

# WIPO



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### USE OF PORTUGUESE AS A WORKING LANGUAGE OF WIPO

*Document prepared by the Secretariat*

#### Introduction

1. It is recalled that the matter of the use of Portuguese as a working language of WIPO was considered by the WIPO General Assembly at its September 1999 session, at which time the General Assembly decided (see paragraph 112 of document WO/GA/24/12) upon the following:

- (i) In all WIPO training activities involving Portuguese-speaking countries, Portuguese would be used as a working language.
- (ii) The International Bureau would undertake a study on the various implications of a wider use of Portuguese in WIPO.
- (iii) The same item would be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly for its session in 2000.

2. The present document provides the findings of the study on the various implications of a wider use of Portuguese in WIPO, and reports on the use of Portuguese in WIPO training activities undertaken since September 1999 involving Portuguese-speaking countries. The document provides that information through the following sections. First, a description is given of the situation of Portuguese as a world language. Second, information is given on the situation of the Lusophone (i.e., Portuguese-speaking) countries in WIPO. The third section describes the present situation in WIPO as regards working languages. Fourth, information is

given on the present situation in WIPO as regards the use of Portuguese, including the use of Portuguese in WIPO training activities. Fifth, the present situation as regards the use of Portuguese in the United Nations and in the other specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system is summarized. Various means are then presented, with their cost and staffing implications, for having a wider use of Portuguese in WIPO. The information given draws upon information contained in the documents that were presented to the September 1999 session of the WIPO General Assembly (namely, documents WO/GA/24/4 Rev. and WO/GA/24/9), in order to make the present document self-contained; draws upon a recent document of the World Health Organization (document EB 105/20 dated November 24, 1999) entitled "Reaching out to the largest audience: languages for communication in WHO"; and draws upon information obtained through visits undertaken (given the importance of the matter) by WIPO's Assistant Director General, Administrative Support Services, to the United Nations and to each of the specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system.

### Situation of Portuguese as a World Language

3. A major indication of the importance of particular languages as world languages is the number of persons who speak those languages as a first (mother) language, or as a second language, the latter recognizing the need, for a flow of ideas to be able to take place between peoples, for them to be able to communicate not only in their mother tongue but sometimes also using a second language. The following table gives estimates, from several sources, of the number of people speaking, as first or second language, the dozen languages most widely spoken throughout the world.

Number of First or Second Language Speakers (in Millions)

	<u>Source A</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>Source B</u> <sup>2</sup>	<u>Source C</u> <sup>3</sup>
Chinese (Mandarin)	885	1,000	1,070
English	470	1,000	508
Hindi	418	900 (incl. Urdu)	180
Spanish	352	450	392
Russian	288	320	147
Arabic	170	250	246
Bengali	196	250	211
Portuguese	182	200	201
Malay + Indonesian (Bahasa)	140	160	
Japanese	125	130	
French	124	125	129
German	121	125	128

<sup>1</sup> B. Grimes, ed. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, 13<sup>th</sup> ed. Dallas, SIL International, 1996 (information updated in February 1999), quoted from WHO document EB105/20.

<sup>2</sup> D. Dalby, *The Linguasphere Register of the World's Languages and Speech Communities*, Cardiff, Linguasphere Press, 1999, quoted from WHO document EB105/20.

<sup>3</sup> J. Mota Maia, from WIPO document WO/GA/24/9.

4. The range of figures contained in the above table indicates the difficulty in estimating the numbers of persons worldwide who speak a particular language, recognizing that some parts of the population of a given country may not speak the official language (or one of the official languages) of that country, but may speak other languages of that country, or may (as immigrants from another country) speak the language of another country. Nevertheless, the above-quoted figures clearly indicate that Portuguese is a major world language, spoken by some 200 million people around the world.

5. Another major indication of a particular language as being a world language is the number of States for which it is the official language. As regards Portuguese, it is the official language of the following seven States: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, and Sao Tome and Principe. It is noteworthy that the geographical area of those States is about the same as the area of Europe.

