

ANNEX I

POLICY ADVISORY COMMISSION

REPORT OF THE THE FOURTH MEETING
SINAIA, ROMANIA, NOVEMBER 14, 2003

1. The Policy Advisory Commission (PAC) of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) met for its fourth plenary session on Friday, November 14, 2003, at the Foişor Castle in Sinaia, Romania. The meeting was hosted by His Excellency Mr. Ion Iliescu, President of Romania, and a member of the PAC since 2001.
2. The list of participants is attached as Annex 1. Mr. James Neale acted as rapporteur for the meeting.

Opening

3. The opening of the meeting took place before representatives of the press and television. Speaking in Romanian for the benefit of the press, President Ion Iliescu, who hosted the meeting, welcomed the Commission to Romania.
4. Dr. Kamil Idris, Director General of WIPO, thanked President Iliescu for his generous offer to host the meeting in Romania and said that the PAC, through its constructive vision, its achievements and its influence, had already become a fundamental part of the fabric of the international intellectual property community. He welcomed the new members attending the Commission for the first time, and thanked all those present for their commitment to the promotion, protection and development of the international intellectual property system.
5. President Guido De Marco of Malta, Chairman of the meeting, expressed his conviction that the invitation of the President of Romania manifested the positive and forward looking attitude of Romania under the President's leadership. The meeting, he said, would at its most fundamental level be examining how knowledge and intellectual property protection have created a symbiosis which is of value to all societies around the world. He mentioned that we live in an age of mass culture, in which culture is "no longer the privilege of the few, but the advantage of the many," and stated that it was precisely in order to create an environment in which culture could be more widely diffused, that it had to be protected. He concluded his opening remarks by noting that intellectual property, so relevant for prosperity, needed to be protected in order to prosper itself.
6. President Iliescu noted that a revolution with regard to property, and the way in which people relate themselves to it, is looming. If a new economy could be said to be emerging, then it was an economy of "symbolic" new goods, which could propagate in real time through mediums such as the Internet and mobile communications networks. It was critical to grasp, as a basic concept, that the new economy had directly led to an increase in the importance of

non-tangible property. Ideas – as manifested in patents, copyrights, trademarks, and other forms of intellectual property – defined the new sources of economic power. It was important to recognize the scale of this revolution, and the difficulty many people had in coming to terms with its significance. The transformation had to be carefully managed and explained, and it was important that intellectual property be regarded not simply as an object needing protection, but rather as an instrument of development.

7. To develop, countries needed strong systems of intellectual property, which would lead to both investment and the stimulation of creation. At the same time, however, patents and other forms of protection had to become more accessible and easier to use. Ultimately, a balance had to be found, and the President shared the view expressed on a previous occasion by the Director General of WIPO, that what was required in essence and in the long term was a “globalization without marginalization.” In this context, he noted with regret that the ancient gap dividing the rich and poor had recently been complemented by the “digital divide”: a division between those with access to knowledge and education, and those to whom, due to economic and social underdevelopment, such access was effectively unavailable.

8. Romania, he said, wanted to maximize the benefits offered by creative activities. Sustained efforts were being made to facilitate a transition to a knowledge-based economy in which intellectual property would play a key role. As one of the first steps, he was pleased to announce that on the previous day, November 13, 2003, the Romanian Government had approved the national strategy on intellectual property. The process was complex and WIPO would be regarded as an essential partner.

9. The President said that he wished to make five particular points with relevance both to the topics that would be discussed at the ongoing session, and also with broader, long-term significance. These were:

- That “positive discrimination” was possible: measures could be taken to facilitate access to intellectual goods in countries whose economies and infrastructures prevented them from benefiting fully under normal market conditions.
- That legitimate and viable means should be sought to persuade creators to stay in their countries of origin, so that not only the creators but the country could gain.
- That partnerships between countries with advanced technologies and countries with creative energies were desirable and implementable.
- That a moral angle was essential in any development of policy, and had to be considered when seeking to prevent morally questionable developments such as the advancement of new weapons or human cloning.
- That in a time of great and rapid change, it was crucial that developments in intellectual property policy and legislation kept pace with technological developments.

10. The President also mentioned the importance of the fight against piracy and counterfeiting, and of the need for WIPO to remain at the vanguard of policy development. Concluding, he said that poverty and ignorance were the most redoubtable enemies of humankind. Intellectual property had the potential to help ameliorate both.

