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

**Twenty-Fourth Series of Meetings
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ACTIVITIES IN THE YEAR 1992

Report of the Director General

Introduction

1. This document is a report on the activities of the International Bureau during the year 1992. Activities carried out during the first six months (January 1 to June 30) of that year were already reported (document AB/XXIII/3) to the Governing Bodies when they met in September 1992. The present document repeats the description of those activities contained in the said document and also covers the activities carried out during the remainder (July 1 to December 31) of that year. For the convenience of the reader, new paragraphs are marked with a vertical line in the margin.

2. Annex A contains tables summarizing WIPO's development cooperation activities in 1992, Annex B contains a list of meetings organized by WIPO, Annex C contains a list of WIPO publications, Annex D contains a list of acronyms used in the present document, Annex E contains an index of references to countries and territories, as well as certain intergovernmental organizations, mentioned in this document.

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HIGHLIGHTSAn Overview of Activities and Developments in 1992Development Cooperation

3. For WIPO, the year 1992 was marked by a consistent level of demand for assistance from the developing countries. Although the decline in extra-budgetary funds from UNDP continued, WIPO was able to respond satisfactorily to the training demands of developing countries during that year. In the course of the year, training was given to government officials and personnel from the technical, legal, industrial and commercial sectors in the form of courses, study visits, workshops, seminars, training attachments abroad and on-the-job training by international experts.

4. Most of the courses, workshops, seminars and specialized training were organized by WIPO in developing countries. In 1992, a total of about 95 such events were organized at national, subregional, regional and global levels. They provided basic knowledge of industrial property or copyright, or specialized information in areas such as computerization of industrial property office administration, the use of computerized patent information data bases (including the use of CD-ROM technology), legal and economic aspects of industrial property, the administration of the collection and distribution of copyright royalties and the promotion of technological inventiveness. Besides WIPO officials, 131 outside experts were invited by WIPO as speakers, about 25% of whom were nationals of developing countries. In addition, 40 study visits were organized, to both industrialized and developing countries, for officials of developing countries. In all, 33 developing countries, 19 industrialized countries and nine intergovernmental organizations hosted such meetings and visits or organized them jointly with WIPO. Over 5,000 men and women from both the government and private sectors of some 100 developing countries and from six intergovernmental organizations of developing countries attended as participants in these events, of whom some 730 had their travel or living expenses, or both, borne by WIPO; the rest of the participants were local residents. Further, WIPO also bore the travel and living expenses of 34 government officials of developing countries who participated in other WIPO meetings not dealing specifically with development cooperation matters but nonetheless of interest to developing countries, such as meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information and of certain Committees of Experts.

5. WIPO continued in 1992 to lay emphasis on the advice and assistance that it gives to developing countries in the improvement of their legislation. WIPO prepared draft laws and regulations which, depending on the country concerned, dealt with one or more aspects of intellectual property, or WIPO commented on drafts prepared by the governments of the countries themselves. During the period under review, some 85 countries benefited from such advice and assistance.

6. Some 140 missions comprising WIPO officials and 90 outside consultants employed by WIPO were undertaken to some 60 developing countries. Those missions afforded advice, inter alia, to government authorities on the upgrading of administrative procedures, computerization, the provision of patent information services and the setting up of organizations for the collective administration of rights under copyright law. In planning and

implementing each mission, WIPO engaged in close consultations with the government concerned in order to identify the country's needs and priorities.

7. With regard to promotion of the use of the vast resources of technological information contained in patent documents, there was continuing demand for WIPO's state-of-the-art search service for developing countries. Approximately 460 search reports and copies of 2,100 patent documents were supplied to 28 requesting governments and institutions in developing countries during 1992.

8. Among the meetings organized for developing countries on a wide range of subjects during the year, the following two deserve special mention. In March, WIPO organized jointly with the Government of Senegal the Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works. Fourteen States were represented. The Conference adopted by acclamation the "Dakar Appeal" which called on States to combat piracy through national measures, international cooperation and accession to international treaties dealing with copyright and neighboring rights. In September, a Ministerial meeting of Central American countries was convened in San Salvador with the assistance of WIPO. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama participated. The meeting adopted unanimously a joint declaration regarding the intention of the Central American countries to accede to the Paris Convention.

Setting of Norms and Standards

9. Significant work was carried out in several fields of intellectual property in 1992.

10. In February, the second session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention examined the memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Questions Concerning a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention." Discussions dealt with, inter alia, general questions, the right of reproduction: storage of works in computer systems, reprographic reproduction by libraries, archives and educational establishments, private reproduction for personal use by devices, possible exclusion of the application of non-voluntary licenses for sound recording; the right of public display; right of rental and public lending right; right of importation; right of broadcasting: direct broadcasting by satellite, possible exclusion or restriction of the applications of non-voluntary broadcasting licenses; definition of the notion of "public" in respect of certain qualified acts and term of protection.

11. In June, the first session of the Committee of Experts on a WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings considered a draft model law prepared by the International Bureau. The participants stressed the importance of reinforcing the rights of producers of sound recording in the fight against piracy. They examined the draft Model Law which deals with, inter alia, the list of definitions covering such terms as "broadcasting," "communications to the public," "fixation," "performers," "public lending," "public performance," "sound recording," "producer of a sound recording," "rental," "reproduction;" the rights protected, limitations of rights and duration of protection; the transmission of ownership of rights and licences, collective administration of rights, enforcement and final provisions. The Committee recommended that the Model Law also cover the rights of performers; that recommendation was approved in September by the Assembly of the Berne Union.

12. In September, the Assembly of the Berne Union decided on the continuation of the Committee of the Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on the creation of another Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms. It was decided, inter alia, that each of the two Committees of Experts would meet once in 1993. The former Committee would discuss computer programs, data bases, rental right, non-voluntary licences for the sound recording of musical works and for primary broadcasting and satellite communication, distribution right, including importation right, duration of the protection of photographic works, communication to the public by satellite broadcasting, enforcement of rights, national treatment; the latter Committee would discuss questions relating to the effective international protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

13. The Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States held its fourth session in July. Discussions were based on the draft of a treaty prepared by the International Bureau. The Committee of Experts examined the draft articles concerning the establishment of a Union, abbreviated expressions, sphere of application, consultations, good offices, conciliation and mediation, panel procedure, reporting on the compliance with the recommendation of the panel and arbitration. Notwithstanding the progress achieved during the fourth session, the Committee considered that a fifth session was necessary.

14. The Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks held its third and fourth sessions in June and November, respectively. It considered the draft of a treaty provisionally entitled: "Treaty on the Simplification of Administrative Procedures Concerning Marks" which had been prepared by the International Bureau. The draft included particularly provisions specifying the maximum conditions that Contracting Parties can require that an application for registration fulfill, the obligation of Contracting Parties to allow applications to refer to goods and/or services in several classes, the exclusion of the possibility of Contracting States requiring that signatures and other means of self-identification be legalized or authenticated, guaranteeing to applicants the possibility of asking in one and the same request for the recording of changes in names, addresses, ownership, representation, or correction of mistakes concerning several registrations.

15. In response to the increasing resort to extra-judicial procedures, such as arbitration and mediation, for the settlement of intellectual property disputes between private parties, the International Bureau continued to study the possibility of providing services with respect to such procedures. Two meetings of a Working Group of non-governmental organizations were held, one in May, the other in November. The meetings considered the desirability of the provision of such services by WIPO, as well as the types of services that could be provided. Amongst the types of services that were discussed were the establishment of mediation and arbitration procedures to be conducted under rules to be drafted by the International Bureau, the provision of administrative services, such as the appointment of mediators and arbitrators, at various stages in the conduct of those procedures, and the provision of model contract clauses that could be utilized by private parties wishing to make use of any of the procedures administered by WIPO.

16. In November, the Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union held its twelfth session and approved a number of changes in

the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification) which would be forwarded to the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union for adoption, and considered a proposal to restructure certain classes of the Nice Classification.

Patent Cooperation Treaty

17. In 1992, the number of record copies of international applications received by the International Bureau amounted to 25,917, 16.5% more than in 1991. The average number of PCT Contracting States designated per international application was 25.50. The international applications thus replaced some 661,000 national applications. The increase can be partly explained by the intensive efforts by the International Bureau to promote the use of the PCT.

18. The amendments to the PCT Regulations adopted by the PCT Assembly in July 1991, with the aim of further simplifying the use of the PCT system, entered into force on July 1, 1992.

19. The International Bureau started cooperating with the European Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the development of a system enabling applicants to prepare international applications on personal computers and to file such applications in machine-readable form. This system, called the "Electronic Application System" (EASY), will allow applicants to input the various data to be indicated in the request and to enjoy the benefit of automatic validity checks of such data, and to prepare the remainder of the international application (description, claims and abstract) by using a word processor, and the drawings as facsimile images.

20. In March, a meeting of the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT took place. Modifications to the PCT Search Guidelines and the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines were adopted. Also in March, an informal meeting was held of representatives of the private sector of several PCT Contracting States. They considered the possibility of adding new features to the PCT system to make the international searching and the international preliminary examination reports so reliable that supplemental search and examination during the national phase of the PCT procedure would not be necessary for most applications.

21. In September, in anticipation of China's forthcoming accession to the PCT, the Assembly of the PCT Union adopted a number of amendments to the PCT Regulations, with effect on the date on which China would become bound by the PCT (expected to be on January 1, 1994), appointed the Chinese Patent Office as an International Search and Preliminary Examining Authority with effect on the same date and approved the text of the Agreement between the Chinese Patent Office and WIPO to that effect. The Assembly also adopted amendments to the PCT Regulations with respect to the international searching and international preliminary examination of international applications in Spanish, which entered into force on January 1, 1993. Furthermore, the Assembly adopted a new PCT Rule concerning the extension of the effects of international applications to certain successor States, for example, the Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Madrid Agreement

22. In 1992, the combined total of international trademark registrations and renewals received by the International Bureau was 21,143, representing an

increase of 1.7% in relation to the corresponding 1991 figure. The international registrations totalled 15,702, that is 1.60% less than in 1991. As the average number of countries covered by each international registration was 9.11, the international registrations in 1992 had the equivalent effect of some 143,000 national registrations. As for renewals, there were 5,441 in 1992, representing an increase of 12.60% compared with 1991.

23. In September, the Assembly of the Madrid Union adopted a new Rule which deals with the continuation of the effects of international registrations in successor States. By January 1, 1993, the Rule became applicable to the Czech Republic, Croatia, Kazakhstan, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

Hague Agreement

24. In 1992, the number of industrial design deposits was 3,361, and the number of renewals and prolongations received by the International Bureau was 1,422, representing respectively an increase of 2.40% and 31.42% in relation to the 1991 figures.

25. In April, the Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs held its second session. Discussions were based on a Draft Treaty on the International Registration of Industrial Designs prepared by the International Bureau, which aimed at improving the current international registration system and to encourage new States to accede to the Agreement.

New Accessions to Treaties

26. In the course of 1992, the number of States party to the treaties administered by WIPO increased with the adherences or declarations of continued application of the following countries to the following treaties: (i) Albania, Croatia, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia to the WIPO Convention, bringing the total number of member States of WIPO to 134; (ii) Croatia, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine to the Paris Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Paris Union to 108; (iii) China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Gambia, Slovakia and Slovenia to the Berne Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Berne Union to 95; (iv) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the Madrid (Indications of Sources) Agreement, bringing the total number of States party to 31; (v) Croatia, Czech Republic, Kazakhstan, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine to the Madrid (Registration of Marks) Agreement, bringing the total number of the member States of the Madrid Union to 34; (vi) the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Romania to the Hague Agreement, bringing the number of member States of the Hague Union to 21; (vii) Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia to the Nice Agreement, bringing the number of member States of the Nice Union to 36; (viii) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the Lisbon Agreement, bringing the total number of States members of the Lisbon Union to 17; (ix) Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia to the Locarno Agreement, bringing the number of member States of the Locarno Union to 19; (x) Czech Republic, Ireland, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Niger, Portugal, Slovakia, Ukraine and Viet Nam to the PCT, bringing the number of member States of the PCT Union to 57; (xi) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the Strabourg Agreement, bringing the total number of States members of the IPC Union to 27; (xii) Czech Republic and Slovakia to the Budapest Treaty, bringing the total number of member States of the Budapest Union to 24; (xiii) Argentina, Australia and Greece to the Rome Convention, bringing the number of States party to 40; (xiv) Slovenia to the Brussels

(Satellites) Convention, bringing the number of States party to 15; (xv) Argentina, Czech Republic and Slovakia to the Film Register Treaty, bringing the number of States members of the FRT to 7.

