.85
299	SWITZERLAND***	1.84
272	DENMARK	1.67
217	ITALY	1.33
189	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1.16
126	NORWAY	0.77
106	AUSTRIA	0.65
99	BELGIUM	0.61
82	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	0.50
70	SPAIN	0.43
60	NEW ZEALAND	0.37
44	CHINA	0.27
42	IRELAND	0.26
31	HUNGARY	0.19
25	BRAZIL	0.15
21	LUXEMBOURG	0.13
17	GREECE	0.10
16	UKRAINE	0.10
14	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.09
12	POLAND	0.07
10	SLOVENIA	0.06
6	BULGARIA	0.04
6	PORTUGAL	0.04
5	ROMANIA	0.03
4	SLOVAKIA	0.02
4	SRI LANKA	0.02
1	BARBADOS	0.01
1	KAZAKHSTAN	0.01
1	MONACO	0.01
<u>Total</u>	<u>16,290</u>	<u>100.00</u>
=====	=====	=====

* The record copies were received from the national Office of the country or from the International Bureau acting as receiving Office. Residents of the following countries filed international applications with the International Bureau acting as receiving Office: AUSTRALIA (1), BARBADOS (1), BELGIUM (2), BRAZIL (1), CANADA (13), GERMANY (6), DENMARK (4), FINLAND (1), FRANCE (7), (footnote continued on next page)

552. During the first six months of 1994, the average number of designations made per international application was 36.28 (in the first half of 1993: 30). These designations had, on average, per international application, the effect of national or regional applications in 36 countries, so that the 16,290 record copies received had the effect of 586,440 national applications. The average number of designation fees payable, however, was 17.45 (in the first half of 1993: 12.52). This difference is due to the fact that, in the case of the designation of several countries for a regional (European or OAPI) patent, only one designation fee is to be paid. The difference also reflects the fact that applicants eliminate some of the originally made designations--made at no cost at the time of filing--by the time they pay the designation fees, a natural result of the PCT procedure. However, in view of the fact that any designation beyond 10 is free of charge, the actual average number of designations paid was 6.79. In the first half of 1994, a European patent was sought in 15,722 international applications, which represents 96.51% (during the first half of 1993: 13,667 = 96.32%) of the total. The number of applications containing more than 10 designations was 6,591 (40.46%); those applicants thus benefited from the advantage of the maximum amount of the designation fee according to which (as already stated) any designation in excess of 10 is free of charge.

553. The table on the next page shows the total number of designations made in the international applications, the record copies of which were received during the first six months of 1994, broken down according to the designated States and the number of times a Contracting State is designated per 100 international applications (expressed as a percentage).

Footnote continued from preceding page:

GREECE (1), HUNGARY (1), ITALY (3), JAPAN (8), REPUBLIC OF KOREA (1), SRI LANKA (4), LUXEMBOURG (7), NETHERLANDS (18), NORWAY (3), RUSSIAN FEDERATION (2), SWEDEN (5), SWITZERLAND (38), UKRAINE (1), UNITED KINGDOM (3) and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (48). 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 divide the above total of record copies received in the period under review into those received from the national Office (before the slant) and those received from the EPO (after the slant)): AUSTRIA (82/24), BELGIUM (41/56), DENMARK (259/9), FRANCE (767/44), GERMANY (749/1,272), GREECE (14/2), IRELAND (32/7), ITALY (82/132), LUXEMBOURG (1/13), MONACO (0/1), NETHERLANDS (184/170), PORTUGAL (5/1), SPAIN (66/4), SWEDEN (586/7), SWITZERLAND/LIECHTENSTEIN (133/128), UNITED KINGDOM (1,438/158). Thus, the total number of record copies received from the EPO as a receiving Office was 2,028, which represents 12.45% of the total number of record copies received. ** Includes figures for HONG KONG and the ISLE OF MAN, since the national Office of the UNITED KINGDOM also acts for residents of HONG KONG and the ISLE OF MAN.

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

<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection*</u>	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
20,823	UNITED KINGDOM	127.83
20,654	GERMANY	126.79
20,316	SWEDEN	124.71
20,261	NETHERLANDS	124.38
20,237	DENMARK	124.23
20,228	SPAIN	124.17
20,222	SWITZERLAND**	124.14
20,220	AUSTRIA	124.13
20,149	PORTUGAL	123.69
20,131	LUXEMBOURG	123.58
15,711	FRANCE	96.45
15,662	ITALY	96.14
15,624	BELGIUM	95.91
15,612	IRELAND	95.84
15,606	GREECE	95.80
15,601	MONACO	95.77
14,012	JAPAN	86.02
11,921	CANADA	73.18
9,578	AUSTRALIA	58.80
9,556	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	58.66
9,211	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	56.54
7,397	BRAZIL	45.41
7,298	NORWAY	44.80
7,215	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	44.29
7,158	FINLAND	43.94
6,725	POLAND	41.28
6,706	NEW ZEALAND	41.17
6,701	HUNGARY	41.14
6,614	CZECH REPUBLIC	40.60
6,265	UKRAINE	38.46
6,242	SLOVAKIA	38.32
6,071	CHINA	37.27
6,061	ROMANIA	37.21
5,984	BULGARIA	36.73
5,695	SRI LANKA	34.96
5,662	BARBADOS	34.76
5,655	BELARUS	34.71
5,634	SUDAN	34.59
5,632	MONGOLIA	34.57
5,626	MALAWI	34.54
5,623	MADAGASCAR	34.52
5,613	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	34.46
5,587	KAZAKHSTAN	34.30
5,559	OAPI***	34.13
5,405	VIET NAM	33.18
4,695	LATVIA	28.82
4,570	UZBEKISTAN	28.05
2,021	SLOVENIA	12.41
1,814	GEORGIA	11.14
1,636	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	10.04
1,510	KYRGYZSTAN	9.27
1,496	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	9.18
1,490	TAJIKISTAN	9.15
46	ARMENIA	0.28
37	KENYA	0.23

(See footnote on next page).

554. The languages of filing of the international applications whose record copies were received during the first six months of 1994 by the International Bureau and the corresponding percentages were as follows:

<u>Language of filing</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
English	11,107	68.18
German	2,279	13.99
Japanese	1,035	6.35
French	884	5.43
Swedish	293	1.80
Russian	207	1.27
Finnish	148	0.91
Danish	91	0.56
Dutch	76	0.47
Spanish	66	0.41
Norwegian	62	0.38
Chinese	42	0.26
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	16,290	100.00
=====	=====	=====

555. During the said period, 11,005 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT were filed with the Offices indicated below, which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEA). This represented an increase of 10.85% over the corresponding figure for the first half of 1993. In the following table, those demands are broken down according to the IPEA which received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

<u>IPEA</u>	<u>Number of Demands</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
EPO	5,507	50.04
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,920	35.62
SWEDEN	732	6.65
AUSTRALIA	384	3.49
JAPAN	359	3.26
AUSTRIA	56	0.51
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	46	0.42
CHINA	1	0.01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	11,005	100.00
=====	=====	=====

Footnote relating to table on preceding page:

* Two designations are counted where a State member of the EPO is designated both for the national protection and for a European patent, which explains why the percentage indicated in connection with some States is above 100%.

** Includes the simultaneous designation of LIECHTENSTEIN.

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

556. The growth of 10.85% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in the first six months of 1994 as compared to the corresponding period of 1993 can be attributed to the fact that most of the Contracting States can now be elected for international preliminary examination and that applicants are more and more aware of the advantages of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT, which provides an opinion whether the invention meets the PCT criteria for patentability and postpones by 10 more months the beginning of the national or regional procedures.

Use of Computers

557. 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 will no longer exist in paper form but will 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 optical media, in particular on CD-ROMs. The first module of the second phase (automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of PCT Gazette pages) entered into operation in June 1994. It is foreseen that the system will be fully operational at the end of 1994.

558. When fully operational, the DICAPS system will provide:

(i) more efficient storage of the application files by recording on optical discs the constituent pages (approximately 8.55 million) of the 85,000 current paper files in the compactus,

(ii) simpler organization of workflows, ensuring that documents and files are distributed automatically to the appropriate staff members in due time,

(iii) improvements in the production of the PCT Gazette and pamphlets, by the use of computer-controlled composition and computer-controlled high-speed printers that are planned to produce over 6,000,000 pages per month,

(iv) simpler and cheaper production and distribution to national administrations and to customers of copies of the PCT pamphlets, digital copies of which will be retrieved from the optical discs, electronically sorted and printed on the high-speed printers.

559. PCT CD-ROM Products. The International Bureau continued improving its program of distribution and dissemination of industrial property information relating to its activities, on optical storage media, more particularly on CD-ROMs (SPACE-WORLD series).

560. The whole backfile (1978-89) of the 66,700 published PCT international applications of those 12 years, which will fill approximately 140 CD-ROMs, will be completed in 1994 and sold by WIPO. The first set of CD-ROMs, containing the PCT international applications published in 1989, was issued at the end of 1993 and is available at WIPO.

561. CD-ROM workstations for PCT Contracting States. Pursuant to the Assembly of the PCT Union's decision, in 1990, to offer each national office of the PCT contracting States a workstation for reading and printing the

published international applications on CD-ROM free of charge, most of the offices concerned have accepted the offer and received the workstation. In respect of new contracting States, the decision is implemented on an ongoing basis.

562. EASY Project. In 1993, WIPO was invited by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) and the European Patent Office (EPO), in the framework of the three Offices' ongoing trilateral cooperation, to participate in the Electronic Application System (EASY) project.

563. Under the EASY project, the USPTO is developing a software which will enable applicants to prepare European, United States and International (PCT) applications in electronic form. While the ultimate aim of the EASY project is to achieve complete on-line electronic filing, leading to the elimination of paper filing, the project aims initially at the development of a means to enable electronic filings on diskettes. It is expected that significant benefits and savings for applicants and patent offices will result from the preparation of patent applications using the EASY system, including immediate validation of data as they are entered, the use of help screens, reduction of paper used, and more streamlined and better quality publication of patent applications. It is to be noted that the JPO already has an electronic filing system.

564. During the first half of 1994, discussions were held between WIPO, EPO, USPTO and JPO officials in Geneva, Munich, Paris, Tokyo and Washington, D.C., on technical cooperation in the field of patent documentation and processing, in particular via electronic media.

Information and Promotion Services

565. Publications. The fortnightly publication of the PCT Gazette, in separate English and French editions, continued in the first half of 1994. In addition to a substantial volume of information of a general character, the PCT Gazette included entries relating to the 14,290 (in the first half of 1993, 12,618) international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in English, French, German, Japanese, Russian or Spanish, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issue of the PCT Gazette.

566. Computer equipment was installed in WIPO's Publications Sales and Distribution Unit which allowed the printing of copies of PCT pamphlets on demand from juke-boxes contained in ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs, using software developed by the United Kingdom Patent Office. The computerized system also allowed printing of invoices for a range of publications sold by the International Bureau. Over 32,750 PCT pamphlets (of an average of 30 face prints each) were printed in the first half of 1994.

567. Plans are also under way for the weekly publication of the PCT Gazette once the DICAPS system is fully operational.

568. The numbers of international applications published in the first half of 1994 as pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages were as follows:

<u>Language of Publication</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
English	10,444	73.09
German	2,081	14.56
Japanese	909	6.36
French	696	4.87
Russian	117	0.82
Spanish	<u>43</u>	<u>0.30</u>
Total:	14,290	100.00
=====	=====	=====

569. One special issue of the PCT Gazette, containing consolidated information of a general character, was published during the period under review.

570. The PCT Applicant's Guide, a loose-leaf handbook for the users of the PCT system, continued to be updated on a regular basis by the International Bureau.

571. The updated leaflet entitled Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) was made available, free of charge, in English, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish.

572. In March, the first issue of the PCT Newsletter, providing up-to-date information for users of the PCT, was published in English and distributed to all industrial property offices of the States party to the Paris Convention, all subscribers to the PCT Applicant's Guide and all applicants or agents of applicants having filed several international applications under the PCT since 1991. It will appear, on average, once a month in English. On June 30, there were 1,800 subscriptions to the PCT Newsletter.

573. Training and Promotion. In the first half of 1994, thirty-three information and training seminars on the promotion and use of the PCT (representing some 70 training days for over 1,500 persons) were organized for government officials, inventors, patent attorneys and other persons from the legal profession and industry as well as students, in AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, SLOVENIA, SWEDEN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VIET NAM.

574. 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 organization were briefed on the PCT and its operations, or were given training, at WIPO or at national industrial property offices or during certain missions of WIPO officials: ARGENTINA, BELARUS, BENIN, CHINA, CROATIA, DENMARK, GEORGIA, GREECE, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LITHUANIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SWAZILAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, EPO.

Development of the PCT System

575. In January, the International Bureau convened an informal meeting at the headquarters of WIPO for a presentation of the International Bureau as a receiving Office under the PCT. Twenty-two patent agents from the Geneva area attended the meeting.

576. The Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA) held its fourth session in Geneva from June 27 to July 1, 1994.

577. The following nine International Authorities were represented at the session: Australian Industrial Property Organisation (AIPO), Austrian Patent Office, Chinese Patent Office (CPO), European Patent Office (EPO), Japanese Patent Office (JPO), Swedish Patent and Registration Office, United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in their capacities as International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT; the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in its capacity as an International Searching Authority; and the United Kingdom Patent Office in its (former) capacity* as an International Preliminary Examining Authority.

578. The Meeting agreed on a number of proposals for modification of the Administrative Instructions and Forms of interest to the International Searching Authorities and the International Preliminary Examining Authorities.

579. The Meeting discussed in detail proposals by the USPTO intended to introduce more flexibility in the Guidelines for International Preliminary Examination under the PCT in order to avoid conflict with practices followed in both national examination and international preliminary examination. Although concern was expressed over the possible dilution of the impact of international preliminary examination reports, which would result from accomodating specific national practices in the Guidelines, the Meeting agreed on a number of proposed changes.