Substantive agenda of the meeting

11. The agenda of the meeting contained two substantive topics:

(a) Managing Cultural Assets (with a discussion paper *Copyright, Culture and Development: the Role of Intellectual Property and of WIPO in the Cultural Industries* provided by Mr. Bruce Lehman); and

(b) Intellectual Property Policies and the Japanese Economy (with a discussion paper *Strategic Program for the Creation, Protection and Exploitation of Intellectual Property* provided by Mr. Hisamitsu Arai).

Managing cultural assets

12. Introducing his paper, Mr. Lehman referred to an oversight in the otherwise seminal work of the Eighteenth Century economist and philosopher, Adam Smith. Mr. Smith had mentioned that the labor of performing artists perished at the instant of its production. While this may have been true at the time of writing, it could hardly be further from the truth now. Modern technology meant that performances fixed in one medium or another – including music or film fixed in phono- or videograms or broadcast – were, or were potentially, today among the most valuable constituents of any country's economy. A figure of over 535 billion dollars per year was mentioned in relation to the United States economy, with the value added to the United States gross domestic product (GDP) by copyright industries regularly increasing at an annual rate of seven per cent. In 2001, core copyright industries accounted for 5.24 per cent of the United States' GDP. From 1977 to 2002, they produced 4.7 million jobs – triple the rate of growth of the rest of the economy. The worldwide trend was in the same direction – in India the film industry was growing at 15 per cent per year, with over 2,000 films produced in 2002, and was expected to achieve 1.3 billion dollars in sales by 2006. In 2001, Latin American music sales were a 2.4 billion dollar business. Sales of recorded music in Latin America in the 1990s averaged annual growth of 38 per cent. This growth, and the value it added to national economies, was in Mr. Lehman's view at least partly attributable to the existence of viable intellectual property systems.

13. Unfortunately, however, things had started to change at the turn of the century; in 2001, Latin America saw music sales decline by five per cent. This sudden decline was squarely attributable to the exponential rise in digital piracy, and the same effect had been noted all around the world. A recent study in Ghana had noted that music sales in West Africa were greatly limited by piracy – the rate there being as much as 85 to 90 per cent. The effect was as visible in the developed as in the developing world: software piracy in the United States of America in 2000 had been estimated at 24 per cent.

14. Nonetheless, Mr. Lehman said, he did not feel wholly pessimistic about the situation. He felt that piracy rates were now more likely to decline than to grow. He based this judgment on the view that piracy was a temporary problem following from the failure of the cultural industries to rapidly create business models that would make buying products digitally or online more attractive to consumers than resorting to pirated items. In general, pirated items were of poor quality, and often – on the Internet for example – demanded a considerable input of time and effort to obtain the desired object. New business models were

now being created, and had considerable potential; an example was given of a recent agreement in the United States of America between a major marketer of music online and a large cable television distributor, which, it was said, would lead to the possibility of fast and straightforward digital goods distribution through broadband. In Mr. Lehman's view, therefore, the overall long-term trend was positive.

15. Mr. Lehman wished to stress that the advantages to national economies of well-protected cultural industries were by no means limited to developed countries. The figures mentioned above for Latin America, which possessed relatively well developed collecting societies, bore this out. In many ways, those developing countries which did not yet have an established intellectual property protection culture were the ones that had most to gain. To illustrate this view, Mr. Lehman mentioned the cases of Viet Nam, where a thriving musical culture was unable to realize its potential because of the lack of the necessary legal infrastructure, and also that of Jamaica. Jamaica, he said, had a substantial indigenous musical culture, with markets for its product all over the world. Estimates of the global value of Jamaican music were as high as 1.2 billion dollars. But almost none of this income was seen in Jamaica, not least because very little of the industry needed to produce the recordings or broadcasts of the music was based in Jamaica itself. The main reason for this was the lack of a national infrastructure; part of the infrastructure required was physical, in the form of institutions, and considerable investment was required. A second important part of that infrastructure was strong and enforceable copyright protection, including efficient collecting societies. WIPO had already contributed significantly to the latter, and indeed continued to develop norms in tandem with the changing technological environment. It might, he suggested, also be able to work as a central, independent and influential body to mobilize greater resources for the former.