Countries in Transition to Market Economy

27. During the year, the International Bureau offered its cooperation to the following countries: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Officials of those countries in charge of intellectual property matters were invited for discussions at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva, and study visits by them to various countries were organized by WIPO. 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 special seminars and meetings to promote the awareness of the importance of intellectual property in those countries.

PART I: GOVERNING BODIES

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO

28. From September 21 to 29, 1992, the Governing Bodies of WIPO held their twenty-third series of meetings in Geneva. Delegations from 99 States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe; 12 intergovernmental organizations: United Nations, UNESCO, GATT, EFTA, BBM, BBDM, LAS, CEC, OAPI, OAU, EPO, ARIPO; and 14 non-governmental international organizations: AIPPI, CISAC, ECIS, EFPIA, FIBEP, FICPI, FIM, IAA, ICC, IFIA, IFPI, IOJ, IPA, ISETU participated in the meetings.

29. The following nine Governing Bodies met:

- WIPO Coordination Committee, thirtieth session (23rd ordinary)
- Paris Union Assembly, nineteenth session (9th extraordinary)
- Paris Union Conference of Representatives, twentieth session (10th extraordinary)
- Paris Union Executive Committee, twenty-eighth session (28th ordinary)
- Berne Union Assembly, thirteenth session (3rd extraordinary)
- Berne Union Conference of Representatives, thirteenth session (3rd extraordinary)
- Berne Union Executive Committee, thirty-fourth session (23rd ordinary)
- Madrid Union Assembly, twenty-fourth session (15th extraordinary)
- PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly, twentieth session (12th extraordinary).

30. The main agenda items and the main decisions covered the following points:

31. Activities from July 16, 1991, to June 30, 1992. The delegations voiced their satisfaction with the content of the reports submitted by the Director General, praising the clear, concise and comprehensive picture given of the Organization's work during the period under review. Appreciation was expressed for the range of activities that had been carried out, the depth of the treatment received and the efficiency with which they were accomplished. In the view of the delegations, the objectives of the activities were attained and demonstrated the capacity of the International Bureau, under the guidance of the Director General, for adapting to new circumstances and demands with imagination and verve.

32. All the delegations highlighted the development cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries. The delegations of the recipient

developing countries underlined, in particular, the importance of assistance to developing countries, given the role that intellectual property was recognized as playing in social, cultural and economic development. Such a role had recently been enhanced by the position assigned to intellectual property rights in international trade and technology transfer. The wish was expressed that WIPO's development cooperation program be continued and strengthened, so that developing countries could develop intellectual property systems commensurate with their development status and yet compatible with world trends. Several delegations pledged to continue their existing support, both in funds and in kind, to WIPO and its development cooperation program. The development cooperation activities that were regarded as most useful were those dealing with training (both general and specialized), assistance in the preparation of legislative texts, the streamlining of administration, including computerization, patent information services to the public with increasing use of CD-ROM technology, and the teaching of intellectual property at university level. A number of delegations were concerned about the decline in the resources that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) made available to WIPO for its development cooperation activities, and suggested that the International Bureau explore new sources of funding, including the allocation of more money from its regular budget.

33. Many delegations underlined the importance they attached to WIPO's work in both norm-setting and international registration work. Special mentions were made of, and expressions of support given for, the continuation of work with respect to the proposed Patent Law Treaty, the preparations for a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention, a proposed treaty for the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States, the proposed trademark harmonization treaty and a proposed model law on the protection of performing artists and producers of sound recordings.

34. A number of delegations found the activities in the international registration services satisfactory in general, and singled out for special mention the continuing increase in the number of Contracting States and the high rate of growth in the use of the PCT, which was a clear sign of that Treaty's usefulness.

35. Continuation of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned. The Assembly of the Paris Union unanimously decided that the second part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned be held in Geneva from July 12 to 30, 1993.

36. The Paris Union Assembly agreed that Articles 10, 19, 22(1), 24, 25 and 26 should be removed from the Basic Proposal that was before the Diplomatic Conference. Those Articles relate to Fields of Technology, Rights Conferred by the Patent, Term of Patents, Reversal of Burden of Proof, Obligations of the Right Holder and Remedial Measures under National Legislation.

37. The Assembly also noted the need for delegations to consider the possible removal of Article 20 (prior user) in conjunction with the removal (already decided) of Article 19.

38. Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. The Assembly of the Paris Union adopted Guidelines for the Interpretation of Article 6ter(1)(b) and (3)(b) of the Paris Convention, which

provides for the international registration of emblems of States and certain intergovernmental organizations, to take effect on October 1, 1992.

39. Copyright and Neighboring Rights. The Assembly of the Berne Union decided on the continuation of the Committee of Experts on the preparation of a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention ("Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention") and on the creation of another Committee of Experts for the preparation of a possible new instrument on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms ("Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms"). It further decided, inter alia,

- that, in the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention, the States party to the Berne Convention and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) would have the status of members, whereas the Member States of WIPO that were not party to the Berne Convention would have the status of observers;

- that, in the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, the Member States of WIPO and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) would have the status of members;

- that each of the two Committees of Experts would meet once in 1993 (in late June or early July), and that the meeting of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention would be immediately followed by the meeting of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms;

- that the issues to be discussed by the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention would be the following: computer programs, data bases, rental right, non-voluntary licenses for the sound recording of musical works, non-voluntary licenses for primary broadcasting and satellite communication, distribution right, including importation right, duration of the protection of photographic works, communication to the public by satellite broadcasting, enforcement of rights, national treatment; and

- that the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms would discuss all questions concerning the effective international protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

40. The Assembly of the Berne Union also decided that the WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings should likewise cover the protection of the rights of performers, the title of the competent Committee of Experts becoming "Committee of Experts on a WIPO Model Law on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms."

41. Madrid Union Concerning the International Registration of Marks. The Assembly of the Madrid Union adopted a new Rule (Rule 38) in the Regulations under the Madrid Agreement, entitled "Continuation of Effects of International Registrations in Certain Successor States." The new Rule deals with international registrations in States ("successor States") that have recently become independent and whose territory was formerly part of the territory of another State that was party to the Madrid Agreement, where such successor States have deposited a declaration of continuation of the Madrid Agreement.

The new Rule requires the filing with the International Bureau, by the owner of an international registration with a territorial extension to the predecessor country, of a request that the international registration continue its effects in the successor State if the owner wishes such effects to continue in the successor State. The new Rule already applies to Croatia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

42. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) Union. With a view to China's forthcoming accession to the PCT, the Assembly of the PCT Union adopted a number of amendments to the PCT Regulations, with effect on the date on which China would become bound by the PCT (expected to be at the beginning of 1994), appointed the Chinese Patent Office as International Searching and Preliminary Examining Authority with effect on the said date and approved the text of the Agreement between the Chinese Patent Office and WIPO to that effect.

43. The Assembly also adopted amendments to the PCT Regulations with respect to the international searching and international preliminary examination of international applications in Spanish, which will enter into force on January 1, 1993.

44. The Assembly also adopted new Rule 32 in the Regulations under the PCT concerning the extension of effects of international applications to certain successor States. The new Rule applies where a newly independent State (the "successor State") whose territory was, before independence, part of the territory of a Contracting State that has subsequently ceased to exist (the "predecessor State") deposits a declaration of continuation of the PCT. It introduces a procedure whereby an applicant may, under certain conditions, request the extension to the successor State of certain international applications that have already been filed. The Rule already applies to Ukraine.

45. Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property and Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights. The Coordination Committee decided that each of these two Permanent Committees would establish a Working Group. The tasks of each Working Group would be to review and evaluate the progress of the respective WIPO Permanent Program. Each Working Group would meet in the year in which the corresponding Permanent Committee did not meet, on dates shortly before that year's ordinary session of the WIPO Conference. The reports of the Working Groups would be submitted to the WIPO Conference.

46. Participation of Yugoslavia. The Governing Bodies of WIPO, noting United Nations Security Council Resolution 777 of September 19, 1992, and United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/47/RES/1 of September 22, 1992, decided that Yugoslavia should not participate in any meetings of the Governing Bodies. They further decided that this decision would be reviewed by the same Governing Bodies in the light of future decisions taken by the United Nations General Assembly.

47. Additional Premises. The Governing Bodies authorized the Director General to conclude, under certain conditions, a contract for the acquisition by WIPO of the headquarters building of the World Meteorological Organization, which is adjacent to the WIPO headquarters building.

48. Staff Matters. The WIPO Coordination Committee approved the creation of a new grade, namely that of Assistant Director General. The Director General

later promoted Mr. Gust Ledakis, a national of the United States of America, Legal Counsel and Director of General Administrative Services, to that grade. Mr. Wang Zhengfa, a national of China, was appointed as a Director-Advisor. The Coordination Committee approved certain modifications to the Staff Regulations. One of them is a measure for giving incentive to the staff in the Professional and Higher Categories to learn at least two of the languages used in the International Bureau. Further, the Coordination Committee noted the report of the Working Group on Professional Remuneration (see below) and the comments of the Director General, as well as noted with approval the intention of the Director General to request the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) to review the working hours question.

Working Group on Professional Remuneration

49. The Working Group on Professional Remuneration, which was established by the WIPO Coordination Committee at its twenty-eighth session in September-October 1991, held its first session at the headquarters of WIPO from February 10 to 12, 1992. Representatives of 17 member States (Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Japan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sudan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia) attended the session, together with experts from ICSC (namely, its Chairman and Executive Secretary) and from the secretariat of CCAQ (namely, its Secretary) and staff members appointed by the WIPO Staff Association. The discussions took place on the basis of four documents which had been prepared by the International Bureau. The Working Group identified a number of additional data that the International Bureau was requested to gather and submit to a further session of the Working Group.

50. The Working Group held its second session at the headquarters of WIPO from April 27 to 29, 1992. Representatives of 15 member States (Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, India, Japan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia) attended the session, together with experts from ICSC (namely, its Chairman and Executive Secretary) and from the secretariat of CCAQ (namely, its Secretary) and staff members appointed by the WIPO Staff Association. The discussions took place on the basis of two documents containing additional information requested from the International Bureau and from the ICSC at the first session of the Working Group. The Working Group decided to establish a drafting group open to all its member States to prepare a draft of its report to the WIPO Coordination Committee for submission to a third session of the Working Group to be convened by the Director General of WIPO to meet in June 1992.

51. The Working Group held its third session at the headquarters of WIPO on June 1 and 2, 1992. Representatives of 15 member States (Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, and Yugoslavia) attended the session, together with an expert from the Secretariat of the CCAQ (namely its Secretary) and staff members appointed by the WIPO Staff Association. The Working Group adopted its report to the WIPO Coordination Committee.

[Part II follows]

PART II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Fields of Industrial Property and Copyright and Neighboring Rights

Objective

52. 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:
- (i) developing human resources,
 - (ii) facilitating the creation or improvement of national or regional legislation and their enforcement,
 - (iii) encouraging adherence to WIPO-administered treaties,
 - (iv) facilitating the creation or improvement of governmental and other institutions for the administration and effective implementation of national or regional legislation,
 - (v) encouraging local inventive and creative artistic activity and the exploitation of its results,
 - (vi) developing the teaching of intellectual property law,
 - (vii) developing the profession of intellectual property lawyer and agent,
 - (viii) facilitating the acquisition of foreign, locally protected technology through licensing contracts,
 - (ix) facilitating the access to and the use of technological information contained in patent documents,
 - (x) consulting the two Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation,
 - (xi) facilitating participation in certain WIPO meetings.