580. Regarding the establishment of a uniform format for nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listings, the Meeting noted that agreement had been reached on a set of proposed mandatory requirements in the framework of the Trilateral Cooperation among the EPO, the USPTO and the JPO, with a view to establishing a common standard for sequence listings disclosed in international applications, but that questions relating to the language to be used in sequence listings were still unresolved. Since, however, most elements of such listings were language-independent and that the sequence listing data banks exclusively used the English language for language-dependent elements, the Meeting agreed that the question of a common standard for, and the language of, sequence listings filed in and in connection with international applications should be further considered by a special meeting including experts in that specific field.

* Although the United Kingdom Patent Office ceased to be an International Preliminary Examining Authority on May 30, 1993, it participated in the Meeting since it was still acting in that capacity as such an Authority in respect of demands for international preliminary examination filed until the said date.

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

Objective

581. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks ("the Madrid Agreement") and under the Protocol of 1989 Relating to that Agreement ("the Protocol"), should the Protocol enter into effect during the 1994-95 biennium.

Activities

582. New Member States. As a result of the deposit of declarations of the continued application of the Madrid Agreement, the following countries became bound by that Agreement on December 25, 1991, bringing the number of member States to 42: ARMENIA, KYRGYZSTAN, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA and TAJIKISTAN.

583. Application of Rule 38 of the Madrid Regulations in Certain Successor States. In the first half of 1994, in accordance with the said Rule, the International Bureau notified the owners of some 42,000 international registrations containing territorial extensions to the former Soviet Union of the possibility to request the continuation of the effects of such registrations in States (successor States) formerly part of that State having made a declaration of the continued application of the effects of the Madrid Agreement on their territory. The States concerned and the numbers of requests for continuation received by the International Bureau in the first half of 1994 were as follows: KYRGYZSTAN, 2,484; REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, 2,523; TAJIKISTAN, 2,433 (total: 7,440).

Administration

584. The International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement during the period under review. The total number of registrations effected was 8,405, and the total number of renewals 2,266 (7,607 and 2,177, respectively, in the corresponding period in 1993). The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 10,671, as compared with 9,784 in the corresponding period in 1993. This represented an increase of 9.06% over the corresponding period in 1993. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 20,838, as compared with 17,027 in the corresponding period of 1993. The total number of refusals recorded was 28,365, as compared with 24,416 in the corresponding period in 1993. The number of registrations alone grew by 10.50% compared to last year. As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 9.75, the international registrations effected in the first half of 1994 had the equivalent effect of some 82,000 national registrations (76,070 for the same period in 1993).

585. The table below breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected during the first six months of 1994 according to the country of origin of the owner of the registration or of the owner of the renewed registration, together with the corresponding percentages:

<u>Registrations</u>		<u>Country of Origin or of Owner</u>	<u>Renewals</u>		<u>Total Registr./Renewals</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>
2,102	25.00	FRANCE	564	24.93	2,666	24.98
1,934	23.13	GERMANY	725	32.00	2,659	24.91
1,133	13.49	Benelux countries	215	9.53	1,348	12.66
1,073	12.76	SWITZERLAND	268	11.82	1,341	12.59
930	11.07	ITALY	213	9.39	1,143	10.74
508	6.04	SPAIN	111	4.89	619	5.80
356	4.23	AUSTRIA	70	3.08	426	3.99
89	1.05	CZECH REPUBLIC	32	1.41	121	1.13
54	0.64	LIECHTENSTEIN	21	0.92	75	0.70
28	0.33	POLAND	-	-	28	0.26
24	0.28	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	-	-	24	0.22
21	0.24	CROATIA	-	-	21	0.19
21	0.24	SLOVENIA	6	0.26	27	0.25
20	0.23	MONACO	10	0.44	30	0.28
17	0.20	SLOVAKIA	4	0.17	21	0.19
16	0.19	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	-	-	16	0.14
15	0.17	YUGOSLAVIA	1	0.04	16	0.14
12	0.14	CHINA	-	-	12	0.11
11	0.13	HUNGARY	4	0.17	15	0.14
11	0.13	PORTUGAL	14	0.61	25	0.23
9	0.10	BULGARIA	-	-	9	0.08
8	0.09	MOROCCO	2	0.08	10	0.09
3	0.03	ROMANIA	6	0.26	9	0.08
3	0.03	CUBA	-	-	3	0.03
2	0.02	KAZAKHSTAN	-	-	2	0.02
2	0.02	VIET NAM	-	-	2	0.02
1	0.01	ALGERIA	-	-	1	0.01
1	0.01	SAN MARINO	-	-	1	0.01
1	0.01	UKRAINE	-	-	1	0.01
<u>8,405</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>2,266</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>10,671</u>	<u>100.00</u>
=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	=====

586. Fee increase. The 7% fee increase in the Madrid system, approved by the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its session in September 1993, became effective on April 1, 1994.

Use of Computers

587. The scanning (which started in 1992) 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. As of June 1994, 2.1 million pages (representing some 200,000 international trademark registration files) have been scanned and stored on the optical discs; it is expected that, towards the end of 1995, all the files of international trademarks in force at that time will have been stored in MINOS, that is to say some 300,000 files amounting to some 3.3 million pages.

588. Madrid CD-ROM Product. The ROMARIN CD-ROM (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) constitutes the automated International Trademark Register.

589. Since May 1992, ROMARIN CD-ROMs, containing all the relevant data of each international mark registered in the International Trademark Register and currently in force, including figurative elements of marks if any (called "biblio discs"), have been issued on a monthly basis. Twenty-six such discs had been issued by the end of June 1994. There were over 120 paying subscriptions to the service at the end of June 1994.

590. Digitalizing of the backlog image data base of figurative elements of marks registered before May 1992 (amounting to some 105,000 images) was completed during the first six months of 1993. The first disc containing the "backlog images" ("image disc") was issued in September 1993 together with the monthly "biblio disc." The second image disc was issued at the end of June 1994.

591. The ROMARIN series further contains the texts of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks established by the Nice Agreement (Nice Classification) and the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks established by the Vienna Agreement (Vienna Classification) in English and French, in displayable and searchable for relevant class(es) and classification symbol(s) form.

592. The majority of the bibliographic data stored on the ROMARIN series are also available in the form of indexes and can, therefore, be searched using various parameters. As regards the list of goods and services, the individual words are searchable in French.

593. The appellations of origin registered at the International Bureau under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration were also included in the ROMARIN series (disc No. 4, issued in June 1994). It is further planned to include the State emblems, official hallmarks and emblems of intergovernmental organizations communicated to the International Bureau according to Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

594. The annual subscription to the ROMARIN series costs 2,000 Swiss francs. Subscribers receive each month a "biblio" disc and, at the end of each year, an "image" disc containing all the cumulative figurative elements of the marks.

595. ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs. Informal discussions were held in 1993 between WIPO officials and officials of a number of national industrial property offices of member States of the Madrid Union and BBM, at their request, on the possibility for the International Bureau to develop ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs (ROMARIN-clones) for Benelux and national trademarks. Such discussions are extended to other interested offices in the period under review.

596. CD-ROM workstations for Member States of the Madrid Union. Pursuant to the Assembly of the Madrid Union's decision in 1990, to offer each national office of the member States of the Madrid Union a workstation for use of the ROMARIN CD-ROMs free of charge, most of the offices concerned have accepted the offer and received the workstation. In respect of new member States, the decision is implemented on an ongoing basis.

Application of the Madrid Protocol

597. MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System) Project. The MAPS project has been developed to take into account the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol once the latter enters into force and will replace the SEMIRA system once the Protocol is operational.

598. In the period under review, work on the design and construction of the system proceeded in parallel with the preparation of the Madrid Protocol Regulations, with a view to a core system being in place by the end of 1994.

599. The MATCHES (MAPS Assisted Translation and Classification (Help for Examiners) System) project is an application of the MAPS system which will facilitate the automatic classification and translation (English to French and French to English) of terms appearing in the lists of goods and services under the Nice Classification and was developed by the International Bureau in cooperation with the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO). The classification module of MATCHES has been put into operation in the SEMIRA environment in the period under review.

600. The Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 held its sixth session in Geneva from May 2 to 6.

601. The following 39 States and one intergovernmental organization members of the Working Group were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LUXEMBOURG, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, VIET NAM, European Community.

602. Seven States were represented at the session in an observer capacity: AUSTRALIA, CANADA, JAPAN, MEXICO, NORWAY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

603. Representatives of 18 non-governmental organizations were also represented by observers: AIM, AIPPI, APRAM, BDI, CIPA, CLIP, CNIPA, DPAA, ECTA, FCPA, FICPI, ICC, JPA, JPAA, JTA, LIDC, UEPPI, UNIFAB.

604. The discussions of the Working Group were based on the following documents prepared by the International Bureau: "Draft Regulations Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol" (document GT/PM/VI/2), "Comments on Some of the Rules of the Draft Regulations Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol" (document GT/PM/VI/3), "Draft Official Forms for International Applications Governed Exclusively by the Madrid Protocol, Exclusively by the Madrid Agreement or by Both the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol" (document GT/PM/VI/4), "Draft Rule 9(5)(a) and (6)(a)" (document GT/PM/VI/5).

605. The Working Group agreed on a number of changes to the Rules and Forms and the International Bureau stated that it would prepare, taking into account the results of the session, a new version of the draft Regulations. That version was circulated in July for comments. Following the receipt of those comments, a final draft of the Regulations would be prepared for submission to the Assembly of the Madrid Union once the required number of instruments of ratification or accession for the entry into force of the Protocol has been deposited with the Director General.

606. On May 6, an Advisory Meeting of Users of the Madrid System was organized by WIPO at its headquarters. It was attended by 54 participants, 36 officials from national and regional industrial property offices (from AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, HUNGARY, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, the UNITED KINGDOM, VIET NAM and BBM), five applicants for and owners of international trademark registrations, nine industrial property agents and five interested non-governmental organizations (ECTA, ICC, JPA, JPAA, JTA).

607. The meeting was mainly devoted to the Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information (ROMARIN) system and the coding of figurative marks under the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks.

608. Discussions focused on additions and improvements to the ROMARIN CD-ROM. Regarding the expansion of the codification by the International Bureau of figurative elements of marks down to the (main and auxiliary) Section level, it was felt that it would be mainly welcome by offices carrying out searches of figurative marks.

609. Further suggestions included that of approaching the countries that have made use of Article 14(2)(f) of the Madrid Agreement (concerning the limitation of the application of the Stockholm (1967) Act of the Agreement for marks registered from the date on which accession became effective) to the effect that they consider withdrawing their declaration made under that Article.

Information and Promotion Services

610. Publications. Each issue of the monthly review, in French, Les Marques internationales, containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations recorded in the International Trademark Register, was printed in 1,600 paper copies in the first half of 1994 and made available also on microfiche and on a computer medium.

611. The International Bureau also continued to publish updates to the Guide to the International Registration of Marks in English, French and German.

612. Training and Promotion Meetings with Users of the Madrid System. In addition to the activities aimed at promoting the use of the Madrid Agreement enumerated hereafter, government officials from the following countries who visited WIPO in the first half of 1994 were briefed on the Madrid Agreement and its operations and on the Madrid Protocol, or were provided with training, including the use of the ROMARIN CD-ROMs or the SEMIRA and MINOS systems: BELARUS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, DENMARK, KYRGYZSTAN, MADAGASCAR, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SLOVENIA, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UZBEKISTAN.

613. In addition, members of the private sector and of non-governmental organizations 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 CANADA, FRANCE, IRELAND, JAPAN, SPAIN.

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

Objective

614. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs ("the Hague Agreement"). An additional objective is to further develop the Hague system in order to simplify, to an even greater extent, the international deposit of industrial designs.

Activities

Administration

615. New Member State. As a result of the deposit of an instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA became bound by that Agreement on March 14, 1994, bringing the number of member States to 24.

616. In the first half of 1994, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Hague Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux) of industrial designs deposited with it. Each issue of the monthly publication was printed in 460 copies.

617. In the first half of 1994, the total number of industrial design deposits received by the International Bureau was 1,803, and the total number of renewals and prolongations 951, representing an increase of 2.99% in relation to the 1993 six-month figures (1,821 and 853, respectively). The number of deposits alone, 1,803, represented a decrease of 1% compared to last year.

618. The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/prolongations, by country of origin, effected by the International Bureau during the period under review.

<u>International Deposits</u>		<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Renewals/ Prolongations</u>		<u>Total Dep./Ren./Prol.</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>
516	28.56	GERMANY	291	30.60	807	29.30
437	24.23	FRANCE	250	26.30	687	25.01
320	17.71	Benelux countries	141	14.83	461	16.67
265	14.69	SWITZERLAND	134	14.09	399	14.52
190	10.60	ITALY	92	9.67	282	10.23
63	3.56	SPAIN	40	4.20	103	3.74
9	0.49	LIECHTENSTEIN	3	0.31	12	0.43
3	0.16	MONACO	-	-	3	0.10
-----	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----
1,803	100%		951	100%	2,754	100%
=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	=====

619. Fee increase. The 10% fee increase in the Hague system, approved by the Assembly of the Hague Union at its session in September 1993, became effective on April 1, 1994.

Use of Computers

620. Implementation of the first phase of a computer system for the operation of the Registry kept under the Hague Agreement proceeded in the period under review and is expected to be completed in the second half of 1994. The system already allows for the capturing of all bibliographic data on deposits and renewals and the production, from such data, of the manuscript of the monthly periodical International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux (in English and French) and the annual compilation of the Table of Owners (of industrial design deposits). The development of the automated production of standard letters and forms is being completed.