16. The role of WIPO was, he said, critical. As the leading international forum for intellectual property issues, WIPO was essentially the pre-eminent location where global legal structures that were appropriate for the economically very significant cultural industries he had described, could be envisioned and brought into being. Workers in the copyright industries had to be able to make available their work, and at the same time receive credit and payment for their work. One of the great achievements of WIPO was that it had already managed the promulgation of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), which made it possible for creators to market their works globally in the digital environment.

17. In the discussion that followed, members thanked the President of Romania for hosting the meeting, and commended Mr. Lehman for the quality of his paper and presentation. Several members mentioned that the paper should be kept updated, widely circulated, and used as a tool in demystification. It was further mentioned that a later version of the paper might cover in more detail specific issues concerning the protection of those cultural assets that could also be classified as traditional knowledge, folklore, genetic resources and/or antiquities.

18. A number of members focused on the question of piracy, both the extent of the damage it could do to national economies, and the steps that could be taken to combat it. It was noted that WIPO's treaties refer to the International Court of Justice for enforcement purposes, and some felt that WIPO should investigate further the concept and possibilities of offering arbitration, and do more to provide training to local authorities, such as the police, customs officials and judges, in how to fight piracy. WIPO and other organizations could also do

more to help countries to establish effective copyright collecting societies, and might go further in considering steps that could be taken in the realm of assisting in the implementation of enforcement measures. It was noted that the WIPO Committee on Enforcement had been formed, and some asked whether its mandate could usefully be extended beyond discussion and consideration of best practices.

19. Several members were keen to underline that while all agreed on the large monetary value of cultural industries, and all saw the benefit of strong intellectual property protection from the point of view of nurturing indigenous copyright industries, there existed nonetheless another side to the coin. This was, that strong protection self-evidently implied higher costs for a given *bona fide* product than for its pirated copy, and that in less developed countries the introduction of stronger protection could lead, at least in the short-term, to a number of customers being priced out of the market. While this might be less important with regard to entertainment, such as music and films, and while it was true that the quality of pirated items was often poor, it nonetheless had a potentially significant negative economic impact in individual countries when items like business software were considered. One member drew a comparison with the fight against cigarette smuggling in his own country, noting that the most successful action that had been taken against smuggling, which he equated with piracy, had been the significant lowering of prices of the original articles. It was also said that “piracy” should not be confused with “intensive fair use,” and that it was important to recall that fair use was a well-established right which ought not to be diminished. Many of the countries which now had the strongest economies, it was said, had historically managed to reach that state while passing through a period when intellectual property protection was relatively limited or non-existent.

20. It was also mentioned that with regard to traditional knowledge-based cultural assets, some hoped that steps would be taken to ensure that those traditional works which were in the public domain would be protected from the abusive use of those, often from outside countries, who would wish to profit from them at the expense of access by the public.

21. It was observed that in an era of globalization, with the tensions and disagreements that accompanied it, it was important to try to avoid the divisions of opinion, and in particular the North-South divisions, that belonged to an earlier era. The essence of the solution was to find the right balance in implementing protection measures, between the rights of the consumer and the rights of the creator. WIPO, with its wealth of experience and expertise, had a dual role to play in this discussion: first, as a developer of new ideas, concepts and programs; and second as an independent moderator capable of helping all parties to understand each other’s interests, help bridge “gaps of iniquity and injustice” and so bring about a constructive discussion rather than a divisive one. One member hoped that WIPO could help inculcate a pro-copyright culture in younger generations. Another referred to the United Nations appeal for a “dialogue among civilizations,” and saw that it had broad relevance to the topic under discussion: whatever the effect of copyright economically, it had to be borne in mind that the exchange of culture was ultimately about much more than the growth of economies. The group of eminent persons gathered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 2001 to study this matter, had gone so far as to resolve that with the help of such a dialogue among civilizations, nations would be able to replace hostility and confrontation with discourse and understanding. Another member pointed out that while WIPO was known to be a force for development, it could also be a force for social justice and social equity and the raising of standards of living for all peoples all over the world. It was important to put the discussions in this larger context and to recognize just how much was really at stake.