Activities

Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Industrial Property: General

53. In 1992, a total of 99 developing countries, two developing territories, and eight intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, India,

Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Aruba, Hong Kong, ARIPO, SELA, SIECA, OECS, ASEAN, ARCT, ARCEDEM and OAPI.

54. A total of 35 training courses, seminars or other meetings in the field of industrial property were organized; 13 were at the global level, 16 at the regional and six at the national levels. Some 2900 persons from the public and private sectors received training or information on different aspects of industrial property. Of that number, 564 persons participated at the expense of WIPO which bore their travel and/or living expenses; the other participants were from the host countries.

55. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits for 31 government officials, to both industrialized and developing countries.

56. As far as advisory missions on matters relating to legislation and institution-building was concerned, 119 were organized to 52 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants recruited for that purpose.

57. In total, 164 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, 61 came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both developed and developing. Consultants from developing countries accounted for 27% of the said total number of consultants.

58. In all, 36 countries and two 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.

59. The contributing countries (36) and intergovernmental organizations (2) were: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Japan, Jordan, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, UNDP and EPO.

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

Development Cooperation With Developing Countries in the Field of Copyright:
General

61. In 1992, a total of 77 developing countries, one territory and two intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities in the field of copyright: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Cook Islands, CARICOM and OECS.

62. A total of 22 training courses, seminars or other meetings in the fields of copyright and neighboring rights were organized; four at the global level, eight at the regional and 10 at the national levels. Some 2100 persons from the public and private sectors attended these events and received training or information on different aspects of copyright and neighboring rights. Of that number, 157 persons participated at the expense of WIPO which bore their travel and/or living expenses; the other participants were from the host countries.

63. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits for nine officials, to both industrialized and developing countries.

64. As far as advisory missions on matters relating to legislation and institution-building was concerned, 21 were organized to 18 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants recruited for that purpose.

65. In total, 57 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, 27 came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both developed and developing. Consultants from developing countries accounted for 40% of the said total number of consultants.

66. In all, 25 countries and two 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. The remainder of the costs were borne by WIPO.

67. The contributing countries (25) and intergovernmental organizations (2) were: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Gambia, Guatemala, Hungary, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Peru, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, CARICOM and OECS.

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

Industrial Property: Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels

Global: Industrial Property

69. In June, WIPO organized with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, a Training Course on Patents and Trademarks, in English, in Washington, D.C. Six government officials attended from Argentina, Nigeria, Panama and Sudan; the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were funded partly by UNDP-financed projects and partly through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of the United States of America.

70. In June and July, WIPO organized a Training Seminar on the Use of Patent Documentation: Techniques for Searching and Dissemination of Information, in English and French, in cooperation with the EPO, the Danish Patent Office and the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), in Copenhagen, Paris, The Hague and Vienna; 16 government officials attended from Algeria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Cuba, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal and Zambia; their travel and subsistence costs were funded by either the EPO or by UNDP; the Seminar was followed by a visit to WIPO.

71. In June and July, WIPO organized a Training Seminar on the Examination of Patent Applications, in cooperation with the EPO and the Patent and Registration Office of Sweden, in Stockholm, The Hague, Munich and Geneva. Ten government officials from Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and also an official from ARIPO took part.

72. In September, WIPO organized in Geneva an Orientation Seminar on General Aspects of Industrial Property, in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. Eighty-eight government officials from the following 52 countries attended: Albania, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Laos, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe. In addition, 62 officials from 40 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva attended the Seminar; lectures were given by 13 WIPO officials. After the Seminar, the 88 government officials were divided into smaller groups and continued their training in one or other of the eight training courses or seminars mentioned hereafter (in paragraphs 73 to 80).

73. In September, six government officials attended a Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information, in English, organized by WIPO and the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna; they were from Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia and Viet Nam; about half of the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were funded by the Government of Austria.

74. In September, 14 government officials attended a Seminar on "Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documents," in English and French, organized jointly by WIPO and the EPO, at the EPO in The

Hague; the officials were from Benin, Brazil, Egypt, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Morocco, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Thailand, Tunisia and Zimbabwe. The subsistence costs of 12 of the participants were funded by the EPO, whereas the total costs for two participants were funded by a UNDP-financed national project; papers were presented by officials of the EPO, representatives of private companies, officials of Member States of the EPO and two WIPO officials; the Seminar was followed by a visit to the EPO headquarters in Munich.

75. In September, seven government officials attended a Training Course on Industrial Property, in English, organized in Munich by WIPO and the German Patent Office; the officials were from Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt, Malawi, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Their travel and subsistence costs were funded by the Government of Germany.

76. In September, eight participants attended a Specialized Training Course on Patent Examination for Government Officials of Developing Countries, in English, organized in The Hague by WIPO and the Bureau for Industrial Property--Patent Office (Octrooiraad) of the Netherlands, with the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Development Cooperation of the Government of the Netherlands. The government officials were from Brazil, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Philippines, Tunisia and Zimbabwe. The subsistence costs of the participants were funded by the Netherlands. Lectures were given by officials of the Bureau for Industrial Property--Patent Office (Octrooiraad) of the Netherlands and a WIPO official.

77. In September, 30 government officials attended a Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property, in English and French, organized jointly by WIPO and the Centre for the International Study of Industrial Property (CEIPI), with the cooperation of the National Institute of Industrial Property of France (INPI), and financial assistance from France and Switzerland, and held at CEIPI in Strasbourg. The participants were from Albania, Argentina, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Chile, China, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Laos, Lesotho, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia. Lectures were given by professors, lawyers and patent attorneys from or associated with CEIPI, officials of INPI (France), the Swedish Patent and Registration Office, the EPO and four WIPO officials, as well as representatives of private companies in France and Germany. A visit to an enterprise in neighboring Switzerland was organized during the Course. This Course was followed, for most of the participants, by practical training in the industrial property office of one of the following countries: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Switzerland.

78. In September, 14 government officials attended a Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property, in Spanish, organized in Madrid by WIPO and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office. The officials were from Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The travel and subsistence costs of five of the participants were funded by Spain. Lectures were given by officials of the Spanish Office and WIPO.

79. In September, eight government officials attended a Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques, in English,

organized in Stockholm by WIPO and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office; they were from China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania. The travel costs of the participants were funded by funds made available to WIPO by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), while the subsistence costs were funded by the Swedish Commission for Technical Cooperation (BITS). Lectures were given by officials of the Swedish Patent and Registration Office and a WIPO official.

80. In September, 12 government officials attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information, in Spanish, organized in Rio de Janeiro by WIPO and INPI (Brazil). The participants were from Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. The travel costs of nine of the participants were funded by Brazil. Papers were presented by officials of INPI (Brazil) and of various Brazilian government and private institutions and by a WIPO official.

Regional and National: Industrial Property

Africa

81. Algeria. See under "Arab Countries"

82. Angola. In June, two government officials attended a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa in Maio, Guinea-Bissau.

83. Burkina Faso. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.

84. Burundi. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.

85. Cameroon. In August, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.

86. Cape Verde. In June, two government officials attended a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa in Maio, Guinea-Bissau.

87. Central African Republic. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.

88. Chad. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.

89. Congo. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.

90. Côte d'Ivoire. In August, WIPO organized, in Abidjan, a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in French in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and with financial support of the Government of France. Sixteen government officials from Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali,

Mauritania, Niger and Rwanda attended, as did two participants each from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). Forty-six participants from the public and private sectors in Côte d'Ivoire also attended. Lectures were given by five WIPO consultants from Côte d'Ivoire, France and OAPI, by a representative of OAPI and by two WIPO officials.

91. Also in August, a WIPO official gave on-the-spot training in micro-computer operations to the staff of the Directorate of Industrial Technology in Abidjan.

92. Egypt. See under "Arab Countries"

93. Gabon. In August, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.

94. Gambia. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.

95. Ghana. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.

96. In November, a WIPO consultant from the German Patent Office undertook a mission to Accra to provide on-the-job training to the staff of the Industrial Research Institute on the use of CD-ROM equipment and on the provision of patent information services to users.

97. Guinea. In July, a WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names in Development was organized by WIPO in Conakry in cooperation with the Government of Guinea, OAPI and the Government of France. Eighty participants from government institutions, the private sector and the legal profession of Guinea attended. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from France, a representative of OAPI, two government officials from Senegal and Guinea and two WIPO officials.

98. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.

99. Guinea-Bissau. In June, a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa was organized by WIPO on the Island of Maio, in cooperation with the Government of Guinea-Bissau and SIDA. The seminar was attended by eight government officials from Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe, and five participants from Guinea-Bissau. Two WIPO officials and five WIPO consultants from Brazil, Portugal and Sweden made presentations at this Seminar. The participants also spoke on the situation of industrial property in their respective countries, including on the status of review of the draft industrial property law sent by WIPO in March/April to each of the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, at their request.

100. Lesotho. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.

101. Liberia. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.

102. Libya. See under "Arab Countries"
103. Madagascar. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.
104. Malawi. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.
105. In November, a WIPO consultant from the German Patent Office undertook a mission to Blantyre to provide on-the-job training to the staff of the Office of the Registrar General on the use of CD-ROM equipment and on the provision of patent information services to users.
106. Mali. In June, WIPO organized a WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property in Bamako, in cooperation with the Government of France and OAPI. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from France and OAPI, a government official of Mali and a WIPO official. Eighty participants from the public and private sectors of Mali attended this Seminar.
107. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.
108. Mauritania. In August, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.
109. Morocco. See under "Arab Countries"
110. Mozambique. In June, two government officials attended a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa in Maio, Guinea-Bissau.
111. Namibia. In February, WIPO organized a study visit for the Head of the Registry of Companies, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs to the United Kingdom Patent Office, the German Patent Office and WIPO. During his visit to WIPO, he held discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on strengthening cooperation between WIPO and Namibia.
112. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.
113. Niger. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.
114. Nigeria. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.
115. In October, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to the EPO in Vienna. The visit was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.
116. In November, two government officials undertook a study visit to London, to attend an international conference on "Nigeria's Foreign Investment Laws and Intellectual Property Rights" organized by the Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property (CLIP) and the University of London. This activity was undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project.
117. Also in November, a government official undertook a study visit to the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna and the United Kingdom Patent Office in

London, to examine the functioning of their patent information and documentation services. This activity was undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project.

118. Rwanda. In August, a government official attended a WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Abidjan.

119. Sao Tome and Principe. In June, two government officials attended a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa in Maio, Guinea-Bissau.

120. Sudan. See under "Arab Countries"

121. Swaziland. In August, WIPO organized, in Mbabane, a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in English, in cooperation with the Government of Swaziland and with financial assistance from SIDA. Twelve government officials from the Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended, as did two South African participants, under the auspices of the African National Congress (ANC) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), respectively. Ten Swazi participants from public and private institutions, the judiciary and private legal practice also attended. Lectures were given by five WIPO consultants from the Netherlands, Swaziland, Sweden and ARIPO and by two WIPO officials.

122. Uganda. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.

123. United Republic of Tanzania. In August, two government officials attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.

124. Zambia. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.

125. Zimbabwe. In February, WIPO organized a study visit at its headquarters for a computer consultant of the Government of Zimbabwe to discuss proposals for a possible UNDP-financed country project for the computerization of trademark operations of the Office of the Controller of Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.

126. In August, a government official attended a WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Mbabane, Swaziland.

127. African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In August, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in an ARIPO seminar, in Kampala, to promote the use of the ARIPO system, which was attended by 33 local participants from the public and private sectors and by 11 government officials from Botswana, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Sudan, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The attendance of the latter 11 participants was financed by ARIPO.