Information and Promotion Services

621. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued to publish updates to the Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs in English and French.

622. In the first half of 1994, government officials from CROATIA, JAPAN and SLOVENIA who visited WIPO were, inter alia, briefed or given training on the Hague system and its operations.

Development of The Hague System

623. The Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs held its fourth session in Geneva from January 31 to February 4.

624. Fifteen States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: BELGIUM, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA. Nineteen States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, GREECE, ICELAND, IRAQ, JAPAN, LIBYA, MEXICO, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SLOVENIA, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Representatives of BBDM and the Commission of the European Community took part in the session in an observer capacity. Representatives of the following 16 non-governmental organizations also took part in the session in an observer capacity: ABA, AIM, AIPLA, AIPPI, CELIBRIDE, COMITEXIL, ECTA, FCPA, FICPI, ICSID, JDPA, LIDC, MPI, TVS, UEPPI, UNICE.

625. The Committee discussed in detail a "Draft New Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs" (document H/CE/IV/2) drawn up by the International Bureau on the basis of the outcome of the previous sessions of the Committee of Experts and consisting of 17 substantive and 14 administrative Articles.

626. The meeting expressed support for the continuing effort to reach, in the draft new Act submitted to the Committee of Experts, solutions which sought to enable accession of new States to the Hague Agreement and make that new Act more attractive for users. It recognized that the draft new Act contained provisions designed to meet the needs of countries which examined applications for registrations of designs as to substance, and expressed support for this approach.

627. It was agreed that one further session of the Committee of Experts should take place before the Diplomatic Conference on the adoption of the new Act.

628. An Advisory Meeting of Users of the Hague System was convened by WIPO at its headquarters on February 4, and was attended by 35 participants from the national industrial property offices of CROATIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, HUNGARY, MEXICO, MOROCCO, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, one regional office (BBDM), eight non-governmental organizations (ABA, AIM, AIPLA, CELIBRIDE, CNIPA, COMITEXIL, JDPA, TVS) and representatives of depositors and industrial property agents.

629. The International Bureau gave a brief overview of its current activities in respect of the development of the Hague system. The meeting discussed an envisaged changes in the presentation of the International Designs Bulletin. The intended fully bilingual publication was received favorably and useful suggestions were made regarding ways of clearly distinguishing the original language of the deposit from the translation. The need for improvement of the means of searching the International Designs Register was recognized and a suggestion made that the International Bureau might consider the introduction of a ROMARIN-type CD-ROM for industrial designs attracted interest. Furthermore, the possibility for the International Bureau of correcting certain irregularities in the presentation of applications (for example, division of the application) at the request and on behalf of the applicant against the payment of a fee was received favorably.

630. The International Bureau will further study proposals for improving the presentation of the Bulletin and the means of searching the Register, as well as the possibility of producing a CD-ROM for industrial designs.

FRT System (Film Register Treaty)

Objective

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

Activities

632. Administration. The total number of registrations effected since the opening of the Registry on September 1, 1991, was 397 as of June 30, 1994.

633. Information and Promotion Services. During the period under review, the purpose and operation of the Film Registry was explained by WIPO officials to government officials on the occasion of various events which took place in Geneva and elsewhere.

[Part IV follows]

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

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

Objective

634. The general objective is to promote the realization of the importance of and the benefits of intellectual property--both industrial property and copyright--for the social, economic and cultural progress of any country.

635. Natural avenues leading to such benefits consist of promoting adherences to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them, and WIPO cooperating with both States and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Activities

Promotion of Adherences to WIPO-Administered Treaties

636. During the first half of 1994, WIPO continued to promote accession by States to the above-mentioned treaties. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such accession took place during WIPO missions to various countries, particularly developing countries, in meetings with Permanent Missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of accession to certain treaties were prepared and sent to the interested authorities of a number of countries.

637. Following the deposit of instruments of accession or ratification, or declarations of continued application during the period under review, the countries listed below became or will become bound by the treaties named on the dates indicated.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

638. In respect of the WIPO Convention: ANDORRA, on October 28, 1994; BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, on April 21, 1994; GEORGIA, on December 25, 1991; GUYANA, on October 25, 1994; KYRGYZSTAN, on December 25, 1991; TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

639. As a result, 149 States are member of WIPO: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ANDORRA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO,

LIBERIA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAINT LUCIA, SAN MARINO, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, 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.

Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property

640. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. In respect of the said Convention: ARMENIA, on December 25, 1991; ESTONIA, on August 24, 1994; GEORGIA, on December 25, 1991; GUYANA, on October 25, 1994; KYRGYZSTAN, on December 25, 1991; LIBERIA, on August 27, 1994; LITHUANIA, on May 22, 1994; PARAGUAY, on May 28, 1994; TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

641. As a result, 126 States are party to the Paris Convention: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAN MARINO, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

642. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. In respect of the said Convention: ESTONIA, on October 26, 1994; GUYANA, on October 25, 1994; UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, on July 25, 1994.

643. As a result, 108 States are party to the Berne Convention: ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, COTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA,

MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RWANDA, SAINT LUCIA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

644. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. In respect of the said Treaty: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on December 25, 1991; TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

645. As a result, 31 States are party to the Budapest Treaty: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

646. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Rome Convention). In respect of the said Convention: ICELAND, on June 15, 1994.

647. As a result, 46 States are party to the Rome Convention: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, LESOTHO, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, URUGUAY.

648. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. In respect of the said Convention: COLOMBIA, on May 16, 1994.

649. As a result, 51 States are party to the Geneva Convention: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZAIRE.

650. Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. In respect of that Convention: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, on March 6, 1992.

651. As a result, there are 19 States party to the Brussels Convention: ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, GERMANY, GREECE, ITALY, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

652. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. In respect of the said Treaty: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on December 25, 1991; TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

653. As a result, 36 States are party to the Nairobi Treaty: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, CONGO, CUBA, CYPRUS, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ETHIOPIA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, INDIA, ITALY, JAMAICA, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAN MARINO, SENEGAL, SRI LANKA, SYRIA, TAJIKISTAN, TOGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, URUGUAY.

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

654. Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification. In respect of that Agreement: TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

655. As a result, there are 28 States party to the Agreement: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

656. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. In respect of the said Agreement: CHINA, on August 9, 1994; TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

657. As a result, 40 States are party to the Nice Agreement: ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CHINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LEBANON, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

658. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. In respect of the said Agreement: TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

659. As a result, 22 States are party to the Locarno Agreement: AUSTRIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, YUGOSLAVIA.

Treaties Establishing Systems Whose Use Makes the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights on the International Level More Secure and Less Expensive than Separate Applications for Registrations in National Registers

660. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). In respect of the PCT: ARMENIA, on December 25, 1991; ESTONIA, on August 24, 1994; GEORGIA, on December 25, 1991; KENYA, on June 8, 1994; KYRGYZSTAN, on December 25, 1991; LIBERIA, on August 27, 1994; LITHUANIA, on July 5, 1994; REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on December 25, 1991; SWAZILAND, on September 20, 1994; TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

661. As a result, 73 States are party to the PCT: ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHINA, CONGO, COTE D'IVOIRE, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GREECE, GUINEA, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKHSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MONACO, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM.

662. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. In respect of the said Agreement: ARMENIA, on December 25, 1991; KYRGYZSTAN, on December 25, 1991; REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on December 25, 1991; TAJIKISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

663. As a result, 42 States are party to the Madrid Agreement: ALGERIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAN MARINO, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA.

664. Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. In respect of the said Agreement: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on March 14, 1994.

665. As a result, 24 States are party to the Hague Agreement: BELGIUM, BENIN, COTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLY SEE, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, YUGOSLAVIA.

666. Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty). In respect of the said Treaty: COLOMBIA, on May 9, 1994; PERU, on July 27, 1994; SENEGAL, on April 3, 1994.

667. As a result, 12 States are party to the Film Register Treaty: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, MEXICO, PERU, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA.

Cooperation with States and International Organizations

Intercountry

668. Central and Eastern European Countries. Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property. From February 14 to 18, the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property held its third session, at the invitation of the Director General of WIPO, at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva.

669. At the end of the session, on February 17, representatives of 11 of the 12 member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) adopted and initialled a multilateral treaty entitled "Eurasian Patent Convention." Those States which initialled the treaty were: ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, UKRAINE, UZBEKISTAN.

670. The treaty establishes a new intergovernmental organization called the "Eurasian Patent Organization." Once in force, the treaty will allow nationals of any country to obtain patents of invention from the Eurasian Patent Office to be set up in Moscow. Such regional (Eurasian) patents will have effect in all countries of the Eurasian patent system.

671. The Eurasian Patent Convention not only provides for modalities of applying for and obtaining Eurasian patents but also for their legal effects: patented inventions can be used only with the authorization of the holders of the patents. Subject to the payment of a yearly renewal fee, any Eurasian patent can be maintained in force for 20 years.

672. The Eurasian patent system will be of enormous advantage both for local and foreign applicants. They will not have to apply for a patent separately in each country but with a single application, filed in the Russian language in Moscow, they can obtain, with a single act and a single payment, patent protection in all the States members of the new system. Foreigners will be able to apply for Eurasian patents via the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), a treaty administered by WIPO in Geneva, which allows them to postpone the translation of their applications into Russian for 20 or 30 months.

673. Any country may become party to the Eurasian Patent Convention, provided it is a party to two WIPO-administered treaties: the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the PCT. Most of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States already fulfill this condition. Instruments of ratification will be deposited with the Director General of WIPO who, according to the terms of the Convention, has not only the role of depositor of the Convention but also the role of mediator among member States in case of possible disputes among them concerning the interpretation and application of the Convention.

674. WIPO is mentioned in the Convention as having a permanent advisory status in the governing body ("Administrative Council") of the Eurasian Patent Organization.

675. The negotiation of the Convention took less than a year. It took place in three meetings of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property held in Moscow in May 1993, in Uzghorod (UKRAINE) in September 1993 and in Geneva in February 1994. WIPO was invited to each meeting to give advice and assist in the drafting of the Convention. The Convention reflects the contemporary trends of patent legislation and administration and is compatible with the multilateral industrial property treaties administered by WIPO and the provisions on patents contained in the proposed GATT agreement on the trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights.

676. On the occasion of the third session of the Interstate Council in February, the Director General had discussions with the Secretary General of the Interstate Council on technical assistance to the patent offices of the member countries of the future Eurasian Patent Office, in particular training and computerization of patent operations.

677. In May, three officials of CIS, a government official from UKRAINE and a government official from KYRGYZSTAN had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the planned Eurasian Patent Convention.

678. From May 16 to 18, WIPO organized a Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central and Eastern European Countries in cooperation with the Supreme Court of Hungary in Budapest. The Seminar was attended by 25 participants from the judiciary of BULGARIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, POLAND, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA and SLOVENIA, and some 90 government officials, judges, attorneys, and societies representing authors, producers, performers and publishers from HUNGARY. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from GERMANY, SWEDEN, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, experts from HUNGARY, POLAND, SWEDEN and the UNITED KINGDOM and by a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also attended the Seminar.

679. From June 14 to 17, the Training Course for Industrial Property Attorneys in Central Asia was organized in Almaty by the National Patent Office in cooperation with WIPO. Over 130 participants, who were government officials and patent attorneys from enterprises, from KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN and UZBEKISTAN attended the Course. The Course was opened by the Vice Prime Minister of KAZAKHSTAN and the Director General of WIPO. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from FRANCE, GERMANY and the UNITED KINGDOM and by a government official from KAZAKHSTAN. Two other WIPO officials also attended the Course.

States

680. ALBANIA. In February, the Resident Representative of UNDP in Tirana had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the upgrading of the Albanian Patents and Trademarks Office under the UNDP-financed country project.

681. Also in February, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from ITALY had discussions in Tirana with government leaders and representatives of the Albanian Authors' Society (ALBAUTOR) on the establishment and operation of a collective administration system in the country.

682. Also in February, the same WIPO official and consultant attended a session of the special commission set up by the Parliament to discuss the implementation of the Copyright Law and to consider possible further legislative steps.

683. In late May and early June, WIPO organized study visits for two government officials to the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna, the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne, the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva and the Industrial Property Department in Ankara, to observe the organization of a patent office and receive training in patent and trademark procedures. In Berne, they were accompanied by a WIPO official. At WIPO, they had discussions with WIPO officials on industrial property legislation and the UNDP-financed country project. The study visits were financed under that country project.

684. ANDORRA. In February, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on ANDORRA's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties and on possible cooperation between ANDORRA and WIPO.

685. ARMENIA. In February, on the occasion of their participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the Patent Office and staff training, particularly in patent computerization, as well as the possibility of acquiring equipment for the successor States of the former Soviet Union from a common purchase source. The text of an announcement on the protection of industrial property in ARMENIA was also discussed.

686. AZERBAIJAN. In February, on the occasion of their participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, two government officials handed over to the Director General in Geneva a draft industrial property protection law for comments by the International Bureau. They also discussed further cooperation between AZERBAIJAN and WIPO.

687. BELARUS. In April, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the functions of a patent office in the protection of plant varieties and on the PCT.

688. Also in April, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the RUSSIAN FEDERATION had discussions with government officials in Minsk on copyright issues, in particular on the draft legislation on copyright and neighboring rights and on the collective administration of rights, the organization of a national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights and the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties. The WIPO official and consultant also made a presentation of WIPO's activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights for some 20 government officials and representatives of private circles, mainly book publishers, and discussed with government officials the advantages for BELARUS of adhering to the Film Register Treaty.

689. In June, two government officials attended the Symposium on the Enforcement of Copyright, held in Moscow.

690. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. In May, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the organization of the national industrial property office and training of its staff, as well as on the application of the Madrid Protocol.