22. In conclusion, members agreed that the appropriate flexibilities had to be built in to intellectual property protection to ensure that the use of copyright in the management of cultural assets was not seen by less developed countries and their peoples as a tool of the rich which merely increased the burdens of the poor. This was a difficult task, which required a sensitive approach. Furthermore, careful explanation and further demystification within all countries was necessary, tasks which WIPO, in conjunction with the other relevant international organizations such as the World Bank, the World Trade Organization and UNESCO, had a clear duty to perform. WIPO, it was further noted, was the leading forum for international copyright issues, and already had important work programs in areas relevant to this discussion including, *inter alia*, collective management, e-commerce, and the development of copyright legislation. It was stressed that it was essential for WIPO to maintain or strengthen its work programs in all these areas, and to continue to produce its highly valued publications, such as the reports of the traditional knowledge fact-finding missions and the guides to copyright and other aspects of the intellectual property system.

Announcement

23. A brief announcement was made by WIPO of two events organized by the Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII), taking place on May 25 and 26, 2004, in Tokyo. These were an International Symposium on Intellectual Property (IP) Culture, and a Commemorative Ceremony for JIII's 100th Anniversary. WIPO had been asked to inform all PAC members that the JIII had expressed interest in the active participation of PAC members in both events; should members be interested in receiving an invitation, they should inform WIPO.

Intellectual Property Policies and the Japanese Economy

24. The second topic on the agenda was introduced by Mr. Hisamitsu Arai. Mr. Arai described how in the past few years, the Government of Japan had become extremely proactive in intellectual property policy-making. Policy makers knew, he said, that for the country to stay at the cutting edge technologically and economically, and to fight against weak economic performance and competition from emerging competitors in Asia, they had to make special efforts to foster innovation. Therefore, in 2002, the Prime Minister of Japan launched the concept of an "IP-based nation," on a very fast track. This was intended to be for the benefit of industry, on the one hand, and also for the general population, who would be able to gain from the innovations which it was hoped would follow: from Japan's point of view, it was a "win-win game." A basic law was passed in November 2002, the Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters (with the Prime Minister at its head, assisted by four ministers, and consisting of all cabinet ministers and experts from the private sector) was established as part of the Cabinet in March 2003, and in July 2003 a detailed Strategic Program was published, containing 270 "action items." Mr. Arai mentioned that intellectual property was currently an extremely high-profile topic in Japan, with not only policy-makers, but also industry and the media paying a great deal of attention to intellectual property matters.

25. The Strategic Program has five chapters, namely creation, protection, exploitation, media content business, and human resources development. Mr. Arai concentrated on describing various aspects; these were:

- Universities; universities' roles were no longer to be limited to education and research, but extended to social contribution – namely, the creation of useful technology, and transfer of such to the private sector. In the course of the 1990s, Japan recognized the role of the universities in technology transfer, and encouraged them to establish “technology licensing organizations.” Mr. Arai said that over 30 had so far been created.

- Patent examination; the huge backlog of applications in Japan was preventing prompt and efficient processing. The Program enumerated various measures to deal with this. Five hundred new examiners were to be recruited, and outsourcing introduced.

- Intellectual Property High Court; it was said that the establishment of an Intellectual Property High Court in Japan would represent a huge step forward, providing a system which resolved conflicts quickly, reliably and authoritatively. The Government hoped to submit the necessary legislation for its creation to the Diet in 2004.

- Medical treatment inventions; advances in medical technology, and particularly biotechnology, raised the question as to whether medical methods inventions should be patentable. Those in favor stressed that it would encourage inventiveness, those against argued that such inventions should be in the public domain and thereby perhaps more widely available. The Japan Patent Office (JPO) had instituted a broad-based discussion on this and, after one year, concluded that some inventions relating to regenerative medicine, such as skin cultivation, should be patentable. However, medical methods in general should remain unpatentable.

- Measures against counterfeiting and piracy; these scourges were no longer negligible, accounting for as much as six per cent of world trade, and measures would be taken to fight them. Domestically, controls would be tightened.

- Media content business; intellectual property is not limited to science and technology, but also includes, *inter alia*, films, animation and game software. As broadband has developed, demands for media to be transferred through this medium have increased. Sales relating to Japanese animation in the United States of America were said to be three times larger than those of steel in 2002. A package of policies to help media content grow would be concluded within a year.

- Human resources development; people make a system work, and intellectual property lawyers and patent agents are critical components in an intellectual property-based nation. A number of Japanese universities were said to be establishing United States-type law schools, which it was hoped would add to the number of professionals working in the field.