Arab Countries

128. Algeria. In July, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

129. Egypt. In July, a WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries was organized by WIPO in Cairo, in cooperation with the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) of Egypt and with the assistance of UNDP. It was attended by 24 government officials from Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen. Six WIPO consultants from Egypt, France and Sweden and one WIPO official participated as lecturers in the course.

130. Jordan. In July, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

131. Libya. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

132. Morocco. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

133. In October, WIPO organized a study visit for two officials from the Moroccan Industrial Property Office to INPI (France) in Paris. The visit was organized under the UNDP-financed country project for Morocco.

134. In November, a government official undertook a study visit organized by WIPO to INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro, to study INPI's patent and trademark operations and services to the public, as well as the on-going computerization of INPI's activities. This mission was organized under the UNDP-financed country project for Morocco.

135. Oman. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

136. Saudi Arabia. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

137. Sudan. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

138. In December, WIPO organized for a government official a study visit to Amman, to observe the work of the Section for the Protection of Industrial and Commercial Property (PICP), Ministry of Industry and Trade of Jordan. The visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries.

139. Syria. In July, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

140. In November, a WIPO official made a presentation at the first National Seminar on the Protection of Industrial Property organized by the Syrian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce (SNCICC) in Damascus. The Seminar was attended by some 100 participants, from interested

government circles, the legal profession and the business community. The objective of the Seminar was to build awareness, mainly within the private sector, of the impact of recent industrial property developments at the international level on the Syrian economy.

141. Tunisia. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

142. Yemen. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries in Cairo.

Asia and the Pacific

143. Australia. In March, a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination was organized by WIPO in Canberra, in cooperation with the Patents, Trademarks and Designs Office of Australia and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). The objective of the Workshop was to provide information and training on computerized trademark administration. The Workshop was attended by 18 government officials from Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. Presentations and demonstrations of computerized systems for trademark administration were made by five WIPO consultants from Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, four Australian officials from the Patents, Trademarks and Designs Office, one patent attorney from the Institute of Patent Attorneys of Australia, and a WIPO official.

144. Bangladesh. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

145. Also in February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

146. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

147. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

148. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.

149. In November, a WIPO Asian Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements was organized in Dhaka by WIPO, in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh (see also paragraph 734).

150. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry in Singapore.

151. Bhutan. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.
152. In November, a government official and a representative of the private industry attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements in Dhaka.
153. China. In February, a WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry was organized in Beijing by WIPO in cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office and the Japanese Patent Office (see paragraph 295).
154. Also in February, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.
155. Also in February, WIPO organized, with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), a study visit for two officials of the Chinese Patent Office to the JPO in Tokyo, where they received further training in patent examination.
156. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.
157. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.
158. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.
159. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry in Singapore.
160. Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In July and August, two government officials attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.
161. Fiji. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.
162. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.
163. India. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.
164. Also in February, an Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation was organized in New Delhi by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of India and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (see paragraph 716).

165. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

166. In May, two government officials from India undertook a study visit organized by WIPO in the context of the UNDP-financed country project relating to the modernization of the patent information services in Nagpur. They visited the United Kingdom Patent Office, the British Library, Derwent Publications Limited in London, the EPO at The Hague and Vienna, the Austrian Patent Office and WIPO.

167. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

168. In September, WIPO organized in New Delhi, with the cooperation of the Government of India and the Indian Law Institute and financial assistance of the Government of Germany, the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System (see also paragraph 729).

169. In November, a government official and a representative of the private industry attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements in Dhaka.

170. Also in November, WIPO organized in cooperation with the Government of India and the Confederation of Indian Industry, and with the assistance of the UNDP, WIPO Seminars on the Patent System and Use of Patent Information for Technological Development in the cities of New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Calcutta. In total, about 200 participants from industry, the legal profession and interested government circles attended the Seminars. A WIPO consultant from Canada and a WIPO official spoke at these Seminars, which were organized under the UNDP-financed country project.

171. In December, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry in Singapore.

172. Indonesia. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

173. Also in February, a government official attended the Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

174. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

175. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.

176. Iran (Islamic Republic of). In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

177. Malaysia. In February, two government officials and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

178. Also in February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

179. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

180. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

181. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.

182. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry in Singapore.

183. Mongolia. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

184. Also in February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

185. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

186. Myanmar. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

187. Nepal. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

188. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

189. In November, a representative of private industry attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements in Dhaka.

190. Pakistan. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

191. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

192. In August, a WIPO consultant from Canada undertook a mission on patent information services to Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad, to provide training to the staff of the Pakistan Patent Office and outside users on the use of patent documentation. The consultant also participated in workshops organized by the Federal Ministry of Industries and the Pakistan Patent Office in the three cities to promote the use of patent documentation by research and development institutions, industries and other users. The workshops were attended by some 110 participants from the government and private sectors. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

193. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.

194. In December, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for two government officials of the Patent Office to the Swedish Patent and Registration Office, the United Kingdom Patent Office and WIPO.

195. Philippines. In February, a government official and three representatives of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

196. Also in February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

197. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

198. In July and August, a government official and a representative from the Filipino Inventors' Society attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

199. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.

200. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry in Singapore.

201. Republic of Korea. In February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

202. Also in February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

203. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

204. In April, the Dean of the International Intellectual Property Institute (IIPTI) in Daeduk and a member of its Faculty, visited WIPO in Geneva and held discussions with WIPO officials on future activities to be undertaken by IIPTI, and a possible strengthening of its cooperation with WIPO.

205. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

206. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.

207. In October, two WIPO consultants from the EPO and the United Kingdom participated as speakers in the Seminar on New Developments in Biotechnology and Patent Protection, organized in Seoul by the Korean Industrial Property Office.

208. In December, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry in Singapore.

209. Singapore. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

210. Also in February, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

211. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

212. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

213. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.

214. In December, a WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry was organized in Singapore by WIPO, in cooperation with the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR) and the financial assistance of the Government of Japan (see paragraph 738).

215. Sri Lanka. In February, a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

216. Also in February, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

217. In March, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

218. In July and August, WIPO organized in Colombo a WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation and with the financial support of UNDP. Eighteen participants from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, India,

Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam attended the course. Sixteen participants from the governmental and private sectors of Sri Lanka also attended. Lectures were given by eight WIPO consultants from Canada, Egypt, Finland, France, India, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Switzerland and by two WIPO officials.

219. In August, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Egypt participated as speakers, at the invitation of the Sri Lanka Inventors Commission, in the National Workshop on Promotion of Invention and Innovation organized by the Commission in Colombo.

220. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.

221. In November, a government official and a representative of the private industry attended the WIPO Asian Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements in Dhaka.

222. In December, a government official and a representative of the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry in Singapore.

223. Thailand. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

224. Also in February, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

225. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

226. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

227. In September, two judges attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in New Delhi.

228. In November, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Japan undertook a mission to Bangkok, with the financial assistance of the Government of Japan, to give on-the-job training on trademark matters to some 40 officials of the Department of Intellectual Property.

229. In December, WIPO organized in Bangkok, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and with the assistance of the Government of France, a WIPO National Seminar on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights. The Seminar was attended by some 100 participants, mostly lawyers and representatives from the private sector, as well as government officials. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from France, a WIPO official and a number of experts from Thailand, including officials from the Department of Intellectual Property Thailand.

230. Also in December, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry in Singapore.

231. Viet Nam. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

232. Also in February, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation in New Delhi.

233. In March, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination in Canberra.

234. In July and August, a government official attended the WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries in Asia and the Pacific in Colombo.

235. In November and December, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a National Seminar on Trademarks and Industrial Designs, organized in Ho Chi Minh City by the National Office on Inventions of Viet Nam and the Committee for Science and Technology of Ho Chi Minh City. The Seminar was attended by over 300 participants from various government departments, the judiciary, universities and the industrial and commercial sectors.

236. Hong Kong. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry in Beijing.

Latin America and the Caribbean

237. Argentina. In June, a government official attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination, in Madrid.

238. In July, WIPO organized a study visit to Geneva for two government officials. They discussed with the Director General and WIPO officials matters of common interest, including possible WIPO assistance to the Directorate of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property, especially in the proposed creation of an autonomous industrial property institute. The possible accession of Argentina to several industrial property treaties administered by WIPO was also reviewed.

239. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil (INPI) in Rio de Janeiro.

240. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America in Mexico City.

241. Bolivia. In December, two government officials attended a WIPO regional Seminar on Modern Methods on Patent Information and Regional Cooperation in Montevideo.

242. Brazil. In June, two government officials attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

243. In July, two government officials of INPI (Brazil) visited WIPO headquarters and the Registry of Industrial Property of Spain in Madrid on a study tour organized by WIPO, which focused on various WIPO-administered treaties.
244. In September, a WIPO official participated as a speaker at a Symposium on Intellectual Property and New Technologies organized by the Government of Brazil and by the Regional Commission of Engineering and Architecture of Rio Grande do Sul (CREA) in Gramado (Porto Alegre). Some 500 local participants attended the Symposium.
245. In October, two government officials and a representative from the private industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America in Mexico City.
246. Chile. In May, a WIPO consultant from Germany attended, as a speaker, a trademark seminar organized by a law firm in Santiago.
247. In June, two government officials attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.
248. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.
249. In October, one government official and two representatives from the private industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America in Mexico City.
250. Colombia. In October, a government official and two representatives from the private industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America in Mexico City.
251. In December, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Modern Methods on Patent Information and Regional Cooperation in Montevideo.
252. Costa Rica. In June, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland participated as speakers in the Second National Workshop on Notarial Law relating to Intellectual Property Matters, organized in San José by the Costa Rican Institute of Notarial Law and the Intellectual Property Registry. The Workshop was attended by some 200 local participants who were representatives of various interested circles, including patent and trademark attorneys, lawyers and engineers of industrial enterprises and research centers.
253. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.
254. In October, a representative from the private industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America in Mexico City.
255. Cuba. In June, a government official attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

256. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.

257. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America in Mexico City.

258. Ecuador. In June, a government official attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

259. In December, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Modern Methods on Patent Information and Regional Cooperation in Montevideo.

260. El Salvador. In July, in San Salvador, two WIPO officials participated as speakers in the National Seminar on the Paris Convention, organized by the Ministry of Justice of El Salvador. The Seminar was attended by 60 participants who included patent and trademark attorneys, lawyers and representatives of industrial enterprises.

261. Guatemala. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.

262. In October, a representative from the private industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America in Mexico City.

263. Honduras. In June, a government official attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

264. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.

265. In November, a WIPO official spoke at the National Seminar on Enterprise Development and the Protection of Intellectual Property organized by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce and the National Council of Private Enterprises in Tegucigalpa. The Seminar was attended by around 130 participants from interested circles, including patent and trademark attorneys, lawyers and representatives of industrial and commercial enterprises.

266. Mexico. In February, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Portugal participated as speakers in an Information Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and the Madrid System (the Madrid Agreement on the International Registration of Marks and its related Protocol), organized by the Government of Mexico. The Seminar was attended by 60 local participants, including government officials, patent and trademark attorneys, lawyers and engineers of industrial and commercial enterprises and the staff of research centers.

267. In June, two government officials attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

268. In October, WIPO organized in Mexico City, in cooperation with the Federal Government of Mexico and with the assistance of the Government of France, a WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies

for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America. Seventeen participants representing industrial property offices and industry from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Peru and Venezuela attended the Seminar, together with some 70 participants from industry and research institutions in Mexico. Presentations were made by six WIPO consultants from France, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico and by two WIPO officials.

269. Nicaragua. In June, a government official attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

270. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.

271. In November, a WIPO official spoke at the National Seminar on the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property organized by the Ministry of Economy and Development and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Managua. The Seminar was attended by around 70 participants from interested circles, including patent and trademark attorneys, lawyers and representatives of industrial and commercial enterprises.