691. Also in May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA's possible adhesion to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

692. BULGARIA. In May, two WIPO officials had discussions with Members of Parliament and government officials in Sofia on the country's intellectual property system and, in particular, on piracy of audiovisual works, industrial property legislation, BULGARIA's possible adherence to further WIPO-administered treaties, and the protection of plant varieties and animal species.

693. Later in May, one of the above-mentioned WIPO officials was joined by another WIPO official for discussions with government and UNDP officials in Sofia on cooperation between BULGARIA and WIPO, including implementation of the UNDP-financed country project on the computerization of the Bulgarian Patent Office.

694. Also in May, three members of the judiciary participated in the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central and Eastern European Countries held in Budapest.

695. Later in May, WIPO organized a PCT seminar in cooperation with the government authorities in Sofia. The seminar was attended by 66 participants, government officials and representatives from the private sector, from the following countries: BELARUS, BULGARIA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, HUNGARY, LITHUANIA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA. Presentations were made by three WIPO officials.

696. In June, two WIPO officials had discussions with government and UNDP officials in Sofia on activities carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

697. CROATIA. In February, a WIPO official gave training to the staff of the State Patent Office in Zagreb on the Nice, Locarno and Vienna Classifications and also made a presentation of WIPO's activities in general.

698. Also in February, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on CROATIA's future patent system, the country's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties and cooperation between CROATIA and WIPO in patent classification training matters.

699. In April, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Zagreb on the computerization of the State Patent Office's operations.

700. In May, a WIPO official gave a training course on the IPC to eight patent examiners of the State Patent Office in Zagreb.

701. Also in May, a government official was briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on, inter alia, WIPO's publishing activities and trademark registration operations.

702. CZECH REPUBLIC. In January, five government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights.

703. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a study on various aspects of the collective administration of copyright.

704. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property in the country and preparations for the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Industrial Property Office of the CZECH REPUBLIC.

705. In May, two members of the judiciary participated in the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central and Eastern European Countries held in Budapest.

706. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a draft law on the collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights.

707. DENMARK. In June, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Copenhagen on the draft Patent Law Treaty, the Madrid Protocol and the draft Trademark Law Treaty.

708. ESTONIA. In March, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the new draft patent and utility model law.

709. In May, a WIPO official made a presentation on the importance of the protection of industrial property for economic development at a conference organized in Tallinn by the Estonian Patent Office on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

710. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft announcement on the protection of industrial property in ESTONIA.

711. FINLAND. In May, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Helsinki on WIPO's current activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, the Government of FINLAND's plans concerning a further revision of the Finnish Copyright Law and the impact of digital technology on copyright.

712. FRANCE. In January, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Paris on possible copyright cooperation activities to be carried out by the two sides for the benefit of developing countries.

713. Also in January, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Paris to discuss with government officials development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property in 1994 to be financed from an annual funds-in-trust arrangement between the Government of FRANCE and WIPO.

714. In March and April, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Paris on the strengthening of cooperation between FRANCE and WIPO in the field of copyright and, in particular, on the organization of the WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Future of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Francophonie at the Louvre in Paris, in June (see paragraphs 481 to 487).

715. In June, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a Colloquium on the Fighting of Counterfeiting jointly organized in Paris by the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Budget of FRANCE.

716. Also in June, on the occasion of his presence in Paris to attend the WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Future of Copyright and Neighboring Rights, the Director General held talks with government leaders and officials on matters of mutual interest.

717. GEORGIA. In January, a government official and a representative of the Georgian Association of Inventors had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of intellectual property protection in the country.

718. In February, on the occasion of his participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, a government official discussed the text of an announcement on the protection of industrial property in GEORGIA with WIPO officials in Geneva.

719. In May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

720. GERMANY. In April, a WIPO official spoke on recent international developments in the field of industrial property at an Industrial Property Colloquium for German Judges organized by the Ministry of Justice in Wustrau.

721. In May, the Director General and another WIPO official attended, in Munich, the ceremony celebrating the centenary of the trademark registration services of the German Patent Office. Speeches were made by the Minister of Justice, the Director General of WIPO, other government officials and representatives of the Chamber of Patent Attorneys and of the German Trademark Association.

722. Also in May, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a training seminar organized by the German Patent Office in Munich for some 35 officials.

723. GREECE. In April, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Athens on PCT matters.

724. HUNGARY. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between HUNGARY and WIPO for the benefit of Central and Eastern European countries, on preparations undertaken in the country for the adoption of a new patent law and training of the staff of the National Office of Inventions in trademark registration procedures.

725. ISRAEL. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Jerusalem and had discussions with government officials and experts on, inter alia, the protection of layout designs of integrated circuits and the Madrid Protocol.

726. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on arbitration matters.

727. ITALY. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization of a copyright symposium in ITALY in 1995.

728. JAPAN. In February, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Tokyo on WIPO's ongoing normative activities in respect of the draft Patent Law Treaty, the draft Trademark Law Treaty, the Madrid Protocol and the development of the Hague Agreement.

729. In May, three government officials had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on questions relating to the draft Patent Law Treaty and other industrial property matters of mutual interest.

730. Also in May 1994, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the WIPO Arbitration Center.

731. KAZAKHSTAN. In February, on the occasion of their participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on bilateral cooperation and on the organization of a training course for patent attorneys of Central Asian countries in June.

732. In June, on the occasion of his participation in the Training Course for Industrial Property Attorneys in Central Asia which was held in Almaty, the Director General was received by government leaders of KAZAKHSTAN and discussed with them and government officials cooperation between KAZAKHSTAN and WIPO, the proposed Eurasian patent system and the possible organization of a regional copyright seminar in Almaty in 1995.

733. KYRGYZSTAN. In February, on the occasion of their participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation and on the text of an announcement on the protection of industrial property in KYRGYZSTAN.

734. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

735. In June, a government official participated in the Training Course for Industrial Property Attorneys in Central Asia, held in Almaty.

736. LATVIA. In February, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of industrial property in LATVIA and preparations for the country's possible accession to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement.

737. In April, a WIPO consultant from SWITZERLAND had discussions with government officials in Riga on certain issues connected with collective copyright administration.

738. LITHUANIA. In February, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties and future cooperation between LITHUANIA and WIPO.

739. In May, a government official participated in the PCT seminar held in Sofia.

740. MALTA. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on draft provisions concerning the collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights.

741. POLAND. In May, five members of the judiciary participated in the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central and Eastern European Countries held in Budapest.

742. PORTUGAL. In March 1994, a WIPO official attended, in Lisbon, a session of the Permanent Committee in charge of the organization of the second Ibero-American Congress on Copyright to be organized in Lisbon in November by WIPO in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of PORTUGAL and the Inter-American Institute of Copyright (IIDA).

743. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva questions related to the organization of the IInd Iberoamerican Congress on Copyright to be organized by WIPO, the Ministry of Culture of PORTUGAL and the IIDA in Lisbon in November 1994.

744. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. In February, on the occasion of his participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the text of an announcement on the protection of industrial property in the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA and future cooperation between the country and WIPO.

745. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft copyright law.

746. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of geographical indications.

747. ROMANIA. In February, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of industrial property in ROMANIA and on proposed amendments to the trademark law.

748. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on trademarks and geographical indications.

749. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the Industrial Property Office's current and planned activities.

750. Also in May, six members of the judiciary participated in the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central and Eastern European Countries, held in Budapest.

751. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on ROMANIA's possible accession to WIPO's international classification treaties.

752. RUSSIAN FEDERATION. In February, on the occasion of his participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on various PCT matters.

753. In March, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions related to the Eurasian Patent Convention and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION's possible accession to the Berne Convention.

754. From June 21 to 23, 1994, a Symposium on the Enforcement of Copyright was organized in Moscow by the Supreme Court, the Supreme Arbitration Court, the Office of the Prosecutor-General, the Committee on Education, Culture and Science of the State Duma, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice of the RUSSIAN FEDERATION in cooperation with WIPO. The Symposium was attended by some 50 judges and members of the judiciary, government officials and academics of the RUSSIAN FEDERATION; in addition, three government officials from BELARUS and two from UKRAINE also attended the Symposium. Papers were presented by, inter alia, three WIPO consultants from GERMANY, SWEDEN and IFRRO and three experts from the RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

755. SAN MARINO. In March, four government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's possible assistance in the setting up of an industrial property system for SAN MARINO and the country's possible adhesion to WIPO-administered treaties.

756. SLOVAKIA. In April, the State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was received by the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva. They discussed future cooperation between SLOVAKIA and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

757. In May, six members of the judiciary participated in the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central and Eastern European Countries, held in Budapest.

758. SLOVENIA. In February, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on SLOVENIA's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties, possible cooperation in the organization of a seminar on industrial property in SLOVENIA and WIPO's advice and assistance in respect of legislation.

759. In May, three members of the judiciary participated in the WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central and Eastern European Countries, held in Budapest.

760. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the compatibility of a draft copyright law with the international conventions and international trends in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

761. SPAIN. In March, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) in Madrid on the preparation of the Spanish version of the 6th edition of the International Patent Classification (IPC) and the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM.

762. In May, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, attended a Seminar on the European Community Trademark and the Community Industrial Design convened by the government authorities in Alicante. The Director General gave a speech at the inauguration ceremony.

763. Also in May, a WIPO official visited Madrid and had discussions with government officials on the organization, by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of SPAIN, of the Iberoamerican Seminar on Public Administration and Copyright which is to take place in November 1994 in Santiago de Compostela.

764. SWEDEN. In February, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible joint organization, by the Government of SWEDEN and WIPO, of a seminar on the Madrid Protocol in Stockholm in late 1994.

765. SWITZERLAND. In March, two WIPO officials represented the Organization at the inauguration of the patent information services of the Office for the Promotion of Geneva Industry (OPI), the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office's patent information branch Office in Geneva.

766. TAJIKISTAN. In January, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of industrial property protection in TAJIKISTAN. They were also briefed by WIPO officials on the administrative procedures under the PCT and the Madrid (Marks) Agreement, including the computerized systems used for those registration systems.

767. In February, on the occasion of their participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the text of an announcement on the protection of industrial property in TAJIKISTAN as well as future cooperation between the two sides.

768. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft provisional regulations on inventions, utility models and industrial designs.

769. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA. In February, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of industrial property in that country.

770. TURKEY. In February, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between TURKEY and WIPO in the field of copyright.

771. In March, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the ongoing revision of the Copyright Law and future cooperation between TURKEY and WIPO in the field of copyright.

772. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Ankara to give training in trademark administration and classification under the Nice Classification and the Vienna Classification to some 20 staff members of the Turkish Patent Institute. He also had discussions with government officials on the modernization of the said Institute and TURKEY's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties. The mission was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project.

773. Also in June, WIPO organized a study visit for two government officials to the EPO and German Patent Office in Munich to receive training in trademark operations. This activity was undertaken under the same country project.

774. In the same month, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, proposals concerning legislation on the collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights.

775. UKRAINE. In February, on the occasion of his participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on franchising matters.

776. In April, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the Eurasian Patent Convention and on the PCT.

777. Also in April, four government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on UKRAINE's possible accession to the Berne Convention and future cooperation between UKRAINE and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

778. In May, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible assistance by WIPO in the computerization of that Office.

779. In June, two government officials attended the Symposium on the Enforcement of Copyright, held in Moscow.

780. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In January, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities in the areas of unfair competition, consumer and computer software protection, as well as on antitrust aspects of intellectual property and licensing.

781. Also in January, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to certain aspects of the patenting of biotechnological inventions.

782. In March, the Director General visited the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington D.C., where he held talks with government officials on WIPO's current and planned normative activities.

783. Also in March, a WIPO official attended the 17th session of the Patent and Trademarks Depository Libraries Conference organized by the USPTO, in Washington, D.C., and gave a presentation of WIPO's IP-LEX CD-ROM containing intellectual property legislation.

784. In May, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on various matters of common interest, including the PCT.

785. UZBEKISTAN. In February, on the occasion of their participation in the third session of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the possibility of acquiring patent and non-patent literature for the successor States of the former Soviet Union from a common purchase source and future bilateral cooperation.

United Nations

786. The Director General and WIPO officials participated in the work of a number of inter-secretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of all the organizations of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in April in Geneva, the Information System Co-ordination Committee (ISCC) of ACC which met in January in Geneva, the Organizational Committee of the ACC, which met in New York in February and in Geneva in March, ACPAQ (Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions), which met in Vienna in May, and the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) which met in Geneva in February.

787. In February, a WIPO official attended the meeting of the Intersessional Open-Ended Working Group of Experts on Technology Transfer of that Commission, held in New York.

788. Also in February, two WIPO officials attended, in New York, the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) which is scheduled to take place in Copenhagen in 1995.

789. In March, a United Nations official visited WIPO where he had discussions with WIPO officials on the experience of WIPO in carrying out development cooperation activities in the context of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

790. In June, a WIPO official attended an interagency meeting on cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe convened by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, in Geneva.

791. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In April, two UNDP officials visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between WIPO and the UNDP, in particular UNDP funding for regional projects.

792. In June, WIPO was represented at the annual session of the UNDP Executive Board held in Geneva.

793. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In May, two officials, one of each of the said organizations, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation with WIPO for the benefit of Central and Eastern European and Central Asian countries in the field of industrial property.

794. Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). During the period under review, the following report of the JIU was received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO, and entitled "United Nations System Support for Science and Technology in Africa" (JIU/REP/94/1). (The said JIU report was distributed by the United Nations to all States members of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO, and is available for reference in the International Bureau.) That report evaluated a number of projects financed by UNDP and executed by various specialized agencies. It is to be noted that, of the 16 projects considered, the project executed by WIPO--"Establishment and Strengthening of Industrial Property Systems in Africa" (EPSIS)--received the highest ratings. That report's comments included the following:

"EPSIPS tops the sample in terms of thorough design and execution. It skillfully combined and performed all the ten functions used by the Inspectors, scoring excellent six times and fully satisfactory four times. It was the only project with no negative score."