#### Situation of the Lusophone Countries in WIPO

6. The seven States listed in the preceding paragraph are all members of WIPO, and their membership in the major Unions administered by WIPO, as of the date of the present document, is as follows:

Paris Union:	Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe (5 States)
Berne Union:	Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Portugal (4 States)
IPC Union:	Brazil, Portugal (2 States)
Nice Union:	Portugal (1 State)
PCT Union:	Brazil, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal (4 States)
Madrid Union:	Mozambique, Portugal (2 States)
Lisbon Union:	Portugal (1 State)
Budapest Union:	Portugal (1 State)

All of the accessions of the above-mentioned African Lusophone countries to WIPO and to the Unions listed have been made since 1979, when Portuguese was adopted in WIPO as a working language in respect of the production of certain publications (see paragraph 10, below). Those countries have been developing efforts at both the national and international levels so as to be part of the system of protection of intellectual property, including creating national structures to protect intellectual property within their own territories.

7. It is to be noted that, with the exception of Portugal, all of the other Lusophone countries are developing countries, and the following five States are least developed countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and Sao Tome and Principe. The population of the latter five States is over 30 million persons, and the population of Brazil is over 160 million persons.

8. The information contained in paragraphs 4 to 7, above, clearly indicates the importance of Portuguese as a world language, the involvement of the Lusophone countries in the activities of WIPO, and their significant cooperation for development needs. It is evident that a wider use of Portuguese in the activities of WIPO, if that were to be decided by the WIPO General Assembly, would be of considerable benefit in enabling WIPO to reach out to the significant number of Portuguese-speaking peoples in the world, most of whom live in developing countries, and would enhance the participation of those countries in WIPO's activities, especially as regards WIPO's cooperation for development activities, in particular,

through enhancing intellectual property systems in order to encourage national creativity by favoring the access to scientific and technical data contained in millions of patent documents, and by facilitating the acquisition of foreign technologies and the use of foreign literary and artistic works. This would promote the cultural, social, economic and technological development, and wealth creation, of the developing countries concerned.

#### Present Situation in WIPO as Regards Working Languages

9. It is recalled that Article 6(2)(vii) of the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization provides that the General Assembly shall “determine the working languages of the Secretariat, taking into consideration the practice of the United Nations.”

10. The working languages of the Secretariat (i.e., the languages used for one or more of interpretation, documents, publications or correspondence) are at present Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The present situation for WIPO as regards the use of languages can be summarized as follows: some or all of six languages, namely Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, are used for simultaneous interpretation and for the production of documents for certain meetings, and are used for the production of publications; correspondence may be received by the Secretariat in those languages (and is sent in English, French and Spanish). The Language Service has six sections whose staff (complemented by external translators) produce translations in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. As concerns Portuguese, its use as a working language is restricted, by the 1979 decision of the Governing Bodies (see documents AB/X/11, paragraphs 18 to 20, and AB/X/32, paragraph 35), to the production of certain publications; Portuguese is also used in certain cooperation for development activities.

#### Present Situation in WIPO as Regards the Use of Portuguese, Including the Use of Portuguese in WIPO Training Activities

11. Since 1979, when the Governing Bodies decided that Portuguese should be used as a working language of WIPO in respect of publications, WIPO has produced Portuguese versions of the WIPO Convention; Paris Convention; Berne Convention; Madrid Agreement and Protocol to the Madrid Agreement; The Hague Agreement; Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and PCT Regulations; Budapest Treaty; Phonograms Convention; Rome Convention; IPC General Information brochure (6<sup>th</sup> Edition); Nice Classification (6<sup>th</sup> Edition), produced jointly with the National Institute of Industrial Property of Portugal; Locarno Classification (6<sup>th</sup> Edition); Guide to the Rome Convention; Licensing Guide for Developing Countries; Industrial Property Glossary, and WIPO General Information brochure. In addition, documents and lectures for certain training courses or seminars are produced in Portuguese.