272. Panama. In June, a government official attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

273. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.

274. Paraguay. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.

275. Peru. In June, a government official attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

276. Also in June, a WIPO official and a UPOV official visited Lima and participated in the First Workshop on the Protection of Plant Varieties organized by the Institute for Industrial Technological Research and Technical Standards (ITINTEC). The Workshop was attended by some 50 local participants coming from both the public and private sectors.

277. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.

278. In October, a representative from the private industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America in Mexico City.

279. In December, two government officials attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Modern Methods on Patent Information and Regional Cooperation in Montevideo.

280. Spain. In June, WIPO organized a Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in cooperation with the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO in Madrid. Fourteen government officials attended from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela. The participants also received training at the EPO premises in The Hague and Munich. They also visited the headquarters of WIPO, where they heard presentations from various WIPO officials.

281. Uruguay. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.

282. In December, a Regional Seminar on Modern Methods on Patent Information and Regional Cooperation was organized by WIPO, the EPO, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the National Directorate of Industrial Property of Uruguay, in Montevideo, with the assistance of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and UNDP. Ten experts from Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Spain, Uruguay, ALADI and the EPO and two WIPO officials spoke on various topics related to patent information and regional cooperation in the patent field. The Seminar was attended by 60 representatives of the public and private sectors of 11 Latin American countries and one regional organization, namely Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and SELA. Among them, the participation of eight government officials from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela was financed under the UNDP-financed regional project.

283. Venezuela. In June, six professors from the University of the Andes, in Merida, visited WIPO headquarters in the context of the preparation of a postgraduate studies program on intellectual property. They had discussions with several WIPO officials. WIPO also organized for the Venezuelan professors a visit to the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI), in Munich, the Centre for the International Study of Industrial Property of the University of Strasbourg, and to the Faculty of Law of the University of Santiago de Compostela.

284. Also in June, a government official attended a WIPO Seminar on Search and Patent Examination in Madrid.

285. In September, a government official attended a WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information organized by WIPO and INPI (Brazil) in Rio de Janeiro.

286. In October, a government official and two representatives from the private industry attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises in Latin America in Mexico City.

Copyright: Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels

Global: Copyright

287. In August, WIPO organized jointly with the Government of Sweden and with the assistance of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), an International Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Stockholm. Ten government officials from Albania, Brazil, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe attended the Course. Lectures were given by six government officials from Sweden and three WIPO officials. In the second week of the Course, practical visits were organized to the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, the Swedish Artists' and Musicians' Interest Organization (SAMI), the Swedish Group of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) and the Swedish Performing Rights Society (STIM). At the end of the Course, the participants visited WIPO headquarters in Geneva.

288. In September, WIPO organized an Orientation Seminar in English, French and Spanish on Copyright and Neighboring Rights at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva. Thirty participants from the following 28 countries attended the Seminar: Albania, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam. In addition, 45 officials from 30 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva attended. Presentations were given by five WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by practical training sessions, mainly in the field of collective administration of copyright in the authors' societies and governmental administrations of the following countries: Algeria, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Spain.

289. Also in September, WIPO organized in cooperation with the United States Copyright Office and its International Copyright Institute, a Copyright Training Seminar in Washington, D.C., for nationals of Nigeria and Ghana. Fifteen participants from Nigeria, including government officials involved in copyright administration, authors and artists attended the Seminar. Two officials of Ghana also participated. Lectures were given by officials of the United States Copyright Office, representatives of authors' societies and cultural industries of the United States of America, an official of IFPI and a WIPO official.

Regional and National: Copyright

Africa

290. Benin. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

291. Burkina Faso. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

292. Cape Verde. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

293. Côte d'Ivoire. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

294. In August, WIPO organized jointly with the Ministry of Culture of Côte d'Ivoire a WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights. Four hundred participants, including government officials, legal practitioners, authors, artists, producers and representatives of authors' societies attended the Training Course. Lectures were given by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, by three government officials from Côte d'Ivoire and by two WIPO officials.

295. Gambia. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

296. In December, WIPO organized in Banjul, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of the Gambia, a WIPO National Workshop on Copyright Administration. The Workshop was attended by some 60 participants, among them government officials, judges, authors, artists and producers. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Senegal and Sweden. Two WIPO officials also took part in the workshop.

297. Ghana. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

298. Guinea. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

299. Guinea-Bissau. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

300. Kenya. In July, WIPO organized jointly with the Government of Kenya, a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Nairobi. The Seminar was attended by 220 participants from, among others, government institutions, film, music and publishing circles, collecting societies and the legal profession. The Seminar was opened by the Attorney-General of Kenya. Presentations were made by the Registrar-General of Kenya, two WIPO consultants from Switzerland and the United Kingdom and a WIPO official.

301. Malawi. In June, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland gave a training in Port-Louis on practical aspects of copyright for an official of the Copyright Administration of Malawi. The training was organized by WIPO with the assistance of the Mauritian Authors' Society.

302. In July, WIPO organized three Seminars on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Lilongwe, Blantyre and Zomba in cooperation with the Government of Malawi. Seventy, 50 and 40 participants, respectively, including government officials, performers, authors, publishers, lawyers and professors, attended these Seminars in those three cities. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Hungary and Switzerland and by government officials of Malawi. The National Seminars were preceded by one week's practical training in Lilongwe on collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights for 10 officials of the Copyright Society of Malawi. The Training was conducted by the same WIPO consultant from Switzerland and a WIPO official.

303. Mali. In March, two government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

304. Niger. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

305. Nigeria. In March, four government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

306. Senegal. In March, WIPO organized jointly with the Government of Senegal and with the assistance of the Government of France, a Preparatory Meeting of the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar for officials in charge of copyright matters in West African Countries. The meeting was attended by 29 government officials from the following 14 States: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, as well as 50 participants from Senegal (including government officials, university teachers, authors and writers).

307. Also in March, following the above-mentioned Preparatory Meeting, WIPO organized jointly with the Government of Senegal, and with the assistance of the Government of France, a Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works. The inaugural session of the Conference of Ministers was presided over by the President of the Republic of Senegal. Addresses were also given by the Minister of Culture of Senegal, and by the Director General of WIPO. Seven countries were represented at the Conference by their ministers in charge of copyright: Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo. The government officials and the said 50 participants from Senegal also attended the Regional Conference. Observers from the following three intergovernmental organizations: Unesco, ACCT, ISESCO and the following non-governmental organizations: ACOP, FSC, CISAC, IFPI and SACEM, participated in both meetings. The Conference of Ministers adopted, by acclamation, an appeal against piracy which had been drawn up by the preparatory meeting.

308. In June, the 28th Assembly of Heads of States and Governments of the OAU, held in Dakar, adopted a resolution against piracy which was based on that appeal.

309. Sierra Leone. In March, a government official attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

310. Togo. In March, four government officials attended the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works in Dakar.

311. Zambia. In June, a government official visited WIPO and held discussions with a WIPO official concerning a national copyright seminar to be held in July 1992 in Lusaka.

312. In July, WIPO organized a WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Lusaka. The Seminar was attended by 65 participants, including government officials, musicians, writers, artists, publishers and broadcasting officials. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, two officials from Zambia and a WIPO official.

Asia and the Pacific

313. China. In March, a WIPO National Seminar on the Exercise and the Administration of Copyright in Various Categories of Works was jointly organized in Guangzhou (China) by WIPO and the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC). The seminar was held in Chinese and English.

Over 200 participants coming from different provinces of China attended the seminar. They included copyright officials, authors, artists, musicians, sculptors, publishers, and film producers. Papers were delivered by two WIPO officials, seven WIPO consultants from Belgium, France, Hungary, Switzerland, the United States of America and IFPI and five Chinese copyright experts.

314. In September, a WIPO National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright was jointly organized in Beijing by WIPO and the NCAC. The Workshop was attended by some 50 participants, including future staff members of the central and regional units of the newly established Music Copyright Society of China (MCSC). The team of speakers was composed of officials of the NCAC and the MCSC, three WIPO consultants from Finland, Switzerland and Hong Kong, and a WIPO official.

315. Also in September, the Director General and two other WIPO officials attended an International Forum on Copyright Protection in China held in Beijing. Some 50 participants from the Government, the legal profession, universities and copyright circles of China attended the Forum. A WIPO official presented a paper. The other foreign speakers were from Germany, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States of America and Hong Kong.

316. India. In September, a National Seminar on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights was jointly organized in New Delhi by WIPO and the Government of India. The Seminar was attended by some 40 participants, representing government authorities and non-governmental organizations interested in the protection of copyright and neighboring rights. In addition to nationals of India, papers were delivered by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and by a WIPO official.

317. Sri Lanka. In July and August, a WIPO Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific was organized in Colombo (see also paragraph 218).

318. Thailand. In December, WIPO organized in Bangkok, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and with the assistance of the Government of France, a WIPO National Seminar on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (see also paragraph 229).

Latin America and the Caribbean

319. Antigua and Barbuda. In May, a government official attended a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).

320. Argentina. In March, a government official from Bolivia and two government officials from Cuba attended a Regional Training Course on Copyright at the Argentine Society of Authors and Music Composers (SADAIC) in Buenos Aires.

321. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar (Chile).

322. Bahamas. In May, two government officials attended a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright held in Kingston.

323. Barbados. In May, two government officials attended a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).
324. Belize. In May, two government officials attended a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright held in Kingston.
325. Bolivia. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar.
326. Brazil. In March and April, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar.
327. Chile. In March and April, WIPO organized a WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America at Viña del Mar, Chile, in cooperation with the Government of Chile and the Swiss Society for Authors Rights in Musical Works (SUISA). Twenty-two participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay attended the Training Course. In addition, there were 20 participants from Chile. Twenty-nine papers were presented by two WIPO officials and 14 WIPO consultants coming from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay.
328. The participants of the WIPO Regional Training Course attended, in April in Santiago de Chile, the VIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer).
329. In April, the said Congress was organized in Santiago by WIPO in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile and the University of Chile. More than 600 participants from 18 Latin American countries took part in the Congress, among them a number of magistrates from Chile. The Director General and four WIPO officials attended the Congress. Thirty-one papers were given by experts, mostly from Latin America and also from France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and by two WIPO officials.
330. Colombia. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.
331. Costa Rica. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress.
332. In October, WIPO organized a WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central American Countries and Panama, in San José, in cooperation with the Law School of the Supreme Court of Justice of Costa Rica, the Training Center for Judges from Central American Countries and Panama, and with the financial assistance of the Ministry of Culture of Spain, the Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (FLAPF), the Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA) and the General Society of Authors in Spain (SGAE). Thirty-five judges from Costa Rica and four judges from El

Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from Argentina, Peru, Spain and Venezuela, by the President of IIDA, by an official of FLAPP, and by a WIPO official.

333. Cuba. In March and April, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the two government officials also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

334. Dominica. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).

335. Dominican Republic. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

336. Ecuador. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

337. El Salvador. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

338. In October, a judge from El Salvador participated in a WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central American Countries and Panama in San José.

339. Grenada. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).

340. Guatemala. In June, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland participated in a WIPO National Seminar on practical aspects of Collective Administration of Copyright which was organized by WIPO in Guatemala City with the Government of Costa Rica for the Staff of the Guatemalan Authors Society (AGAYC).

341. In October, a judge from Guatemala participated in a WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central American Countries and Panama in San José.

342. Guyana. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).

343. Haiti. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

344. Honduras. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

345. Jamaica. In May, a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in Kingston. The Seminar was attended by 30 government and private sector participants from Jamaica, two government officials from Bahamas and two government officials from Belize. A WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom presented papers at the Seminar.

346. Mexico. In March and April, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the two government officials also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

347. Nicaragua. In October, a judge from Nicaragua participated in a WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central American Countries and Panama in San José.

348. Panama. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

349. In October, a judge from Panama participated in a WIPO Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges from Central American Countries and Panama in San José.