"Secondly, the strong and abiding commitment of the executing agency was seen to be a major factor of success ... In this respect, WIPO delivered a near-perfect performance with respect to EPSIS, outperforming by far all the other executing agencies concerned by the sample."

Regarding "the extent to which the sampled projects had contributed to the formulation and application of legislations, policies and strategies in science and technology for development at the national, subregional or regional level ... 'The Establishment and Strengthening of Industrial Property Systems in Africa' (EPSIS), implemented by WIPO, clearly stands out under this heading" and

"WIPO's backstopping performance was probably the most illustrative of what JIU would expect of a United Nations system executing agency in supporting institution-building in a typical developing country."

795. Also, during the period under review, WIPO provided inputs for JIU studies on adjustments for staff turnover and delays in recruitment, on a review of telecommunications and related information technologies in the United Nations system, on performance appraisal and evaluation review systems, and on accountability and oversight in the United Nations system. WIPO also gave comments to the JIU regarding the drafts of the JIU reports on United Nations system common premises and services in the field, and on staff turnover and delays in recruitment (the lapse factor).

796. Joint Interagency Meeting on Computer Assisted Translation and Terminology (JIAMCATT). In May, a WIPO official presented a paper on copyright in the field of terminological and documentary data bases at that meeting, held in Geneva.

797. International Computing Centre (ICC). In February, two WIPO officials attended the ICC's Management Committee meeting, held in Geneva.

798. In April, two WIPO officials had discussions with ICC officials in Geneva on the support provided by ICC to WIPO's computerized systems.

799. Also in April, the same WIPO officials participated in the 53rd session of the ICC Management Committee held in Paris.

Intergovernmental Organizations

800. Benelux Trademark Office (BBM)/Benelux Designs Office (BBDM). In April and May, BBDM officials had informal discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on BBDM's plans for the possible establishment of a bibliographic data base and image data base of industrial designs protected in the Benelux countries, including international industrial designs deposited with WIPO under the Hague Agreement, and on possible cooperation with WIPO in this respect.

801. Commission of the European Community. In February, two officials of the Commission had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on current matters of common interest, particularly in the field of copyright and neighboring rights. In March, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Commission in Brussels on matters of common interest in the development of international legal norms in the field of trademarks and industrial designs. In April, two WIPO officials presented papers at the International Conference on Intellectual and Industrial Property "Objectives and Strategies," organized by the Commission in Athens in cooperation with the Government of GREECE. In June, two officials of the Commission had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on WIPO's norm-setting activities and on cooperation between the two organizations.

802. Customs Co-operation Council (CCC). In January, a WIPO official presented a paper on WIPO's work at a meeting of the Business/Customs Sub-Group of the CCC in Brussels. In May, a WIPO official attended, as an observer, a meeting of the Customs/Business Sub-Group on Intellectual Property Rights organized by the CCC in London.

803. European Patent Organisation/Office (EPO). In January, two EPO officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and the EPO in their assistance programs in favor of developing countries. In April, the President and Vice-President of the EPO had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on various issues of mutual interest. Also in April, a WIPO official attended, in an observer capacity, the 8th meeting of the BACON Sub-Group of the EPO's Working Party on Technical Information and the 35th meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Technical Information, both held in Athens. In May, two WIPO officials attended, as speakers, the PATLIB '94 Symposium organized by the EPO in cooperation with the Italian Patent and Trademark Office and the Chamber of Commerce of Florence in Florence (ITALY). Also in May, five WIPO officials held discussions with EPO officials in Munich to better coordinate the two Organizations' respective and joint assistance to developing countries, particularly in the production of CD-ROMs containing industrial property information, training, computerization of industrial property administration and the revision of legislation. In June, four WIPO officials held discussions with EPO officials in Munich to better coordinate the two Organizations' respective and joint assistance to Central and Eastern European and Central Asian countries. Also in June, a WIPO official attended the 52nd meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO, held in Munich.

804. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In January, WIPO was represented at the 49th session of the GATT Contracting Parties, held in Geneva. In March, a group of 24 Spanish-speaking trainees enrolled in GATT's 77th Commercial Policy Course visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general. In April, two WIPO officials represented WIPO in an observer capacity at the meeting of the GATT Uruguay Round Trade Negotiations Committee at the Ministerial Level, held in Marrakesh, MOROCCO, which adopted, inter alia, the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) (Marrakesh Agreement) and the TRIPS (Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement. The WIPO officials presented a written statement on behalf of the Director General of WIPO, which affirmed WIPO's interest in cooperating with GATT and the proposed World Trade Organization (WTO).

805. International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) (ICPO). In February, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Interpol Working Party on Product Counterfeiting and Piracy, held in Lyons, FRANCE.

806. International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). In March, a WIPO official accompanied a UPOV official to the Federal Office for Plant Varieties in Hannover (GERMANY) the Plant Breeders' Rights Office in Wageningen (NETHERLANDS) and the Plant Variety Rights Office and Seeds Divisions (PVS) in Cambridge (UNITED KINGDOM), to observe the data bases used for the operations of those Offices in the framework of a project for the development, by WIPO, of a CD-ROM for plant varieties for the benefit of UPOV. In April, a WIPO official accompanied an UPOV official to the Committee for the Protection of Plant Varieties in Paris to observe the data bases used for the operations of that Committee, under the said project.

807. International Vine and Wine Office (IWO). In June, a WIPO official attended the 74th General Assembly of IWO, held in Paris.

808. Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD). In January, a representative from IDB and a representative of IFSTAD discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possibility of holding, in 1994, a jointly organized workshop on industrial property, licensing and technology transfer arrangements, as well as other ways and means of strengthening cooperation between WIPO and both IDB and IFSTAD.

809. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). In May, a WIPO official held discussions with an ISESCO official in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between WIPO and ISESCO.

810. Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD). In May, two IFSTAD officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between WIPO and IFSTAD.

811. Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). In May, a WIPO official attended the United Nations/OIC General Meeting in Geneva which discussed cooperation between the United Nations and its system of Organizations and the OIC.

Other Organizations

812. Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT) (France). In March, a WIPO official participated in a round table organized in Geneva by, inter alia, ACCT. In May, a representative of ACCT had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between the two Organizations in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

813. Agency for the Protection of Programs (APP). In January, two representatives of APP had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible establishment of a voluntary international numbering system for certain categories of literary and artistic works. In May, the President of APP and the Head of the Geneva Office of APP had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the establishment of a voluntary international numbering system for computer programs.

814. American Arbitration Association (AAA). In April, a WIPO official attended AAA's Annual Meetings held in New York and presented WIPO's Arbitration Center to several members of AAA.

815. American Bar Association (ABA). In April, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Patent, Trademarks and Copyright Continuing Legal Education Program on Litigation and Corporate Practice of the ABA's Section of Intellectual Property, held in Washington, D.C. In May, a delegation of members of the Section of International Law and Practice of the ABA visited WIPO and was briefed by WIPO officials on the Organization's activities. In June, a WIPO official attended the Special Intellectual Property Law Conference of the ABA, held in Hot Springs, Virginia (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA).

816. American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In April, a WIPO official attended the 1994 Spring Stated Meeting of AIPLA, held in Cleveland, Ohio.

817. Artists Rights Foundation. In April, a WIPO official participated, as a panelist, in the International Artists Rights Symposium organized by the Foundation in Los Angeles (California, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA).
818. Association of Corporate Patent Counsels (ACPC). In January, the Director General gave a speech entitled "Opportunities for Enhancing the Efficiency of International Patenting" at the ACPC Business Meeting (January 1994), held in Scottsdale (Arizona, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA).
819. Association of Hungarian Inventors. In April, the Secretary General of that Association had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's and the Association's activities in the field of industrial property.
820. Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists (AILIS). In March, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of AILIS which was held in Geneva.
821. Audio Engineering Society (AES). In February, a WIPO official presented a paper on the activities of the International Bureau concerning a voluntary international numbering system for certain categories of literary and artistic works and phonograms at the AES Annual Convention held in Amsterdam.
822. Canadian Intellectual Property Institute (CIPI). In April, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO's activities in the field of industrial property and, in particular, on the Madrid Protocol, at a meeting of CIPI held in Ottawa.
823. Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI). In April, a WIPO official attended the second Industrial Property Days organized by the Association of Former Students of CEIPI on the occasion of the Center's 30th anniversary in Strasbourg (FRANCE). In May, the Director General attended a meeting of the Administrative Council of CEIPI held in Paris.
824. Confederation of British Industry (CBI). In May, a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM made a presentation on the Madrid Protocol at a meeting of the CBI, held in London.
825. Conseil francophone de la chanson (CFC). In May, three representatives of the CFC had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization of a joint regional seminar for artists and composers from French-speaking countries of Africa in 1995.
826. Conseil national du patronat français (CNPF). In January, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, visited Paris where he spoke on WIPO's program of work at a plenary meeting of CNPF's Commission on Industrial Property.
827. European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM). In March, a WIPO official attended a meeting of AIM's Trademark Committee which was held in Brussels.
828. European Committee for Interoperable Systems (ECIS)/American Committee for Interoperable Systems (ACIS). In April, a WIPO official made a presentation at the Symposium on Copyright in a Digital Age jointly organized by ECIS and ACIS in Brussels.

829. European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA). In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM attended a trademark conference organized by ECTA in Luxembourg.
830. European Space Agency (ESA)/European Centre for Space Law (ECSL). In March, a representative of ESA/ECSL had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the intellectual property aspects of the Agency's activities.
831. Finnish Copyright Society. In May, a WIPO official presented a paper on the impact of new technology on copyright at the annual spring meeting of that Society, held in Helsinki.
832. Fordham University. In April, two WIPO officials made presentations on WIPO's activities in the field of industrial property and, in particular, the Madrid Protocol, at the Second Annual Conference on International Intellectual Property Law and Policy organized by Fordham University Law School in New York.
833. French Association of Practitioners in Trademark and Design Law (APRAM). In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration Center, on the revision of the Hague Agreement and on the draft Trademark Law Treaty at a working meeting of APRAM, held in Paris.
834. German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright (DVGR). In June, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of DVGR held in Stuttgart (GERMANY).
835. Henri Desbois Intellectual Property Research Institute (IRPI). In January, a WIPO official presented WIPO's work in the field of intellectual property arbitration at an IRPI meeting on arbitration and intellectual property, held in Paris.
836. Henri Desbois Intellectual Property Research Institute (IRPI)/International Center for Communication and Audiovisual Rights (CIDAC). In January, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the First International Illustrated Book and New Media Publishing Market (MILIA 94), jointly organized by IRPI and CIDAC in Cannes (FRANCE).
837. Hungarian Association of Patent Attorneys. In March, the General Secretary of the Association had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on legislative developments in the field of industrial property in HUNGARY.
838. Hungarian Book Publishers' Association. In April, a WIPO official made a presentation at a copyright seminar organized by the Hungarian Book Publishers' Association in cooperation with the Standing Committee of the Frankfurt Book Market in the framework of the International Book Festival, in Budapest.
839. Infocenter International. In May, a WIPO official presented a paper on WIPO's copyright activities to respond to the challenges of digital technology at a Seminar on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights organized by Infocenter International in Dubai (UNITED ARAB EMIRATES). The Seminar was attended by some 50 local participants.
840. Institute for International Research. In May, a WIPO official chaired a session of a seminar on electronic document management systems organized in Paris by that Institute and presented WIPO's computerized data base of international marks.

841. Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA). In March, a WIPO official presented the Madrid Protocol at an international conference organized by ITMA in London and another WIPO official presented WIPO's CD-ROMs for marks (ROMARIN) and for intellectual property legislation (IP-LEX).

842. Institut für gewerblichen Rechtsschutz (INGRES). In June, two WIPO officials attended an information meeting on intellectual property organized by INGRES in Zurich (SWITZERLAND). One of the WIPO officials gave a presentation on, and the other a demonstration of, WIPO's ROMARIN and IP-LEX CD-ROMs.

843. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI). In February, the Director General discussed, in Geneva, with a delegation of four representatives of AIPPI, led by the Secretary General, a number of intellectual property issues of common interest. In June, the Director General gave an address at the meeting of the Executive Committee of AIPPI held in Copenhagen, which two other WIPO officials also attended.

844. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI) (Israeli National Group). In January, on the occasion of his visit to Israel, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Hague Agreement at a meeting of that Group in Jerusalem.

845. Groupe Rhône-Alpes de l'Association internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle (GRAPI). In February, a WIPO official presented WIPO's plans in respect of arbitration at a meeting on arbitration and intellectual property convened by GRAPI in Lyons (FRANCE).

846. Swiss Association for the Protection of Industrial Property. In June, a WIPO official attended the General Assembly of that Association (the Swiss Group of AIPPI), held in Zurich, SWITZERLAND.

847. International Association of Young Lawyers. In February, a representative of the Association had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the WIPO Arbitration Center.

848. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In January, a WIPO official reported on the preparations for the WIPO Arbitration Center at a meeting of the ICC's Working Group on Intellectual Property Disputes and Arbitration, held in Paris. In March, a representative of ICC had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on arbitration in the field of geographical indications. In April, a WIPO official attended meetings of ICC's Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property and Standing Group on Trademarks, held in Paris.

849. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In May, two WIPO officials participated in the annual session of the Legal and Legislation Committee of CISAC, held in Rio de Janeiro. Also in May, a representative of CISAC held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation activities in the field of collective administration of copyright between CISAC and WIPO.

850. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC/Asia). In March, a WIPO official visited Singapore and had discussions with the Regional Representative of CISAC/Asia on possible cooperation relating to the development of collective administration of copyright in the region.
851. International Copyright Society (INTERGU)/Institut für Urheber- und Medienrecht. In April, a WIPO official participated, as a moderator, in a meeting on new digital uses of oral, artistic, cinematographic and musical works and performances protected by neighboring rights organized by INTERGU and the said Institute in Munich, Germany.
852. International Federation of Actors (FIA). In January, the General Secretary and another representative of FIA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities concerning the protection of performing artists. In June, the General Secretary and two other representatives of FIA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters related to a possible instrument for the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.
853. International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). In March, a WIPO official attended a round table on the protection of industrial designs in the European Union organized by FICPI in Brussels. In June, the Director General gave an address at the World Congress of FICPI, held in Vienna. Three other WIPO officials also attended the Congress, one of them as a speaker.
854. International Federation of Intellectual Property Attorneys (FICPI) (Israeli Group). In April, a WIPO official made a presentation of the international registration system under the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol at the Seminar on Current Trends in the Intellectual Property Scene organized by the Israeli Group of FICPI in Tel Aviv.
855. International Federation of Inventors' Association (IFIA). In January, the President of IFIA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and IFIA. In April, a WIPO official attended the General Assembly of IFIA held in Vienna.
856. International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). In February, a WIPO official presented a paper at a seminar organized in Cannes (FRANCE) by IFPI in the framework of the Marché international du disque et de l'édition musicale (MIDEM). In May, a representative of IFPI had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation activities undertaken in favor of Caribbean countries in the field of collective administration of copyright.
857. International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI). In January, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of ALAI's Executive Committee held in Paris. In June, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of ALAI and the ALAI study session on the economy and authors' rights in the international conventions, both of which were held at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva.
858. International Organization for Standardization (ISO). In March, a WIPO official attended two technical meetings held by ISO in Geneva.

859. International Publishers Association (IPA). In May, two WIPO officials participated, one as a speaker, in the Third International Copyright Symposium of IPA, held in Turin (ITALY).

860. International Trademark Association (INTA). In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM attended the 116th Annual Meeting of INTA, held in Seattle (Washington, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA).

861. Japan Patent Association (JPA). In March, a JPA delegation, led by its President, visited WIPO where they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the latest industrial property questions.

862. Japan Patent Association (JPA)/Japanese Patent Attorneys Association (JPAA)/Japan Trademark Association (JTA). In May, three representatives, one from each of those Associations, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of common interest.

863. Licensing Executives Society International (LESI). In January, the President and four other representatives of LESI had an exchange of views on matters of common interest with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva. In May, two WIPO officials chaired a workshop on the international protection of industrial property and participated in several other sessions of the 1994 LES International Conference, held in Beijing. The Conference was attended by some 70 local participants and some 270 foreign participants.

864. Licensing Executives Society (LES) Britain and Ireland. In June, a WIPO consultant from the UNITED KINGDOM spoke at that Society's annual conference, held in Dublin.

865. Nordic Copyright Bureau (NCB). In February, the General Manager of NCB had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between WIPO and NCB in copyright development cooperation activities. In May, a WIPO official presented a paper at the Annual General Meeting of NCB, held in Copenhagen.

866. Patent Documentation Group (PDG). In March, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the PDG Working Group "IMPACT of Patent Laws on Documentation," held in Erlangen (GERMANY).

867. Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC). In June, a WIPO official had discussions in Santa Fe de Bogotá with the Secretary General and other representatives of CERLALC on future cooperation in the field of copyright activities between WIPO and CERLALC.

868. Sanwa Research Institute Corporation (Tokyo). In March, two researchers from the Institute had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities with implications for the protection of multimedia works.

869. Society of Authors and Music Composers of Mexico (SACM). In June, the Director General received SACM's highest decoration "Corazón de Oro" (Golden Heart).

870. Software Publishers Association (SPA). In June, a WIPO official spoke at SPA Europe's Fifth Annual Conference, held in Cannes (FRANCE).

871. Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP). In May, a WIPO official participated in the Executive Committee Meeting of UEPIP, held in Athens. He also made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration Center before some 50 persons.

DECISION INVITED

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

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX A

WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES
FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1994

This Annex contains two tables showing the main development cooperation activities of WIPO from January 1 to June 30, 1994, 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,
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1994

Country, Organiza- tion	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Equipment
AFRICA (OTHER THAN ARAB COUNTRIES)					
Benin	X	X			
Botswana				X	X
Burkina Faso		X			X
Burundi		X			
Cameroon	X				X
Central African Republic					
Chad		X X			
Congo		X		X	
Côte d'Ivoire		X			X
Equatorial Guinea	X			X	
Ethiopia				X	X

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Gambia		X		X	
Ghana		X		X	
Guinea	X	X		X	X
Guinea-Bissau		X			
Kenya		X		X	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lesotho		X		X	
Liberia		X		X	
Madagascar	X	X		X	X
Malawi		X		X	
Mali	X	X		X	X
Mauritania		X			
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Namibia	X				
Niger	X	X		X	X
Nigeria	X	X		X	
Senegal	X	X		X	
Sierra Leone		X		X	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Swaziland		X		X	
Togo		X		X	
Uganda		X			
United Republic of Tanzania	X	X		X	X
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Zaire		X	X	X	
Zambia		X			
Zimbabwe		X			
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
OAU				X	
ECA				X	
ARIPO				X	X
OAPI				X	
Total	11	29	1	25	11
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ARAB COUNTRIES					
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Algeria		X			X
Bahrain				X	
Egypt	X	X		X	X
Iraq		X			X
Jordan		X		X	

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Kuwait		X			
Lebanon		X			X
Libya		X			
Morocco		X	X	X	X
Qatar		X			
Saudi Arabia		X			
Sudan		X		X	
Syria	X	X		X	
Tunisia		X		X	
United Arab Emirates		X		X	
GCC				X	
Total	2	14	1	9	5
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			X		
Bangladesh		X	X	X	X
Bhutan		X		X	
Brunei Darussalam		X		X	
China	X	X		X	
DPR of Korea		X	X	X	X
Fiji		X		X	
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		X	X		X
Laos				X	
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X
Mongolia		X		X	X
Myanmar		X			
Nepal					X
Pakistan		X		X	X

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Philippines		X		X	
Republic of Korea		X		X	X
Singapore	X	X	X	X	
Sri Lanka		X		X	X
Thailand		X		X	X
Viet Nam		X		X	X
ASEAN		X	X	X	
Total	5	20	9	19	13
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			X		
Argentina	X	X		X	X
Bolivia		X		X	
Brazil	X	X		X	X
Chile		X			X
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica		X	X	X	X
Cuba		X		X	X
Dominica		X			
Dominican Republic		X			
Ecuador	X	X		X	
El Salvador		X		X	X

Annex A, page 5

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution Building	Patent Documentation and Information Services; Equipment
Guatemala		X			
Honduras		X	X	X	
Jamaica		X		X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua		X		X	
Panama		X		X	X
Paraguay		X		X	
Peru	X	X		X	X
Saint Lucia				X	
Suriname				X	
Trinidad and Tobago	X			X	X
Uruguay		X	X	X	
Venezuela	X	X		X	
SELA				X	
JUNAC				X	
MERCOSUR		X		X	
SIECA				X	
OECS				X	
Total	8	22	6	25	12
Interregional (projects)			2		
Grand total	26	85	19	78	41

TABLE II
 CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS,
 JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1994

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Argentina			X	
Australia		X	X	X
Austria		X	X	X
Bangladesh	0			
Belgium				X
Brazil		X	X	
Brunei				
Darussalam		X		
Bulgaria			X	
Burkina Faso		X	X	
Cameroon		X		
Canada			X	X
Chile			X	
China		X		X
Colombia	0	X	X	
Costa Rica	0	X		
DPR of Korea	0			
Ecuador		X	X	
Egypt		X	X	
Equatorial Guinea		X		
Finland				X
France	X	X	X	X
Germany			X	X
Guinea		X		
Honduras	0			
India	0	X		
Indonesia	0	X		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0			

* "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 Contribu- tions (X)*/ Counterpart Contributions (0)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Japan	X	X	X	X
Malaysia	0			
Mexico	X		X	
Morocco	0			
Netherlands				X
Panama		X		
Peru		X	X	
Russian Federation				X
Senegal		X	X	
Singapore	X	X	X	
Spain		X	X	X
Sweden	X	X	X	X
Switzerland		X	X	X
Syria		X		
Thailand		X		
Trinidad and Tobago		X		
United Kingdom		X	X	X
United States of America			X	X
Uruguay	0		X	
Venezuela		X	X	
Zaire	0			
IDB	X			
UNDP	X	X		
EPO		X	X	X
CEC	X	X	X	
ASEAN	0	X		
MERCOSUR		X		
IFPI			X	
IFIA		X	X	
Total:	21	35	29	17

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

ANNEX B

MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY WIPO FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1994

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on International Developments in the Field of Industrial Property	January	Chiang Mai (THAILAND)	Governments of THAILAND and JAPAN
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	January	Cairo	Government of EGYPT
WIPO National Workshop on Patent Drafting	January/ February	Singapore	Government of SINGAPORE
Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (4th Session)	January/ February	Geneva	-
WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	January/ February	Conakry	Government of GUINEA
WIPO National General Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property	February	Bandar Seri Begawan	Government of BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
WIPO Training Workshop on Trademarks and Patents	February	Bandar Seri Begawan	Government of BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
Advisory Meeting of Users of the Hague System	February	Geneva	-
Consultation Meeting on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Certain Categories of Literary and Artistic Works and for Phonograms	February	Geneva	-
WIPO Asian Regional Advanced Training Program on Patent Search and Examination	February	Tokyo Osaka	Government of JAPAN

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and Judicial Officers of Venezuela	February	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA and SGAE
Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (6th Session)	February	Geneva	-
WIPO Regional Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Their Protection in the Berne and Rome Conventions	February	Panama City	Government of PANAMA and SGAE
Preparatory Meeting for the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property (Second Part)	February	Geneva	-
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Industrial Designs	March	Beijing	Governments of CHINA and JAPAN
WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central America and Panama	March	San José	Government of COSTA RICA and Panama Training Center for the Judiciary and SGAE
Worldwide Forum on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes	March	Geneva	AAA
WIPO/MERCOSUR (Common Market of the Southern Cone) Government Experts Meeting on Intellectual Property in MERCOSUR Countries	March	Montevideo	MERCOSUR and UNDP
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry	March	New Delhi	Government of INDIA, CII and UNDP

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO/China Asian Subregional Symposium on the Role of Copyright in Cultural and Economic Development	March	Kunming (CHINA)	Government of CHINA
WIPO National Workshop on the Selection, Creation, Protection and Administration of Laws	April	Jakarta	Government of INDONESIA and European Commission
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness	April	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA
Group of Experts to review and revise the draft WIPO Arbitration, Expedited Arbitration and Mediation Rules	April	Geneva	-
Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union (14th Session)	April	Geneva	-
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	April	Damascus	Government of SYRIA
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property, Transfer of Technology and Economic Development	April	Yaoundé	Government of CAMEROON
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness	April	Santa Fe de Bogotá	Government of COLOMBIA
WIPO National Awareness Seminar on Patent Law and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	April	Port of Spain	Government of TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property and Entrepreneurial Competitiveness	April	Quito	Government of ECUADOR
WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (12th Session)	April	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Working Group on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Musical Works and for Phonograms	April	London	-
Working Group on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Computer Programs	April	Geneva	-
WIPO Arab Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching	April	Cairo	Government of EGYPT
International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union) Assembly (15th (4th Extraordinary Session))	April	Geneva	-
WIPO/IFIA Sixth International Symposium on "Inventors, Inventions and Information"	April	Vienna	IFIA and EPO
WIPO Training Seminar on the Substantive Examination of Patent Applications	April/May	Stockholm Munich Geneva	Government of SWEDEN and EPO
Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (6th Session)	May	Geneva	-
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	May	Malabo	Government of EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Working Group on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Digital Carriers	May	Geneva	-
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (11th session)	May	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Symposium on the Role of the Protection of Performers and Producers of Phonograms in the Promotion of Creativity in Developing Countries	May	Geneva	-
WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) (14th Session)	May	Geneva	-
PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on the Application of the Criteria for the Selection of IPC (International Patent Classification) Revision Projects (PCIPI/IPC/SEL) (Only Session)	May	Geneva	-
PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (13th Session)	May	Geneva	-
WIPO Seminar on the PCT	May	Sofia	Government of BULGARIA
Group of Experts to review and revise the draft WIPO Arbitration, Expedited Arbitration and Mediation Rules	May	Geneva	-
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (13th Session)	May/June	Geneva	-
Advisory Meeting of Users of the Madrid System	May	Geneva	-
WIPO Academy. Session for Latin American and Caribbean Countries	May	Geneva	-
WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central and Eastern European Countries	May	Budapest	Government of HUNGARY

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Future of Copyright and Neighboring Rights: "The Most Sacred Property Faced With the Challenges of Technology and Trade"	June	Paris	Government of FRANCE
WIPO Academy. Session for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific	June	Geneva	-
WIPO National Seminar on the Role of Trademarks in Economic Development	June	Saly Portudal (SENEGAL)	Government of SENEGAL
Working Group on the Establishment of a Voluntary Numbering System for Printed Works	June	Helsinki	-
WIPO Roving National Seminars on Trademarks	June	Sao Paulo Rio de Janeiro (BRAZIL)	Government of BRAZIL
Training Course for Industrial Property Attorneys in Central Asia	June	Almaty	Government of KAZAKHSTAN
WIPO-ASEAN Subregional Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	June	Bangkok	Government of THAILAND
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (16th Session)	June	Geneva	-
WIPO Symposium on the Use of Trademarks and Appellations of Origin in the Promotion of Exports from Developing Countries to International Marks	June	Geneva	-
Symposium on the Enforcement of Copyright	June	Moscow	Government of the RUSSIAN FEDERATION
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Diplomats of Ecuador	June	Quito	Government of ECUADOR