26. Mr. Arai concluded that the steps being taken in Japan were essential to the upgrading of its intellectual property system. But he wished to appeal to PAC members to consider that,

if such measures were possible in Japan in view of their undisputed importance for the economy, a greater issue, already considered by the PAC in a previous session, automatically reappeared: what an even greater achievement it would be, if the question of a global patent system could be brought to the international table.

27. In the discussion that followed, members thanked Mr. Arai for his clear and detailed presentation, and expressed the conviction that what was happening in Japan was extremely relevant for all countries. Many members acknowledged that Japan was, by way of the Strategic Program and its implementation, leading the way in working out how much intellectual property protection could be used to truly invigorate an economy. Some expressed great interest in the results, hoping that success in Japan would make it easier for others to follow. Several commended Mr. Arai and the Japanese Government for their innovative and comprehensive approach.

28. A number of members pointed out that the lessons of Japan did not necessarily transfer precisely to the situation of developing countries: Japan remained the world's second economic power, and one member made clear his impression that the "recession" period of the 1990s was far from being at the level of crisis as compared to the experience of many developing countries in the same period. As the evident value of copyright to the developed countries had been acknowledged in the discussion following the first presentation, several members recognized the value of the Strategic Program to Japan, but questioned whether spending such considerable time and effort on achieving strong and comprehensive protection in countries which were less developed would be equally effective in terms of encouraging economic growth.

29. Others mentioned that Japan represented a test case for a country to make maximum use of intellectual property to build its economy, being a country largely without natural resources but with a large and well-educated population which had made a virtual science of organizing and promoting the economy. It was further suggested that Japan was arguably the first country in the world to envisage and promulgate the "information society," and that it had a tradition of strongly encouraging creativity in its children. Thus, the results of the experiment of the Strategic Program would at the very least be of great interest to the rest of the world, to establish whether a better-organized intellectual property system in a highly-developed society would indeed add measurably to the overall economic output.

30. Some members particularly agreed with the observation that universities which still concentrated on pure research without giving due consideration to patentability and technological application were beginning to appear increasingly outmoded and irrelevant.

31. On the issue of the global patent system, many recognized the value of such a laudable goal, and encouraged WIPO to strive towards it. Members confirmed that it commonly remained difficult and expensive for inventors to obtain patents in the world's biggest markets, a state of affairs which led to prejudice against the system in both developed and developing countries. One member noted that the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) did permit multinational patent offices, and that a number of these existed around the world. It would therefore not be out of the question, and was at the very least worthy of discussion, that WIPO itself could (upon the necessary vote of the governing bodies) create an international patent examining office; WIPO might not necessarily examine the patents itself, it could serve as an umbrella while passing on the applications to other examination centers, but it could ultimately issue the patent. Inventors would be attracted by the concept of a global

patent, especially if it were under the umbrella of an organization that was considered independent and trustworthy, as WIPO was, and the issues of passing up sovereignty would be less burdensome to countries concerned by that issue. Furthermore this would create another source of income for the Organization, which could be put towards other development activities.

32. WIPO should, it was said, learn from the Strategic Plan, and consider how it could adapt some of the measures mentioned, as and where appropriate, in its cooperation for development programs.

Closing

33. In the general comments that followed the two presentations and their debates, a number of speakers drew threads from both discussions together. They observed that both had emphasized the vast economic value of intellectual property, and in view of the various international differences of opinion on intellectual property matters, called for more explanation, more discussion and indeed, more demystification, so that these differences might be resolved in a spirit of solidarity. All agreed on the pre-eminent role of WIPO in leading this discussion process, and many were convinced that the PAC had more work to do in demystification. It was recalled that in the poorest countries, life expectancy could be lower than 40 years, and literacy rates under 20 per cent. Hundreds of thousands if not millions died of famine or preventable diseases every week. This was a world in which intellectual property, with its potential to create great wealth, could make a difference, and therefore the steps taken to develop the intellectual property system had to be carefully chosen, with due regard for all the peoples of the planet.

34. A suggestion was made that a topic for future consideration by the PAC could be legal aspects of intellectual property and public health, with particular regard to pharmaceuticals, patents and other topical issues.