350. Paraguay. In March and April, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the two government officials also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

351. Peru. In January, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Switzerland gave a special course on the collective administration of copyright for Peruvian officials of the Copyright Office and the staff of two Peruvian authors' societies. Thirty participants attended the course.

352. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

353. Saint Kitts and Nevis. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).

354. Saint Lucia. In May, a WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright, organized by WIPO in cooperation with CARICOM (Caribbean Community) and with the assistance of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), was held in Castries. The Seminar was attended by 13 government officials from the following seven countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and from CARICOM and OECS. A WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom presented papers at the Seminar.

355. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright in Castries (Saint Lucia).

356. Uruguay. In March and April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America held at Viña del Mar; the government official also attended the said International Congress in Santiago.

357. In July, a WIPO official attended a Regional Seminar on Collective Administration of Copyright held in Montevideo and organized by the Interamerican Committee of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and the General Authors' Society of Uruguay (AGADU) under the sponsorship of the Uruguayan Copyright Council. The Seminar was attended by 17 participants from authors' societies of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela and 13 local participants from AGADU. Papers were presented by a WIPO official and by the heads of the copyright offices of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay.

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

Africa - Intercountry: Industrial Property

358. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In January, a WIPO official visited the UNDP headquarters in New York and held discussions with UNDP officials on future cooperation possibilities under the UNDP Fifth Cycle (1992-96).

359. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In May, an official from ECA visited WIPO and discussed possible cooperation between WIPO and ECA.

360. African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In April, a WIPO official attended the 3rd Session of the Council of Ministers, held at Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe).

361. In September, the Director General of ARIPO visited WIPO and held discussions with WIPO officials on cooperation between the two organizations.

362. In November, three WIPO officials attended the 16th session of the Administrative Council of ARIPO in Mombasa (Kenya). The Council discussed, inter alia, the advantages of ARIPO Member States adhering to the PCT and decided that, at its 17th session in 1993, it would have on its agenda an item on the amendments to the implementing regulations under the Harare Protocol, in connection with the possible accession of ARIPO Member States to the PCT.

363. Also in November, a WIPO consultant from the German Patent Office visited the ARIPO headquarters in Harare to give training to the staff of ARIPO on the use of CD-ROM equipment and on the provision of patent information services to end users.

364. Organization of African Unity (OAU). In April, two WIPO officials attended a meeting on the strengthening of the cooperation between the United Nations system and the OAU Secretariat which took place in Addis Ababa.

365. Also in April, two WIPO officials had meetings in Addis Ababa with the Secretary-General of OAU and with other officials of this organization to discuss cooperation between the two organizations, including in respect of the

proposed African protocols on science and technology and on industry that were being prepared by the OAU Secretariat in the context of the treaty establishing an African Economic Community.

366. In June, a senior official of OAU met with the Director General and WIPO officials, to discuss the strengthening of cooperation between OAU and WIPO.

367. Also in June, a WIPO official attended the 56th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers, followed by the 28th Assembly of Head of States and Governments of the OAU, in Dakar. Some of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly were of direct interest to WIPO, such as those against piracy, cooperation between the OAU and the United Nations System; and the treaty establishing an African Economic Community.

368. Also in June, two OAU consultants visited WIPO to discuss WIPO's comments and suggestions on OAU's preparatory work on the proposed African protocols on science and technology and on industry under the treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

369. In July, a WIPO official attended a ceremony in Berne for the 1992 Announcement Ceremony of the African Prize for Leadership organized by the Hunger Project, New York, under the auspices of the Governments of Senegal and Switzerland and OAU.

370. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In June, a WIPO official attended in Douala (Cameroon) the 29th session of the OAPI Board which was followed by a special session of the Council of Ministers. Cooperation between WIPO and OAPI was discussed.

371. In July, a WIPO official visited Niamey and held discussions with the President of the Council of Ministers of OAPI regarding possible future assistance to OAPI.

372. Also in July, a WIPO official visited Yaoundé and held discussions with the Director General a.i. of OAPI on cooperation between the two organizations.

373. In September, the Director General a.i. of OAPI visited WIPO and held discussions with WIPO officials on cooperation between the two organizations.

374. In December, a WIPO official attended the 30th session of the OAPI Board, held in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) at the Ministerial level. Several matters pertaining to cooperation between WIPO and OAPI were dealt with.

375. African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM). In January, a WIPO official visited the headquarters of the Centre, in Ibadan, Nigeria, and held discussions with its Executive Director on possible cooperation between WIPO and ARCEDEM.

376. African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT). In July, a WIPO official attended in Yaoundé the 11th session of the Executive Board and the 6th session of the Council of Ministers of ARCT.

Individual Countries of Africa: Industrial Property

377. Algeria. See under "Arab Countries"

378. Angola. In June, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva, on industrial property legislative issues in Angola.

379. In November, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the new industrial property law applicable in the country.

380. Benin. In June, a WIPO official visited Cotonou and held discussions with the Minister of Industry and Smaller Business, government and UNDP officials, regarding cooperation matters and in particular the preparation of a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the National Industrial Property Center.

381. In September and November, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials various aspects of cooperation between Benin and WIPO.

382. Botswana. In March, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to Maseru (Lesotho) to examine the computer programs prepared and to be installed in the industrial property offices of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, in order to automatize their administrative procedures for the processing of industrial property rights.

383. In September, the International Bureau prepared and sent, at the request of the national authorities, an updated draft industrial property law with a commentary.

384. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Gaborone in order to review with government and UNDP officials a draft document for a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization and strengthening of the Department of the Registrar of Companies, Business Names, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

385. In November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Gaborone for discussions with government officials on the modernization of the industrial property legislation in the country.

386. Burkina Faso. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparation of the WIPO National Seminar on Licensing to be held in Ouagadougou in February 1993.

387. Burundi. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.

388. Cameroon. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials various matters of mutual interest.

389. Cape Verde. In April, WIPO sent to the Government of Cape Verde, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with commentary, in Portuguese.

390. Central African Republic. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the industrial property administration in that country.

391. Chad. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on training in the field of licensing contracts and information on trade names.
392. Côte d'Ivoire. In August, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Abidjan on cooperation activities to promote technological innovation in smaller industries and on the proposed UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of the industrial property administration.
393. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed the status of the said proposed project.
394. Egypt. See under "Arab Countries"
395. Equatorial Guinea. In March, WIPO sent to the Government of Equatorial Guinea, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with commentary, in Spanish.
396. Ethiopia. In April, a WIPO official visited Addis Ababa and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Ethiopia and WIPO. Among the matters discussed were possible assistance from WIPO for drafting new industrial property legislation and the possible accession of Ethiopia to the WIPO Convention.
397. Gabon. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials various aspects of cooperation between Gabon and WIPO, notably on the use of CD-ROM technology.
398. Gambia. In December, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Banjul to provide advice to the government on procedures concerning patent classification and examination.
399. Ghana. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the strengthening of cooperation between Ghana and WIPO in industrial property institution-building in Ghana.
400. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of technological innovation in the country.
401. Guinea. In July, two WIPO officials had discussions in Conakry with government and UNDP officials on the possible financing by UNDP of a government project for the modernization of the newly-created Service of Industrial Property, to be executed by WIPO.
402. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the proposed preparatory UNDP-financed country project to modernize the industrial property administration in the country.
403. Guinea-Bissau. In March, a WIPO official visited Bissau and held discussions with government officials on the preparation of an industrial property seminar to be organized by WIPO in Bissau for the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, and on industrial property legal questions in Guinea-Bissau.

404. In April, WIPO sent to the Government of Guinea-Bissau, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with commentary, in Portuguese.
405. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on legislative and administrative issues in the field of industrial property in the country.
406. Kenya. In April, the Director General received the visit of the Attorney General of Kenya at WIPO's headquarters and discussed with him questions relating to the country's industrial property laws.
407. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the strengthening of cooperation between Kenya and WIPO, and, in particular, matters of industrial property legislation.
408. In December, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Nairobi to provide advice to the government on procedures concerning patent classification and examination.
409. Lesotho. In March, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to Maseru to examine the computer programs prepared and to be installed in the industrial property offices of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, in order to automatize their administrative procedures for the processing of industrial property rights.
410. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Maseru in order to review with government and UNDP officials a draft document for a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization and strengthening of the industrial property functions of the Registrar General's Office. The WIPO official also examined, together with a WIPO consultant from Sweden, progress in the implementation of the trademark computerization system.
411. Also in October, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them draft provisions for amending the Industrial Property Order of 1989.
412. Libya. See under "Arab Countries"
413. Madagascar. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on industrial property administration and legislation in the country.
414. Mali. In June, a WIPO official held discussions in Bamako with government officials regarding the modernization of the government department in charge of industrial property in Mali. Discussions were also held with UNDP officials concerning possible financing, by UNDP, of such modernization.
415. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials various aspects of cooperation between Mali and WIPO.
416. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.
417. Mauritania. In September, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Nouakchott to discuss the strengthening of the industrial property system in Mauritania. Discussions focused on measures aimed at restructuring the industrial property service.

418. Mauritius. In October, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a draft industrial property law with a commentary.

419. Morocco. See under "Arab Countries"

420. Mozambique. In March, WIPO sent to the Government of Mozambique, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with a commentary, in Portuguese.

421. In October, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation.

422. Namibia. In October, a WIPO official visited Windhoek to review with government and UNDP officials a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization and strengthening of the Registry of Companies, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs.

423. Niger. In July, a WIPO official visited Niamey and held discussions with government officials on questions of mutual interest, including the question of the accession of Niger to the PCT.

424. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the planned accession of Niger to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT).

425. Nigeria. In July, a WIPO official visited Lagos and participated in a tripartite meeting between WIPO, UNDP and the Nigerian National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP). The purpose of the meeting was to review the UNDP-financed country project to establish a Patent Information and Documentation Centre within NOTAP.

426. Also in July, a WIPO official visited Abuja to discuss with officials of the Nigerian Registry of Patents areas of further cooperation between Nigeria and WIPO, and in particular a possible new UNDP-financed country project.

427. In August, a WIPO official participated in a meeting organized in Abuja by the Nigerian Government and UNDP. Its purpose was to inaugurate a preparatory assistance project for external trade promotion which involved the participation of various Nigerian government departments, United Nations agencies and organizations.

428. In November, two WIPO consultants from Sweden and a WIPO consultant from ARIPO undertook, in the framework of the UNDP-financed country project, a mission to Lagos and Abuja to assist in the setting up of the computerized equipment acquired by the government in order to establish a Patent Documentation and Information Centre.

429. Rwanda. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on industrial property training issues.

430. Sao Tome and Principe. In April, WIPO sent to the Government of Sao Tome and Principe, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with commentary, in Portuguese.

431. In November, at the request of the Government authorities, WIPO sent comments on the draft industrial property law prepared by the government authorities.

432. Senegal. In April, the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Handicraft visited WIPO. He discussed with WIPO officials the strengthening of cooperation between Senegal and WIPO.
433. In November, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on matters of common interest.
434. Sudan. See under "Arab Countries"
435. Swaziland. In March, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to Maseru (Lesotho) to examine the computer programs prepared and to be installed in the industrial property offices of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, in order to automatize their administrative procedures for the processing of industrial property rights.
436. In August, two WIPO officials held discussions in Mbabane with government officials and the UNDP Resident Representative on the proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of industrial property system.
437. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between Swaziland and WIPO, including in trademark legislation and training.
438. In December, a WIPO consultant from the Netherlands undertook a mission to Mbabane to provide assistance to the government in the processing of trademark applications.
439. Togo. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between Togo and WIPO, in particular a possible national seminar on patent documentation, to be organized by WIPO in Togo.
440. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on industrial property administration in the country.
441. Tunisia. See under "Arab Countries"
442. Uganda. In May, a government official visited WIPO and discussed plans for strengthening cooperation between Uganda and WIPO.
443. In June, a government official visited WIPO, to discuss a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization and strengthening of the industrial property system in Uganda, as well as the proposed revision of the patent law.
444. In August, a WIPO official held discussions in Kampala with government and UNDP officials on the said project.
445. In September, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the national authorities, at their request, comments on the Patents Statute.
446. In December, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on the Guidelines for the Preparation of Implementing Regulations under the Patents Statute.