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges	June	Quito	Government of ECUADOR
WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges	June	Lima	Government of PERU
Working Group on the Establishment of a Voluntary Numbering System for Audiovisual Works	June	Geneva	-
WIPO-ASEAN Second Consultation Meeting	June	Geneva	-
WIPO Training Seminar on Search and Examination of Patent Applications Concerning Chemical Components, Especially Pharmaceuticals	June	The Hague Vienna Geneva	Government of AUSTRIA and EPO
WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Searching and Examination	June/July	Madrid Munich Geneva	Government of SPAIN and EPO
Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT (PCT/MIA) (4th Session)	June/July	Geneva	-

Total: 68 meetings

[Annex C follows]

ANNEX C

WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1994

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of China	January	686/CN(E)	Chinese (English)
Directory of Associations of Inventors (1994 edition)	March	622(EF)	English/ French
Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and Regulations	March	274(A)	Arabic
	March	274(G)	German
	June	274(E)	English
	June	274(F)	French
Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	March	433(E)	English
	March	433(F)	French
	March	433(G)	German
	June	433(P)	Portuguese
WIPO General Information brochure 1994	March	400(E)	English
	May	400(C)	Chinese
	May	400(P)	Portuguese
	May	400(S)	Spanish
	May	400(F)	French
	June	400(G)	German
Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite	January	289(E)	English
		289(F)	French
Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	January	288(F)	French
	January	288(S)	Spanish
	January	288(A)	Arabic
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Regulations and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement	February	204(E)	English
	February	204(F)	French
	February	204(S)	Spanish

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Convention (WIPO)	March	250(A)	Arabic
Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	688(S)	Spanish
The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs and Regulations,	March March	262(E) 262(F)	English French
PCT Applicant's Guide (January 1994 edition)	January January	432(E) 432(F)	English French
Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration and Regulations	April April	264(E) 264(F)	English French
WIPO Study on the Protection Against Unfair Competition	April	725(E)	English
Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	June	328(S)	Spanish
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification) 1992 (6th edition) List of Goods and Services in Alphabetical Order	June	500(EF)	English/ French

<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	June	204(E)	English
Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices (April 1994 Supplement)	April	601(EF)	English/ French

[Annex D follows]

ANNEX D

ACRONYMS USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

AAA	American Arbitration Association
AALCC	Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee
ABA	American Bar Association
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACCT	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (France)
ACINPRO	Asociación Colombiana de Intérpretes y Productores Fonográficos
ACIS	American Committee for Interoperable Systems
ACPAQ	Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (United Nations)
ACPC	Association of Corporate Patent Counsels (United States of America)
AES	Audio Engineering Society
AGICOA	Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works
AIDAA	International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors
AILIS	Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists
AIM	European Association of Industries of Branded Products
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association
AIPO	Australian Industrial Property Organisation
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association
ALCS	Authors Copyright and Licensing Society
ANVAR	National Research Development Agency (France)
APP	Agency for the Protection of Programs (France)
APRAM	French Association of Practitioners in Trademark and Design Law
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
ARTIS GEIE	Groupement européen d'intérêt économique ARTIS
ASA	Swiss Arbitration Association
ASCAP	American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASIPI	Inter-American Association of Industrial Property
ASPI	French Association of Industrial Property Specialists in Industry
ASSINSEL	International Association of Plant Breeders for the Protection of Plant Varieties
ATRIP	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property
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)
CBI	Confederation of British Industry
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (United Nations)
CCC	Customs Co-operation Council
CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (United Nations)
CCSQ	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (United Nations)
CEC	Commission of the European Community
CEIPI	Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (France)
CELIBRIDE	International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains and Laces
CERLALC	Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
CFC	Conseil francophone de la chanson
CIArb	The Chartered Institute of Arbitrators (United Kingdom)
CIDAC	International Center for Communication and Audiovisual Rights
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
CIPA	Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (United Kingdom)
CIPI	Canadian Intellectual Property Institute
CIPO	Canadian Intellectual Property Office
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
CLIP	Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property (United Kingdom)
CNIPA	Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents
CNPF	Conseil national du patronat français
COMITEXTIL	Coordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Economic Community
CPO	Chinese Patent Office
DVGR	German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright
DPAA	Danish Patent Agents' Association
EC	European Community
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (United Nations)
ECACC	European Council of American Chambers of Commerce
ECIS	European Committee for Interoperable Systems
ECSL	European Centre for Space Law
ECTA	European Communities Trade Mark Association
EPI	Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office
EPO	European Patent Organisation/Office
ESA	European Space Agency
EWG	European Writers' Congress
FCPA	Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (Germany)
FEMIP	European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property

FERA	European Federation of Audiovisual Filmmakers
FIA	International Federation of Actors
FIAPF	International Federation of Film Producers Associations
FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation
FIM	International Federation of Musicians
FIPO	Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office
FIS	International Federation of the Seed Trade
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GRULA	Latin American Group of Countries
IAMCR	International Association of Mass Communication Research
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICC	International Computing Centre (United Nations)
ICMP	International Confederation of Music Publishers
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission (United Nations)
ICSID	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
ICSIR	International Confederation of Societies of Inventors and Rationalizers
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDLI	International Development Law Institute
IFCLA	International Federation of Computer Law Associations
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IFPI	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations
IIDA	Inter-American Copyright Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law
ILO	International Labour Organization/Office
IMPI	Mexican Institute of Industrial Property
INAO	National Institute of Appellations of Origin (France)
INDECOPI	National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property (Peru)
INDO	Institute of Appellations of Origin (Spain)
INGRES	Institut für gewerblichen Rechtsschutz (Switzerland)
INNORPI	National Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property (Tunisia)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Brazil)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (France)
INTA	International Trademark Association (formerly the United States Trademark Association (USTA))

INTERGU	International Copyright Society
IPA	International Publishers Association
IPCC	International Publishers Copyright Council
IRPI	Henri Desbois Intellectual Property Research Institute (France)
ISCC	Information System Co-ordination Committee (United Nations)
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITMA	Institute of Trade Mark Agents (United Kingdom)
ITI	International Theatre Institute
IWO	International Vine and Wine Office
JAPIO	Japan Patent Information Organization
JDPA	Japan Design Protection Association
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit (United Nations)
JPA	Japan Patent Association
JPAA	Japanese Patent Attorneys Association
JPO	Japanese Patent Office
JTA	Japan Trademark Association
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement
JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
KIPO	Kenya Industrial Property Office
KIPO	Korean Industrial Property Office (Republic of Korea)
LAS	League of Arab States
LES	Licensing Executives Society
LESI	Licensing Executives Society International
LIDC	International League for Competition Law
LITCA	International Licensing, Innovation and Technology Consultants' Association
MERCOSUR	Common Market of the Southern Cone
MPAA	Motion Picture Association of America
MPEAA	Motion Picture Export Association of America
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (Germany)
NCAC	National Copyright Administration of China
NCB	Nordic Copyright Bureau
NMPA	National Music Publishers' Association, Inc. (United States of America)
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OMAPI	Malagasy Industrial Property Office
ONIITEM	National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (Cuba)
PDG	Patent Documentation Group
SACEM	Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (France)
SACM	Society of Authors and Composers of Mexico
SAG	Screen Actors Guild
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce (China)

SELA	Latin American Economic System
SGAE	General Authors' Society of Spain
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SIECA	Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration
SPA	Software Publishers Association
STM	International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers
SUISA	Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works
TVS	Swiss Textile Federation
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property
UIA	International Union of Architects
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
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
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPI	World Patent Information (journal)
WTO	World Trade Organization

[Annex E follows]

ANNEX E

INDEX OF COUNTRIES, A TERRITORY
AND CERTAIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Paragraph number</u>
Albania	639, 643, 680 to 683
Algeria	26, 29, 396, 397, 401, 403, 417, 464, 504, 539, 585, 639, 641, 653, 657, 663
Andorra	24, 638, 639, 684
Angola	401, 417, 464, 639
Argentina	26, 29, 35, 38, 39, 42, 130, 142, 154, 159, 322, 323, 325, 331 to 334, 380, 382 to 384, 386, 387, 391, 396, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 574, 624, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 653, 667
Armenia	19, 24, 446, 504, 546, 553, 582, 639 to 641, 651, 660 to 663, 668 to 676, 685
Australia	26, 35, 67, 68, 75, 252, 260, 303, 392, 396, 397, 401, 403, 417, 446, 451, 456, 464, 467, 504, 511, 514, 520, 551, 553, 555, 577, 602, 606, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 655, 657, 661
Austria	26, 35, 380, 396, 397, 399, 401, 403, 417, 446, 451, 464, 504, 514, 520, 538, 551, 553, 555, 573, 577, 585, 601, 606, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 667, 683
Azerbaijan	668 to 676, 686
Bahamas	639, 641, 643
Bahrain	29, 219
Bangladesh	29, 35, 38, 40, 62 to 65, 73, 92, 120, 238, 239, 392, 396, 401, 403, 417, 419, 639, 641
Barbados	401, 417, 504, 551, 553, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 653, 657, 661
Belarus	19, 446, 504, 506, 518, 547, 553, 574, 601, 606, 612, 639, 641, 653, 661, 663, 668 to 676, 687 to 689, 695, 754

Belgium	26, 35, 397, 417, 419, 451, 464, 486, 504, 523, 551, 553, 585, 601, 618, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 655, 657, 661, 663, 665
Benin	29, 176, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 553, 574, 639, 641, 643, 657, 661, 665
Bhutan	29, 40, 66, 240, 241, 392, 639
Bolivia	29, 39, 335, 380, 504, 639, 641, 643, 647, 653
Bosnia and Herzegovina	420, 601, 606, 612, 639, 641, 643, 650, 651, 657, 659, 663, 690, 691
Botswana	29, 175, 396
Brazil	26, 29, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 131, 132, 154, 323, 325, 336, 337, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 514, 520, 539, 551, 553, 624, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 653, 655, 661, 667
Brunei Darussalam	24, 29, 35, 40, 67 to 70, 75, 124, 236, 242 to 244, 638, 639
Bulgaria	35, 380, 401, 417, 446, 451, 464, 504, 506, 514, 520, 551, 553, 573, 585, 601, 606, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 653, 661, 663, 678, 692 to 696
Burkina Faso	29, 35, 46, 176, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 553, 639, 641, 443, 447, 649, 661, 667
Burundi	29, 401, 403, 639, 641
Cameroon	29, 35, 43, 177, 401, 417, 446, 451, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 661
Canada	26, 35, 204, 397, 398, 401, 403, 417, 446, 451, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 551, 553, 613, 639, 641, 643, 661
Central African Republic	29, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 661
Chad	29, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 661
Chile	26, 29, 35, 39, 133, 154, 321, 340, 352, 370, 371, 396, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 653, 667
China	24, 26, 29, 35, 40, 71 to 75, 92, 120, 245 to 251, 380, 392, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 538, 551, 553, 555, 574, 577, 585, 601, 639, 641, 643, 649, 656, 657, 661, 663

Colombia	26, 29, 35, 39, 42, 134, 135, 141, 142, 154, 166, 321, 338, 339, 382, 383, 391, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 505, 639, 643, 647, 648, 649, 566, 667
Congo	29, 178, 401, 403, 417, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 647, 653, 661
Costa Rica	26, 29, 35, 136, 137, 154, 326, 340, 355, 382, 397, 401, 403, 417, 639, 643, 647, 649
Côte d'Ivoire	29, 179, 396, 401, 417, 419, 446, 451, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 661, 665
Croatia	380, 401, 403, 417, 446, 451, 464, 504, 514, 520, 523, 535, 537, 539, 542, 585, 601, 606, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 651, 657, 659, 663, 695, 697 to 701
Cuba	29, 38, 39, 41, 42, 138, 154, 341, 396, 397, 401, 417, 504, 585, 601, 639, 641, 645, 653, 663
Cyprus	401, 417, 504, 639, 641, 643, 649, 653
Czech Republic	26, 464, 504, 506, 539, 551, 553, 585, 601, 606, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 667, 678, 695, 702 to 706
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	29, 35, 76, 252, 253, 392, 396, 397, 401, 403, 420, 446, 451, 464, 504, 553, 601, 639, 641, 661, 663, 665
Denmark	26, 401, 417, 446, 451, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 538, 551, 553, 601, 606, 612, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 661, 707
Dominica	29, 403
Dominican Republic	29, 139, 154, 504, 641, 647
Ecuador	26, 29, 35, 39, 135, 140 to 142, 154, 166, 321, 342, 383, 384, 401, 403, 420, 446, 451, 639, 643, 647, 649
Egypt	26, 29, 35, 38, 41, 52, 53, 220 to 223, 385, 396, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 514, 520, 624, 639, 641, 643, 649, 653, 655, 663, 665
El Salvador	29, 42, 143, 144, 154, 326, 343 to 345, 382, 396, 401, 403, 417, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 653
Equatorial Guinea	29, 35, 45, 180, 181, 653
Estonia	24, 464, 504, 639 to 643, 660, 661, 708 to 710