12. Since September 1999, the following publication has been produced in Portuguese: Industrial Designs and The Hague Agreement: An Introduction. The following publications are under preparation in Portuguese: Basic Facts About the PCT; WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT); WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT); Promotional brochure on WCT and WPPT; and WIPO General Information brochure.

13. Portuguese has been used as working language in the following WIPO training and capacity building activities undertaken since September 1999:

- WIPO African Subregional Seminar on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) for the Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa, held in Maputo, Mozambique, from October 20 to 22, 1999, for which interpretation was provided in Portuguese;
- WIPO Academy on Intellectual Property held in Havana, Cuba, from April 17 to 21, 2000, for which interpretation was provided in Portuguese;
- WIPO International Conference on Intellectual Property, Trade, Technological Innovation and Competitiveness, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 19 to 21, 2000, for which interpretation was provided in Portuguese;
- WIPO Seminar on Electronic Commerce and Intellectual Property for Latin American countries, held in São Paulo, Brazil, from August 2 to 4, 2000, with Portuguese and Spanish as the languages of the meeting; and
- Training of officials of African Lusophone intellectual property Offices in the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from August 14 to 18, 2000, held in Portuguese.

It is also planned to have training of staff of African Lusophone countries regarding the PCT in the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), Lisbon, Portugal, in January 2001.

#### Present Situation as Regards the Use of Portuguese in the United Nations and in the Other Specialized Agencies and Related Organizations of the United Nations System

14. As regards the use of Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish as working languages for simultaneous interpretation, translation of documents for meetings, production of publications and receipt of correspondence, the present practice observed by WIPO, referred to in paragraph 10, above, is consistent with that generally prevailing in the United Nations and in the specialized agencies of the United Nations system. Those six languages are used as the working languages<sup>4</sup> of the United Nations itself, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The International Labour Organization (ILO) has Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Russian and Spanish as working languages. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish as working languages. The Universal Postal Union (UPU) has what might be termed a “user pay” system where Member States choose to be in particular Language Groups, which decide which documents are to be translated into their language and which meetings are to have interpretation in their language; the Language Groups are French, English, Arabic, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Chinese and Russian. As regards organizations related to the United Nations, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has English, French and Spanish as working languages. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have no official

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<sup>4</sup> Different organizations refer sometimes to “official languages” and sometimes to “working languages,” for simplicity, the latter expression is used here.

languages (English being the practical working language), but at the Joint Annual Meetings of their Boards of Governors, interpretation is provided in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish, and the majority of documents are distributed in English, French and Spanish. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has Arabic, English, French and Spanish as working languages.

15. As regards the use of Portuguese in the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system, the following information was obtained through the visits undertaken by the Assistant Director General, Administrative Support Services, to meet with the senior officials in each organization responsible for language matters:

- (i) In most organizations, if their technical cooperation/development cooperation activities require the use of Portuguese, especially for publications used for the dissemination of information and for interpretation in certain meetings held in Africa and South America, then that is done. This is the only use of Portuguese for the United Nations (and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), UNIDO, IAEA, IMO, the World Bank, IMF and IFAD.
- (ii) Whereas WHO does not use Portuguese at its headquarters in Geneva (except as indicated in the following sub-paragraph), Portuguese is used in both interpretation and documentation for the Regional Committee for Africa and for the Regional Committee for the Americas (Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)), as well as for certain sub-bodies of those. Portuguese interpretation is also provided for meetings of WMO's regional associations in Africa and South America, financed from a trust fund which receives contributions from Member States (almost exclusively Lusophone).
- (iii) In several organizations, interpretation from Portuguese ("passive interpretation") has been provided at major Governing Bodies or other important meetings, at the request of the Governments of Lusophone countries and paid for by them. This has been the case for the ILO's General Conference and WHO's Health Assembly in 1999. Full (two-way) Portuguese interpretation, financed from the above-mentioned WMO trust fund, has been provided for at least eight years in WMO for sessions of the four-yearly Congress, and for certain constituent body meetings. In 1998, full Portuguese interpretation was provided for ITU's Plenipotentiary Conference (held every four years), paid for by the Government of Portugal, and this year, for FAO's Regional Conference in Europe, being hosted by Portugal, full Portuguese interpretation will be provided and paid for by the Government of Portugal.
- (iv) Several organizations (UNESCO, World Bank) have publications produced in Portuguese by outside publishers who undertake the translation—in the case of UNESCO with occasional financial support towards the cost of translation—and publication work and sell the resulting work on a commercial basis.
- (v) In UNESCO, the Secretariat provides a limited amount of passive interpretation from Portuguese for a specific category of meetings (governing bodies of scientific programs) with two or more Lusophone countries participating and translation into Portuguese (using external translators), when that is requested by a sector of the Secretariat and at its expense, with financial considerations being the constraining factor. Financial support has been provided for the production of UNESCO CD-ROMs and software in Portuguese, and for the production of General Conference resolutions in Portuguese. The monthly periodicals "The Courier" and

“Sources” are produced in Portuguese in Brazil and Portugal, respectively, with UNESCO support of US\$9,000 per year for “The Courier” (which is the support provided for all co-editions).

- (vi) In UPU, with the unique “user-pay” system for the provision of language services, the Portuguese Language Group determines on a permanent or an ad hoc basis which documents and publications it wishes to have translated. All costs of translation and the production of documents and publications are covered by the Language Group, albeit with an annual contribution of 150,000 Swiss francs from the regular budget of UPU for document production (the same level of support also being provided to the Chinese, German and Russian Language Groups). There are two translators in Berne, and other translations are made in Brasilia and Lisbon. The Portuguese Language Group also decides on a permanent or an ad hoc basis which meetings are to have Portuguese interpretation, and pays the costs of the Portuguese interpreters.
- (vii) In ICAO and WTO, there is essentially no use of the Portuguese language.

16. In summary, the budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system finance the use of Portuguese as needed with respect to technical cooperation/development cooperation activities undertaken in Africa and South America and for related meetings in those regions. Apart from the situation described in the preceding paragraph for UNESCO and UPU, those budgets do not finance the use of Portuguese in meetings at the headquarters of those organizations, so that Portuguese interpretation there is financed as desired by the Governments of Lusophone countries, or in the case of WMO, financed from the trust fund referred to in paragraph 15(ii), above.

17. While the present use of Portuguese in WIPO, as indicated in paragraphs 10 to 13, above, is at a level comparable to that of the United Nations and most of the specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system, it is evident from what is indicated in paragraphs 15 and 16, above, that several of the United Nations specialized agencies do provide for a greater use of Portuguese than is the situation in WIPO, even though their financial situation is more constrained.

#### Various Means of Having a Wider Use of Portuguese in WIPO

18. Cooperation for Development Activities. It is clear from the fact that all Lusophone countries except Portugal are developing countries, and that most of those are least developed countries, that WIPO’s cooperation for development activities are of particular interest to the Lusophone countries. Thus consideration could be given to having Portuguese used, in addition to training activities, for meetings of least developed countries or for meetings in any Lusophone country to ensure largest local participation. That cost could be covered within WIPO’s existing budget.

19. Promotion of Accession to Treaties. The situation described in paragraph 6, above, regarding the membership of Lusophone countries in the various Unions administered by WIPO indicates that there is considerable scope for increasing the membership of those countries in WIPO’s treaties. Consideration could therefore be given to using Portuguese in briefing material regarding WIPO’s treaties and in meetings for Lusophone countries concerned with providing information needed to promote accessions to treaties, in particular, for the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol to that Agreement, The Hague Agreement, the WCT and the WPPT.