447. United Republic of Tanzania. In September, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between the United Republic of Tanzania and WIPO, notably on legislative matters, industrial property office equipment and training.

448. Also in September, three government officials from Zanzibar visited WIPO to discuss cooperation in favor of Zanzibar.

449. In November, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials recent legal developments in the United Republic of Tanzania in the field of patent and trademark regulations.

450. Also in November, a government official from Zanzibar had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the industrial property system and infrastructure in Zanzibar.

451. In December, two WIPO officials visited Dar es Salaam to discuss with government officials the modernization of the industrial property office.

452. Also in December, at the request of the Government of Zanzibar, two WIPO officials visited Zanzibar to hold further discussions with local government officials on the modernization of Zanzibar's industrial property office and of its industrial property laws.

453. Zaire. In April, the UNDP Resident Representative in Kinshasa visited WIPO to discuss the status of execution of activities under the UNDP-financed country project as well as a proposed extension of that project.

454. Zambia. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

455. In December, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Lusaka to provide advice to the government on procedures concerning patent classification and examination.

456. Zimbabwe. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the status of a proposed UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of the industrial property system.

457. In November, a WIPO consultant from the German Patent Office undertook a mission to Harare to provide on-the-job training to the staff of the Office of the Comptroller of Patents in the use of CD-ROM equipment and provision of patent information services to end users.

Arab Countries - Inter-country - Industrial Property

458. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In November, a WIPO official held discussions in New York with UNDP officials on the strengthening of cooperation between UNDP and WIPO in favor of the Arab countries and in particular on UNDP funding for several WIPO activities in those countries.

Individual Arab Countries: Industrial Property

459. Algeria. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials the state of industrial property in Algeria.

460. In November, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on, inter alia, the enactment of a new industrial property law in that country.

461. Egypt. In May, a government official had discussions with the Director General at WIPO on questions of mutual interest.

462. In June, a WIPO official, together with a WIPO consultant from Turkey, visited the Administration for Commercial Registration, in Cairo, in order to analyze the present situation of the trademarks and industrial designs registration work and identify needs for the automatization of their operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries.

463. Also in June, a member of the national committee for the drafting of the Egyptian industrial property law, visited WIPO to discuss future steps for the preparation of a new industrial property law.

464. In July, a WIPO official visited Cairo and reviewed with government officials cooperation between Egypt and WIPO.

465. In September, two government officials visited WIPO in Geneva and discussed with WIPO officials various aspects of cooperation between Egypt and WIPO.

466. In October, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a draft law, with a commentary, on patents and utility models.

467. Jordan. In September, a government official undertook a study visit to WIPO and also discussed with WIPO officials a possible UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of the industrial property system.

468. In November, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Jordan and WIPO, with regard in particular to training and expert missions and the said project.

469. Libya. In February, two government officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General, as well as WIPO officials, regarding a draft industrial property law for that country.

470. Also in February, a WIPO official visited Tripoli to participate in a colloquium on industrial property which was held in conjunction with an international exhibition on inventions and innovations. Both events were organized by the Government of Libya.

471. In August, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between Libya and WIPO in the strengthening of the country's industrial property system.

472. In November, a government official visited WIPO and further discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between Libya and WIPO, in particular with regard to training and expert missions.

473. Morocco. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Rabat and Casablanca to discuss with government officials the implementation of the UNDP-funded country project. The WIPO official gave training to the staff of the Industrial Property Office on the use of CD-ROM technology, discussed with the local suppliers of equipment the training of the Office's staff in the use of related software and, with the staff of the Office, tested the computerized material being installed.

474. In February, a WIPO official visited Casablanca and Rabat and held discussions with government officials, as well as staff from the UNDP office in Rabat, concerning the progress of the UNDP-financed country project aimed at modernizing the industrial property system of Morocco.

475. In May, two WIPO officials visited Casablanca and Rabat and held discussions with government officials, as well as staff from the UNDP office in Rabat, on the detailed implementation of the workplan of the UNDP-financed country project.

476. In October, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from the EPO visited Casablanca and Rabat to advise the Moroccan Industrial Property Office on patent classification, searching and examination, as well as in patent documentation and information. This activity was carried out under the UNDP-financed country project. The WIPO official also had discussions with government and UNDP officials on further activities to be carried out under the project.

477. Oman. In March, two WIPO officials participated as speakers in the National Technology Transfer Conference organized in Muscat by the Sultan Qaboos University, with the support of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Oman. Present at this event were some 400 participants, mainly government officials, university professors, researchers, industrialists, private entrepreneurs and private lawyers.

478. Sudan. In July, a WIPO official visited Khartoum and held discussions with government officials on the strengthening of the industrial property functions of the Commercial Registrar General's Office.

479. In September, October and November, a number of government officials visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials various aspects of cooperation between Sudan and WIPO.

480. Syria. In March, a government official from Syria held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

481. In November, a WIPO official visited the Industrial Property Office in Damascus and had discussions with government officials, among other matters, on the possible revision of the present Syrian Industrial Property Law.

482. Tunisia. In May, two WIPO officials visited Tunis and held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Tunis on plans for strengthening the industrial property system in that country. A demonstration on the use of CD-ROM technology was given to the staff of the National Institute of Standardization and Industrial Property.

483. United Arab Emirates. In May, the UNDP Resident Representative in Abu Dhabi visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on the possible strengthening in that country of the industrial property system.

484. In August, September and November, a number of government officials held discussions at WIPO with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the strengthening of patent legislation and administration in the United Arab Emirates.

485. In December, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on the Federal Law on Industrial Property (which covers patents, utility model certificates, industrial designs and know-how) and the Federal Law on Trademarks.

486. Yemen. In April, a WIPO official visited Aden in order to provide on-the-job training to officials of the Civil Registration and Notarization Department on classification of patent documents as well as on patent information services.

487. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of the industrial property system in that country.

Asia and the Pacific - Intercountry: Industrial Property

488. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In January, two WIPO officials participated in the Fifth Meeting of Aid Coordinators, which was held in Manila, to consider UNDP's proposed intercountry program for Asia and the Pacific for the UNDP Fifth cycle (1992-96). The meeting was attended by representatives of 27 countries of Asia and the Pacific, representatives of donor countries and representatives of most of the United Nations agencies and organizations. The WIPO officials had discussions with government officials of the participating countries of Asia and the Pacific and with UNDP officials on future cooperation activities in the region.

489. In July, the UNDP Resident Representative in the Philippines had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the holding of an Intercountry consultative meeting in Manila, in October, in connection with the proposed UNDP-financed regional project on intellectual property for the Asian and the Pacific region under the UNDP intercountry programme for the UNDP Fifth cycle.

490. In August, a WIPO official participated in the UNDP Intercountry Consultation on Trade in the Asia and Pacific Region, which was funded by UNDP and hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi. Representatives from 12 countries participated.

491. In October, an Intercountry Consultation on Intellectual Property and Trade was organized in Manila by UNDP in association with WIPO and other United Nations Agencies in the framework of the UNDP intercountry program for Asia and the Pacific for the UNDP Fifth cycle. It was attended by 38 officials in charge of intellectual property administration and trade development and external assistance coordination from Bangladesh, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam, and officials of WIPO, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and UNDP, in addition to five resource persons, invited by UNDP, from the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the East West Center in Hawaii (United States of America) and UNDP. The two-day meeting took stock of the status of intellectual property in the Asia and Pacific region, identified current

issues that needed attention and adopted a program of action to address those issues in the framework of the UNDP Intercountry Programme under the Fifth cycle.

492. In December, an official from the UNDP Regional Office in Bangkok held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between UNDP and WIPO concerning the development of the proposed UNDP-financed regional project on intellectual property for the Asian and Pacific region.

493. United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). In May, an official from ESCAP met in Geneva with a WIPO official to discuss plans for cooperation between the WIPO and the Commission.

494. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In February, a WIPO official undertook a fact-finding mission, together with officials from the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and the EPO to five ASEAN countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand. The program of the visit had been established during a tripartite meeting of WIPO, EPO and CEC officials previously held at WIPO in Geneva. The main purpose of the mission was to explore the feasibility of a subregional project for ASEAN countries for the strengthening of intellectual property, with the financial support of CEC.

495. Also in February, the WIPO official who undertook the joint WIPO/CEC/EPO mission used the occasion of his visit to review with officials of the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta progress on other ongoing and future activities organized by WIPO for the strengthening of intellectual property systems in those countries.

496. In April, a WIPO official, jointly with an EPO official, visited the CEC in Brussels to discuss with CEC officials the first draft of a proposal for a project on patent and trademarks, in favor of ASEAN countries, to be funded by CEC and executed by WIPO and the EPO.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Industrial Property

497. Bangladesh. In May, two government officials from Bangladesh discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project in Bangladesh and the proposed activities to be carried out by WIPO in 1992.

498. In September, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Dhaka, to provide the Trade Marks Registry with guidance and assistance in the introduction of computerized processing of trademark applications. The consultant also had discussions with government and UNDP officials. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

499. In November, a WIPO official held discussions in Dhaka with government and UNDP officials regarding progress in the implementation of activities under the UNDP-financed country project aimed at modernizing and strengthening the industrial property system of Bangladesh. He also reviewed general matters relating to cooperation between Bangladesh and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

500. Also in November, a government official had discussions at WIPO in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of

cooperation between Bangladesh and WIPO, in particular the modernization of the country's industrial property administration.

501. Brunei Darussalam. In December, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on possible areas of cooperation in the field of industrial property, including possible accession of the country to the WIPO Convention.

502. China. In February, WIPO organized in Beijing, with the financial assistance of the Japanese Patent Office, a mission of two WIPO consultants from Japan and a WIPO official in order to advise the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) on patent classification, examination and search based on the International Patent Classification (IPC).

503. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Chinese Patent Office in Beijing for discussions on the PCT and its administration.

504. In May, a WIPO official visited Beijing to participate in the 40th anniversary of the founding of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), and had discussions with officials of CCPIT, on matters of common interest. He also had discussions with officials of the Chinese Patent Office on the revision of the Chinese patent law.

505. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Beijing and had discussions with officials of CPO on matters concerning the planned accession of China to the PCT. That WIPO official also had discussions in Beijing with officials of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) and the Chinese Trademark Office on future cooperation, including the possible accession of China to the Nice Agreement and the revision of the Chinese Trademark Law.

506. Also in June, two government officials of the CPO had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between China and WIPO.

507. In September, the Director General and two WIPO officials visited Beijing. The Director General was received by Chinese State leaders and gave speeches at a special Seminar on the Adoption of the Revision of the Chinese Patent Law and at an International Forum on Copyright Protection in China. The Director General also had discussions with the president of the Supreme People's Court and with officials of the CPO, SAIC, and CCPIT. Those discussions covered, among other things, legislative issues, training and the organization of regional and national seminars on various intellectual property subjects.

508. Also in September, Chinese government officials had discussions in Geneva with the Director General on cooperation between WIPO and the SAIC in the field of trademarks.

509. In December, two officials of the CEC had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on a proposed industrial property cooperation project in China to be financed by the CEC.

510. Also in December, a WIPO official participated in Beijing in discussions between government officials of China responsible for intellectual property matters and officials of the CEC on a proposed industrial property cooperation project in China to be funded by the CEC. The discussions were also attended by an official of the EPO.

511. Also in December, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between China and WIPO in respect of the PCT and other related matters.

512. Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In July, a group of 16 researchers, professors and trade specialists of the country visited the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva and were briefed by WIPO officials on the work of the Organization.