Ethiopia	29, 183 to 185, 397, 653
Fiji	29, 40, 77, 78, 120, 254 to 256, 392, 417, 639, 643, 647, 649
Finland	26, 35, 380, 399, 401, 417, 446, 451, 464, 486, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 551, 553, 601, 606, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 661, 711
France	12, 26, 35, 40, 43, 45, 49, 120, 124, 132, 196, 222, 380, 396, 397, 401, 403, 415, 417, 419, 446, 451, 456, 464, 481, 486, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 538, 551, 553, 573, 585, 601, 613, 618, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 679, 712 to 716
Gabon	26, 401, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 661
Gambia	29, 174, 186, 401, 403, 417, 419, 639, 641, 643
Georgia	24, 380, 417, 504, 546, 553, 574, 638 to 641, 660, 661, 668 to 676, 717 to 719
Germany	26, 35, 39, 40, 88, 120, 281, 380, 389, 396, 398, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 456, 464, 467, 486, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 538, 551, 553, 573, 585, 601, 618, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 678, 679, 720 to 722, 754, 773
Ghana	26, 29, 187, 380, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 639, 641, 643
Greece	26, 401, 446, 451, 486, 504, 551, 553, 574, 601, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 661, 723
Guatemala	29, 39, 145, 146, 154, 326, 382, 401, 417, 464, 639, 647, 649, 653
Guinea	29, 35, 46, 48, 176, 188, 189, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 661
Guinea-Bissau	29, 401, 403, 417, 639, 641, 643
Guyana	24, 638 to 643
Haiti	401, 417, 639, 641
Holy See	639, 641, 643, 649, 665
Honduras	29, 35, 39, 147, 154, 346, 382, 401, 417, 419, 446, 451, 504, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649

Hungary	26, 380, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 486, 504, 506, 514, 520, 551, 553, 585, 601, 606, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 645, 649, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 678, 695, 724
Iceland	624, 639, 641, 643, 646, 647
India	29, 35, 38, 40, 73, 79 to 82, 92, 120, 257 to 265, 392, 396, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 505, 639, 643, 649, 653
Indonesia	26, 29, 35, 38, 41, 73, 75, 83 to 89, 92, 120, 124, 236, 266 to 271, 392, 396, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 535, 624, 639, 641, 665
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	29, 35, 90, 91, 120, 392, 401, 446, 451, 504, 641
Iraq	29, 397, 401, 403, 446, 451, 624, 639, 641
Ireland	26, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 551, 553, 601, 613, 639, 641, 643, 647, 655, 657, 659, 661
Israel	401, 403, 417, 464, 504, 639, 641, 643, 649, 655, 657, 725, 726
Italy	26, 380, 401, 403, 417, 446, 451, 464, 504, 538, 551, 553, 585, 601, 618, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 681, 682, 727
Jamaica	29, 148 to 150, 347 to 350, 396, 401, 403, 417, 419, 639, 643, 647, 649, 653
Japan	12, 26, 35, 73, 75, 92, 120, 272 to 274, 299, 374, 380, 392, 396, 397, 401, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 467, 468, 486, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 538, 551, 553, 555, 573, 577, 602, 613, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 661, 728 to 730
Jordan	29, 54, 224, 385, 401, 417, 419, 514, 520, 639, 641
Kazakhstan	19, 401, 504, 547, 551, 553, 585, 601, 606, 639, 641, 661, 663, 668 to 676, 679, 731, 732
Kenya	24, 26, 29, 38, 174, 190, 191, 401, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 546, 553, 574, 639, 641, 643, 649, 651, 653, 660, 661
Kuwait	29, 55, 380, 385
Kyrgyzstan	19, 24, 504, 546, 553, 574, 583, 601, 606, 612, 638 to 641, 660 to 663, 668 to 677, 679, 733 to 735

Laos	29, 275 to 277
Latvia	417, 446, 451, 504, 553, 639, 641, 661, 736, 737
Lebanon	29, 56, 385, 397, 401, 639, 641, 643, 657
Lesotho	29, 192, 193, 401, 403, 417, 419, 639, 641, 643, 647
Liberia	24, 29, 194, 401, 403, 504, 546, 639 to 641, 643, 660, 661
Libya	26, 29, 401, 420, 446, 451, 624, 639, 641, 643
Liechtenstein	504, 551, 585, 618, 639, 641, 643, 645, 657, 661, 663, 665
Lithuania	24, 380, 446, 451, 464, 504, 546, 574, 639 to 641, 660, 661, 695, 738, 739
Luxembourg	446, 451, 504, 551, 553, 585, 601, 618, 624, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 655, 657, 661, 663, 665
Madagascar	29, 195, 196, 401, 403, 504, 553, 574, 612, 639, 641, 643, 661
Malawi	29, 174, 197, 380, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 661
Malaysia	29, 35, 40, 41, 73, 75, 92, 93 to 98, 120, 124, 236, 278 to 286, 376, 380, 392, 396, 397, 399, 401, 417, 504, 535, 537, 542, 574, 639, 641, 643
Mali	29, 176, 198, 396, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 661
Malta	26, 639, 641, 643, 740
Mauritania	29, 401, 403, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 661
Mauritius	199, 401, 417, 639, 641, 643
Mexico	26, 29, 35, 38, 39, 41, 42, 135, 141, 151, 154, 166, 351 to 354, 397, 399, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 574, 602, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 651, 653, 667
Monaco	504, 551, 553, 618, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 655, 657, 661, 663, 665
Mongolia	29, 40, 75, 99 to 101, 120, 287 to 290, 392, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 553, 601, 639, 641, 661, 663

Morocco	26, 29, 35, 41, 225, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 585, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 651, 653, 657, 663, 665
Myanmar	29, 75, 102
Namibia	29, 201, 417, 639, 643
Nepal	29, 396
Netherlands	26, 35, 380, 397, 401, 403, 417, 446, 448, 451, 467, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 538, 551, 553, 585, 601, 618, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665
New Zealand	401, 417, 446, 451, 504, 551, 553, 639, 641, 643, 649, 661
Nicaragua	29, 39, 152 to 154, 326, 355, 382, 401, 403, 417, 639, 651
Niger	29, 202, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 647, 661
Nigeria	29, 203 to 205, 417, 419, 641, 643, 647
Norway	26, 380, 401, 417, 419, 446, 451, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 538, 551, 553, 602, 606, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 661
Oman	653
Pakistan	26, 29, 40, 41, 103, 120, 291, 292, 396, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 639, 643
Panama	29, 35, 42, 137, 154, 155, 356, 357, 382, 396, 401, 420, 446, 451, 639, 647, 649, 651
Paraguay	24, 26, 29, 39, 154, 156, 323, 325, 358, 359, 401, 403, 417, 419, 639 to 641, 643, 647, 649
Peru	26, 29, 35, 39, 42, 142, 154, 157 to 159, 321, 360, 382, 383, 386 to 388, 391, 397, 401, 417, 419, 446, 451, 505, 514, 520, 639, 643, 647, 649, 651, 666, 667
Philippines	29, 38, 40, 41, 73, 75, 92, 104 to 109, 120, 124, 236, 293 to 297, 375, 378, 392, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 504, 514, 520, 535, 574, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647

Poland	380, 401, 417, 446, 504, 506, 514, 520, 551, 553, 574, 585, 601, 639, 641, 643, 645, 661, 663, 678, 741
Portugal	26, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 456, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 538, 551, 553, 585, 601, 606, 624, 639, 641, 643, 655, 657, 661, 663, 742, 743
Qatar	29, 380, 420, 639, 653
Republic of Korea	26, 29, 41, 73, 75, 110 to 113, 120, 298 to 300, 376, 392, 397, 401, 403, 420, 446, 451, 464, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 551, 553, 602, 624, 639, 641, 645, 649, 661
Republic of Moldova	19, 24, 504, 518, 546, 553, 574, 582, 583, 601, 606, 612, 615, 639, 641, 644, 645, 652, 653, 660 to 665, 668 to 676, 695, 744 to 746
Romania	380, 401, 403, 417, 446, 451, 504, 506, 514, 520, 538, 551, 553, 574, 585, 601, 606, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 661, 663, 665, 678, 695, 747 to 751
Russian Federation	19, 35, 396, 397, 399, 401, 417, 446, 451, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 551, 553, 555, 574, 585, 601, 606, 639, 641, 645, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 668 to 676, 688, 752 to 754
Rwanda	401, 504, 639, 641, 643
Saint Lucia	29, 160, 361, 362, 417, 639, 643
San Marino	585, 639, 641, 653, 663, 755
Saudi Arabia	29, 417, 419, 639
Senegal	29, 35, 49, 206, 380, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 553, 601, 606, 624, 639, 641, 643, 653, 661, 665 to 667
Sierra Leone	29, 207, 401, 403, 417, 419, 639
Singapore	29, 35, 75, 114 to 116, 120, 124, 236, 301 to 308, 380, 389, 535, 573, 639
Slovakia	380, 446, 451, 464, 504, 514, 520, 547, 551, 553, 585, 601, 606, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 667, 678, 756, 757
Slovenia	401, 403, 417, 446, 451, 464, 504, 506, 514, 520, 523, 539, 551, 553, 573, 574, 585, 601, 606, 612, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 651, 657, 659, 661, 663, 678, 695, 758 to 760

Somalia	401, 417, 639
South Africa	208, 639, 641, 643
Spain	26, 35, 39, 135, 141, 142, 154, 159, 166, 356, 380, 382, 383, 386, 387, 391, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 538, 551, 553, 577, 585, 601, 606, 613, 618, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 761 to 763
Sri Lanka	29, 40, 73, 117 to 119, 120, 309, 392, 399, 401, 417, 504, 551, 553, 639, 641, 643, 653, 661
Sudan	29, 57, 174, 226, 385, 401, 403, 417, 504, 553, 639, 641, 661, 663
Suriname	29, 390, 401, 417, 504, 639, 641, 643, 655, 657, 665
Swaziland	24, 29, 174, 209, 210, 401, 403, 417, 446, 451, 504, 546, 574, 639, 641, 660, 661
Sweden	12, 26, 35, 75, 124, 380, 399, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 538, 551, 553, 555, 573, 577, 601, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 659, 661, 678, 754, 764
Switzerland	26, 35, 39, 40, 46, 47, 52, 148, 150, 154, 161, 163, 197, 201, 203, 329, 347, 348, 361, 363, 365, 380, 396, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 467, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 539, 551, 553, 585, 601, 606, 618, 624, 628, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 683, 737, 765
Syria	29, 35, 58, 59, 227, 228, 377, 380, 385, 446, 451, 641, 653
Tajikistan	19, 24, 504, 546, 553, 574, 582, 583, 601, 606, 612, 638 to 641, 644, 645, 652 to 663, 668 to 676, 766 to 768
Thailand	29, 35, 38, 40, 41, 73, 92, 120 to 124, 236, 310 to 315, 392, 396, 397, 417, 446, 451, 535, 639, 643
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	420, 446, 451, 504, 574, 585, 601, 606, 612, 639, 641, 643, 657, 659, 663, 695, 769
Togo	29, 211, 212, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 553, 639, 641, 643, 653, 661

Trinidad and Tobago	29, 35, 161 to 163, 363 to 368, 401, 417, 504, 553, 573, 639, 641, 643, 645, 649, 661
Tunisia	26, 29, 60, 229 to 231, 380, 385, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 504, 511, 514, 624, 639, 641, 643, 653, 657, 665
Turkey	26, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 505, 537, 542, 639, 641, 643, 683, 770 to 774
Uganda	29, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 639, 641, 653
Ukraine	19, 380, 401, 417, 504, 547, 551, 553, 574, 585, 601, 606, 639, 641, 661, 663, 668 to 677, 754, 775 to 779
United Arab Emirates	29, 61, 232, 385, 393, 401, 419, 639
United Kingdom	26, 35, 40, 52, 68, 73, 88, 120, 124, 242, 259, 267, 279, 317, 380, 389, 392, 397, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 464, 486, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 538, 551, 553, 573, 577, 601, 606, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 655, 657, 661, 678, 679, 860, 864
United Republic of Tanzania	24, 29, 214 to 216, 396, 401, 403, 417, 419, 504, 639, 641 to 643
United States of America	26, 35, 40, 73, 75, 92, 120, 132, 135, 141, 166, 251, 284, 337, 380, 385, 389, 392, 397, 401, 403, 417, 446, 451, 464, 467, 468, 486, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 523, 538, 551, 553, 555, 573, 574, 577, 602, 624, 639, 641, 643, 645, 649, 651, 655, 657, 661, 678, 780 to 784
Uruguay	26, 29, 35, 39, 154, 164, 323, 325, 369, 370, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 653
Uzbekistan	19, 401, 504, 547, 553, 574, 612, 639, 641, 661, 663, 668 to 676, 679, 785
Venezuela	26, 29, 35, 39, 41, 42, 142, 154, 159, 165, 166, 321, 322, 340, 371, 382, 383, 386, 387, 391, 401, 403, 417, 419, 639, 643, 649
Viet Nam	29, 38, 41, 75, 92, 120, 125 to 129, 316, 380, 392, 396, 397, 401, 417, 446, 451, 504, 553, 573, 585, 601, 606, 639, 641, 661, 663
Yemen	401, 417, 505, 639

Yugoslavia	401, 464, 504, 585, 639, 641, 643, 645, 651, 657, 659, 663, 665
Zaire	29, 35, 217, 401, 403, 417, 419, 639, 641, 643, 649
Zambia	29, 401, 403, 417, 419, 446, 451, 504, 574, 639, 641, 643
Zimbabwe	29, 174, 401, 403, 417, 574, 639, 641, 643
. - .	
Hong Kong	464, 551
. - .	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	6, 12, 35, 81, 181, 184, 199, 216, 225, 229, 230, 233, 234, 238, 239, 252, 255 to 260, 262 to 265, 267, 268, 271, 275, 277, 278, 281, 282, 284, 285, 288, 295, 296, 309, 318, 323, 335, 340, 352, 359, 371, 372, 392, 404, 405, 409, 680, 683, 693, 696, 772, 791 to 794
European Patent Office (EPO)	12, 35, 38, 41, 42, 92, 124, 235, 237, 258, 269, 295, 353, 380, 392, 397, 404, 447, 451, 464, 503, 504, 506, 511, 514, 520, 521, 523, 551, 553, 555, 562, 564, 574, 577, 580, 773, 803

[End of Annex E and of document]