20. As noted in paragraph 11 and 12, above, WIPO's treaties are published in Portuguese and introductory information in Portuguese exists for several of the treaties. The cost of producing introductory information in Portuguese regarding other treaties, and the cost of having Portuguese interpretation as needed for meetings regarding the promotion of accessions, could be covered within WIPO's existing budget.

21. Maximum Outreach. Recognizing that many of the nationals of the Lusophone countries which are developing countries speak Portuguese but do not speak one of the six United Nations working languages, a case can be made for WIPO concentrating its activities involving the use of Portuguese on those which would reach the largest number of recipients in those countries.

22. A significant means of reaching out to a maximum number of Portuguese-speaking people would be to have publications in Portuguese available on the WIPO website. The translation of the publications in question could be outsourced to remote translators, which would require a certain level of resources to be allocated to this activity. Such an approach would also be innovative since to date only United Nations organizations or specialized agencies having regional offices in Brazil have any publications in Portuguese on their website. Such an approach would thus provide a maximum outreach to Portuguese-speaking persons throughout the world, much greater than that which could be achieved using publications in paper form. And that approach would also demonstrate WIPO being at the forefront of the innovative use of new technology. Moreover, such a use of Portuguese in publications could be regarded as being consistent, in a year 2000 perspective, with the 1979 decision of the WIPO Governing Bodies to have certain publications produced in Portuguese.

23. The development of a Portuguese part of WIPO's website could be undertaken by staff of the Secretariat. The level of resources needed for financing the translation of publications into Portuguese would depend upon the number and type of publications that would be translated into Portuguese. If there were to be a relatively low level of such translation, it could be handled within WIPO's budget. However, if the level of translation of publications would be relatively high, that would require the provision of additional resources (see paragraph 30, below).

24. Interpretation at Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO. If passive interpretation from Portuguese were to be provided at meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, that would require recruitment of interpreters having Portuguese as a source language, who would then provide interpretation into another language (such as English, French or Spanish), and the interpreters working into other languages would undertake relay interpretation from the latter language. Such passive interpretation could be accommodated using the existing six interpretation booths in Conference Room A. Since Portuguese is not one of the United Nations working languages, there are very few interpreters in Geneva having Portuguese as a source language. It would therefore probably be necessary to recruit the interpreters having Portuguese as a source language from elsewhere, which implies higher costs for pay during travel time, travel expenses and DSA expenses. The cost for that is estimated at about 18,000 Swiss francs for each meeting of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO. (This cost estimate assumes that there would be sufficient time to engage the interpreters having Portuguese as a source language rather than certain of the usual interpreters engaged by WIPO.) If it were also desired to have passive interpretation for Group meetings for the African Group, for the Latin America and Caribbean Group, and for Group B, the additional cost is estimated at about 20,000 Swiss francs for each meeting of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, thus giving a total cost of about 38,000 Swiss



francs for each such meeting. As noted in paragraph 15(iii), above, the general precedent in other specialized agencies of the United Nations system is for the cost of such passive interpretation to be financed, not from the budget of the organization, but by one or more of the Lusophone countries.

25. If it were to be decided to have full interpretation to and from Portuguese for the meetings of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO, the costs would be considerably higher as it would be necessary also to have interpreters engaged to work into Portuguese, probably recruited from elsewhere, and it would also be necessary to provide for additional interpretation equipment in the main WIPO Conference Room A, as that is now equipped for six languages, with six booths for interpreters. As regards the costs for interpreters, to provide full interpretation to and from Portuguese for the meetings of the said Assemblies and the associated Group meetings, the cost is estimated at about 76,000 Swiss francs for each meeting of the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO. As noted in paragraph 15(iii), above, the general precedent in other specialized agencies of the United Nations system is for the cost of such interpretation to be financed, not from the budget of the Organization, but by one or more of the Lusophone countries.