35. The Director General summed up his view of the meeting saying that it had been constructive, inspiring and thought-provoking. WIPO had taken careful note of the presentations and interventions. It was the Director General's opinion that the first message that came out of the session was that WIPO needed to further intensify demystification of intellectual property, and further coordinate the various components and activities related thereto. The many interesting ideas expressed deserved to be developed further in future PAC meetings. Intellectual property, everyone had agreed, was a very important tool for economic growth and social development. Understandably however, for every question answered by the debates another had been raised; and perhaps the most important issue, mentioned in one form or another by a number of members, was the perceived differential in the value of intellectual property protection for developed and developing countries. The Director General felt that this matter, and others that had been put forward, and the different trains of thought that were a necessary complement to the seeking of solutions, could perhaps be crystallized within a single simple and straightforward query, though one without a simple answer: "what makes a developing country develop?" The Director General said that he hoped the Commission would in future be able to approach this question by broadening its view and looking at issues inter-related to intellectual property, so that it might form a general response, and ultimately reach towards the formulation of "an overall culture of development." A major crisis faced today was the lack of international coordination. Coordination was difficult at the

national and regional levels, but almost impossible at the international level. A small yet authoritative group like the Commission had the potential to act as a focus group and, by seeing the broader picture, make considerable strides towards the definition of at least several aspects of a general roadmap towards development.

36. The Director General again warmly thanked the President of Romania for hosting the meeting, the Chairman for presiding over the session, and the members and the presenters for their intellectual commitment.

37. Summing up, the Chairman said that it had been a pleasure to preside over the fourth session of the PAC because of the high level of the discussion, the original ideas introduced and the excellent presentations. He mentioned that not long ago, there had been a metaphorical iron curtain between East and West. This no longer existed, and a primary concern of everyone today was to prevent a similar, invisible curtain being drawn between North and South in the era of globalization and international terrorism. Copyright, as the members had said, was a great tool for development, as was intellectual property in general. The success of Japan, with its lack of natural resources and its natural creativity, bore witness to this. But as the Director General had asked, what made a developing country develop? Where did the balance between the needs and rights of the peoples of developing countries and the rights of creators find its ideal axis? A message of solidarity could be articulated: while intellectual property could be of benefit in introducing more ideas and innovations, it should not live side by side with a situation where those most in need could not be provided with the things they most needed. As a group of individuals, the Chairman saw the PAC members as realists: they saw the need for proper intellectual property protection, for structures such as Japan was putting into place, and had the knowledge that intellectual property was necessary for innovation. At the same time, they recognized the great disparities in wealth between countries, and asked how those disparities could be overcome. Therefore, the Chairman concluded, the commonly articulated message of the fourth session of the Commission was, in essence: “let us move forward, but not leaving others by the roadside.”

[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II

POLICY ADVISORY COMMISSION

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS ON NOVEMBER 14, 2003

ABOULNAGA Fayza, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Arab Republic of Egypt

ARAI Hisamitsu, Secretary-General, Secretariat of the Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters, Cabinet Secretariat, Japan

BRIMELOW Alison, Chief Executive of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, The Patent Office, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

DE MARCO Guido, President of the Republic of Malta

GABAY Mayer, President, United Nations Administrative Tribunal, and Chairman, Patent And Copyright Laws Revision Committees, Ministry of Justice, Israel

HERMASSI Abdelbaki, Minister for Culture, Tunisia

ILIESCU Ion, President of Romania

KADIRGAMAR Lakshman, President's Counsel, Member of Parliament and former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

KESSEDJIAN Bernard, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of France, Permanent Mission of France in Geneva

KORCHAGIN Alexander, Director General, Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (Rospatent), Russian Federation

LEHMAN Bruce, President, International Intellectual Property Institute, and former Assistant Secretary for Commerce and Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, United States of America

LUCINSCHI Petru, former President of the Republic of Moldova

MARCHI Sergio, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Canada, Permanent Mission of Canada in Geneva, and former Minister for Trade, Canada

NARAYAN S., Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister, Republic of India

OLSSON Henry, Special Government Advisor, Ministry of Justice, Kingdom of Sweden, and former Director of Copyright Department, WIPO

PORZIO Marino, attorney, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Chile

RAMOS Fidel, former President of the Republic of the Philippines

SALIM Ahmed Salim, former Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, and former Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity

SONG Jian, Vice-Chairman of the People's Political Consultative Conference of China, and former State Councilor in charge of science and technology development, People's Republic of China

STOYANOV Petar, former President of the Republic of Bulgaria

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