26. As concerns the additional interpretation equipment, it is to be noted that, since the sound equipment in Conference Room A is more than 20 years old and urgently needed to be replaced, the replacement of that equipment is now being undertaken, and that could accommodate a seventh language. However, the provision of a seventh interpretation booth is problematic, as it would be very expensive to add another booth beside the present ones. One alternative possibility would be to install an additional “temporary-type” booth located in a back corner of Conference Room A, but it is to be noted that that would take up space now used to provide extra seating to extend the capacity of Conference Room A. Alternatively, the additional interpretation booth could be located outside the conference room using remote interpretation, if remote interpretation were to become acceptable to the association to which most of the freelance interpreters used by WIPO belong, and with which WIPO and the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system have an agreement concerning the working conditions for interpreters, namely, the International Association of Conference Interpreters (*Association internationale des interprètes de conférence* (AIIC))<sup>5</sup>; however, for the time being, AIIC is formally opposed to the use of remote interpretation, although several trials have been undertaken. In the light of the uncertainties as to what technical solution would be most appropriate, a costing for the provision and connection of an additional interpretation booth has not been made.

27. Interpretation at Other WIPO Meetings. If it were to be decided to have full Portuguese interpretation not only for the Assemblies of the Member States of WIPO but also for other meetings which now have six languages of interpretation, in particular, for the meetings of the various Standing Committees and for certain other very important meetings, the cost for interpreters—based on the level of simultaneous interpretation provided at present for Arabic, Chinese and Russian—is estimated to be of the order of 630,000 Swiss francs per biennium.

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<sup>5</sup> AIIC is an association of more than 2,300 professional, conference interpreters located in 78 countries. A formal agreement between the United Nations Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (UN/CCAQ) and AIIC sets out remuneration levels and working conditions for free-lance interpreters employed by United Nations common system organizations.

The associated requirement for additional interpretation facilities would be as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

28. Publications. If it were to be decided to continue to have a relatively limited number of publications produced in Portuguese, as is now the case albeit with various additional publications being produced in that language, such additional publications could include the WIPO Annual Report and brochures promoting accessions to treaties (as noted in paragraphs 19 and 20, above). The associated cost could be covered within the current budget. However, there would need to be additional translation resources provided (see paragraph 30, below) as well as additional publications production resources if it were to be decided to have a more extensive range of publications produced in Portuguese.

29. Documents. If it were to be decided to continue to have the production of documents in Portuguese limited to those required in connection with cooperation for development activities and for the promotion of accession to treaties (as noted in paragraphs 18 to 20, above), the associated cost could be covered within the current budget. However, there would need to be additional translation resources provided (as noted in the following paragraph) if it were to be decided to have a more extensive range of documents produced in Portuguese.

30. Translation. The level of translation provided at present in Arabic, Chinese and Russian involves two (Professional) senior translators and one (General Service) text processing operator as staff members, plus recourse to short-term translators and outsourcing of some translation work as required. If it were to be decided to have Portuguese translation undertaken for the production of publications and documents to the same extent as for Arabic, Chinese and Russian, then a similar level of resources would be needed, involving three staff members (having a direct cost of about 930,000 Swiss francs per biennium), plus direct overheads and related expenditures for office space, printing, supplies, equipment, etc. (costing about 170,000 Swiss francs per biennium) as well as the outsourcing of some translation work (at a cost of about 100,000 Swiss francs per biennium), giving a total cost for such a level of translation of about 1,200,000 Swiss francs per biennium.

### Conclusions

31. The Secretariat recognizes that the question of the degree of use of Portuguese, or, indeed, of other languages, in WIPO is a matter with important political and other considerations, to be decided by WIPO's Member States themselves.

32. This document endeavors to assist that decision-making by providing information on the situation of Portuguese as a world language, on the situation of the Lusophone countries in WIPO, on the present situation in WIPO as regards working languages and as regards the use of Portuguese in WIPO, on the present situation as regards the use of Portuguese in the United Nations and in the other specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system, and on various means for having a wider use of Portuguese in WIPO (including the associated cost and staffing implications).

*33. The General Assembly is invited to decide upon the degree of use of Portuguese as a working language of WIPO.*

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