513. In September, a government official had discussions in WIPO with WIPO officials on cooperation in the field of intellectual property, including in particular a possible UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the Invention Office.

514. India. In January, the Director General, accompanied by two WIPO officials, visited New Delhi as the guest of the Government of India. The Director General was received by the Prime Minister, the Vice-President and members of the Government of India. He also had meetings with senior officials and met with members of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Federation of Indian Publishers, representatives of private industry, professors from Delhi University and officials of UNDP in India. Reviewed during his discussions were, among other subjects, legislative issues on patents, trademarks and copyright, the possible accession of India to certain of the treaties administered by WIPO, the ongoing project for the Patent Information Service in Nagpur, a request from the government authorities for a project on computerization of the trademark administration as well as international developments in the field of copyright.

515. Also in January, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to India to prepare a survey of users of patent information for the UNDP-financed country project on the modernization of the Patent Information Service in Nagpur. The consultant had discussions with government officials, representatives of industry and other users of patent information in New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Nagpur.

516. In February, two government officials visited WIPO to undertake consultations on a possible UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of trademark administration in that country.

517. Also in February, a WIPO official held discussions in New Delhi with government officials on matters of mutual interest.

518. In April, two WIPO officials undertook a follow-up mission to India on the patent information project. Together with a WIPO consultant from Canada, they had meetings in New Delhi, Bombay and Nagpur with government officials and users and potential users from the private sector. Those two WIPO officials also held discussions with government officials on the proposed computerization of the Trademark Registry, on legislative issues in the field of industrial property and copyright, and on a possible regional colloquium of judges to be organized by WIPO in 1992 in cooperation with the Indian Law Institute. They also met the UNDP officials in New Delhi to review the above-mentioned matters.

519. Also in April, the Director General received at WIPO the Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of New Delhi, and discussed with him the situation of inventors in India.

520. Also in April, a government official from India had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the use of the patent system for industry.

521. Also in April, the UNDP Resident Representative in New Delhi received at WIPO a general briefing on WIPO's activities and discussed with WIPO officials present and future UNDP-financed projects in India.

522. In June, two WIPO consultants from the EPO and the United Kingdom, together with three WIPO officials, undertook a mission in connection with the modernization of patent information services in India. The mission visited Nagpur, Calcutta, New Delhi and Bombay, and held discussions with government officials and members of the private sector.

523. In July, a government official discussed with WIPO officials, in Geneva, the proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the trademark administration in India.

524. In September, four WIPO officials visited New Delhi and had discussions with government officials on present and future cooperation activities between India and WIPO, notably on the project for the Patent Information Service in Nagpur, the proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of trademark administration in India, and legislative and training issues.

525. In November, the Director General visited New Delhi, accompanied by another WIPO official. He received the Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D) Honoris Causa of Delhi University and was received by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic of India in their capacities of Visitor and Chancellor, respectively, of the University of Delhi.

526. During the same visit in New Delhi, the Director General met with high officials of the Government.

527. Also in November, the Director General and another WIPO official held discussions in Bombay with government officials on the progress of the above-mentioned Nagpur project and proposed trademark project.

528. Also in November, a WIPO official participated in the first WIPO/UNDP/Government of India tripartite review meeting for the Nagpur project, in New Delhi.

529. Also in November, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the selection of local contractors under the above-mentioned country project.

530. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of trademark administration in India.

531. Indonesia. In January, a WIPO official visited Jakarta to review ongoing activities under the UNDP-financed country project and discussed with government officials plans for future cooperation in the area of intellectual property.

532. In February, a WIPO official visited Jakarta and further reviewed with government and UNDP officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in Indonesia.

533. In March, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook a mission to Jakarta to provide advice to the government authorities on patent examination and classification.

534. In July and September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva, cooperation activities in the field of industrial property.

535. Iran (Islamic Republic of). In March, a government official from Iran held discussions at WIPO headquarters on the proposed UNDP-financed country project on strengthening industrial property administration and on other matters of mutual interest.

536. In April, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials regarding the proposed UNDP-funded country project to modernize the industrial property administration, WIPO's international registration of marks, and other matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.

537. Laos. In February, a WIPO official visited Vientiane to discuss with government officials the possible accession of Laos to the WIPO Convention, the establishment of an industrial property system and other matters relating to cooperation between WIPO and Laos. The WIPO official also had discussions with UNDP officials there.

538. Malaysia. In February, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur and reviewed with government and UNDP officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in Malaysia.

539. In March, a WIPO official visited Kuala Lumpur to discuss with government and UNDP officials the possible establishment of a UNDP-funded preparatory assistance country project. He also had discussions with patent and trademark attorneys, and representatives of the Malaysian Invention and Design Society (MINDS) on cooperation between the concerned Malaysian private sector institutions and WIPO.

540. In July, a WIPO consultant from Canada started a mission of three and a half months in Kuala Lumpur to give guidance and assistance to the government authorities in the improvement of the trademark administration and to review the trademark legislation. This mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

541. In August, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom started a mission of three and a half months in Kuala Lumpur to provide guidance to the government authorities in reviewing existing patent procedures and legislation, provide on-the-job training of the staff of the Patent Registration Office, and to make recommendations to facilitate the processing of patent applications. The consultant also provided guidance on the setting up of a national industrial design protection system in Malaysia. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed preparatory assistance country project.

542. In September, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO and, in particular, on the advantages for Malaysia of acceding to the Madrid Agreement and the PCT.

543. Also in September, the UNDP Resident Representative in Malaysia visited WIPO to discuss cooperation between UNDP and WIPO in Malaysia.

544. In October, a WIPO official had discussions in Kuala Lumpur with government and UNDP officials and also two WIPO consultants from Canada and the United Kingdom who were on a three-and-a-half month assignment in Malaysia, to review the progress of implementation of the UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of the industrial property system of Malaysia, and to assess the needs for a possible follow-up project. The mission was undertaken under the said project.

545. In November, a government official had discussions at WIPO with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO and, in particular, on strengthening awareness of intellectual property in the country.

546. Mongolia. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Mongolia and WIPO, as well as on the current situation concerning a proposed UNDP-financed country project.

547. Pakistan. In June, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Patent Office in Karachi, to assist in testing the equipment procured for the computerization of patent administrative procedures. The consultant also held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Islamabad. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project in Pakistan.

548. In December, two government officials discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva possible WIPO assistance in the revision of the Patents and Designs Act, development of patent information services and Pakistan's envisaged membership in various WIPO-administered treaties.

549. Philippines. In February, a WIPO official visited Manila and reviewed with government and UNDP officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in the Philippines.

550. In July, the UNDP Resident Representative in the Philippines discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the program of activities of WIPO in the Philippines, in particular the proposal for a UNDP-financed country project to improve the functioning of the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT), and a proposed national meeting on the teaching of intellectual property law.

551. In October, two WIPO officials attended the celebration of the 45th anniversary of the establishment of BPTTT.

552. Republic of Korea. In May, three government officials held discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on possible accession of the country to the Madrid (Registration of Marks) Agreement, the Protocol to the Madrid Agreement and the Nice Agreement, as well as on other matters of mutual interest.

553. In November, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in an Expert Group Meeting on Patent Law, Regulations and Organizational Structure in the Asian and Pacific Countries which was held at Taejon under the auspices of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Government of the Republic of Korea.

554. Singapore. In February, a WIPO official visited Singapore and reviewed with government officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in Singapore.

555. In May, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the national authorities of Singapore, at their request, comments on the draft Patents Bill and draft implementing regulations.

556. In June, WIPO prepared, and submitted to the national authorities of Singapore, at their request, draft Patent Rules under the said Bill.

557. In August, four government officials visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the proposed new patent system for Singapore and on accession to certain treaties administered by WIPO. The visiting officials, together with a WIPO official, visited Berne on a study visit of the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office.

558. In September through December, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the national authorities, at their request, draft legislative provisions, with explanatory notes, as well as comments, on procedures leading to the grant of a patent and thereafter, as well as a flowchart of those procedures under the Patents Bill.

559. In December, two WIPO officials held discussions in Singapore with government officials regarding legislative and administrative matters pertaining to the proposed new patent system for the country.

560. Sri Lanka. In July and August, a WIPO official had discussions in Colombo with government and UNDP officials on matters of cooperation, in particular on the proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the Registry of Patents and Trade Marks.

561. In November, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of the country's industrial property administration.

562. Thailand. In February, a WIPO official visited Bangkok and reviewed with government and UNDP officials the progress on ongoing and future activities to be organized by WIPO for the strengthening of the industrial property system in Thailand.

563. In September, five government officials of the newly-established Department of Intellectual Property had discussions at WIPO with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between WIPO and Thailand.

564. Also in September, WIPO arranged for the same officials from Thailand a study visit to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm.

565. In November, a WIPO official had further discussions with government and UNDP officials in Bangkok on cooperation between Thailand and WIPO.

566. Tonga. In December, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on the Industrial Property Bill.

567. Viet Nam. In February, a WIPO official and two consultants from the Japanese Patent Office visited Hanoi to provide the staff of the National Office on Inventions with guidance and assistance on patent searching and examination procedures. The consultants from Japan also provided guidance in search work to the staff of the Science and Technology Information Center in Ho Chi Minh City. The WIPO official also had discussions with government and UNDP officials on industrial property cooperation between WIPO and Viet Nam. The consultants' mission was organized with the financial assistance of the Government of Japan.

568. In October, a government official from the said Office had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest. In December, a WIPO official continued those discussions with government officials in Ho Chi Minh City.

569. Hong Kong. In February, an official of the Intellectual Property Department visited WIPO to discuss questions of mutual interest.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Intercountry: Industrial Property

570. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In January, WIPO was represented at a consultative meeting of UNDP held in New York on the regional program for Latin America and the Caribbean for the UNDP Fifth cycle (1992-96). The meeting was attended by representatives of 32 Latin American and Caribbean governments, and of most United Nations agencies and organizations. The WIPO representative also held discussions with UNDP officials and officials of Latin American countries concerning funding for the regional project on intellectual property (1992-96) that had been proposed by WIPO.

571. Joint project of WIPO, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO, to issue a CD-ROM product containing the first pages of Latin American patents and patent applications (DOPALES PRIMERAS). In March, the first CD-ROM prototype of the same product was made. The disc contains information on a sample of the first pages of approximately 2,500 patent documents (patent applications published and patents granted in 1990) of 18 Latin American countries. The information recorded on the CD-ROM consists of the basic bibliographic data of each patent document and the first page of the application/patent in an image form, as well as in the form of indexes. The prototype disc was distributed to all Latin American Industrial Property Offices and to other interested institutions and will serve the purpose of testing the suitability of this product as a means to promote better use of patent documentation and information by end users in Latin American countries.

572. In May, two WIPO officials participated at the EPO in Munich in a meeting of a working group set up by WIPO, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO to discuss the future publication of the DOPALES-PRIMERAS CD-ROM product. The working group agreed on the contents and a workplan for the production of the next issue of CD-ROM DOPALES-PRIMERAS (containing information on patents granted in 1991) by early 1993. The working group also discussed the delivery of CD-ROM workstations and software for the collection of first pages and of bibliographic data in machine-readable form, to Latin American Industrial Property Offices.

573. In September, WIPO officials held a meeting in Geneva with officials of the EPO and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office to monitor the progress of the said workplan for 1993.

574. Latin American Economic System (SELA). In July, two WIPO officials participated in the Third Session of the Latin American and Caribbean Forum on Intellectual Property Policies which was organized by the SELA Permanent Secretariat in Caracas. The Forum adopted a recommendation which called on the SELA member countries that were not party to the Paris Convention or the PCT to study the advantages of acceding to those treaties.

575. In September, a WIPO official represented WIPO at the XVIIIth Regular Ministerial Meeting of the Council of SELA in Caracas. The Council endorsed, inter alia, the above-mentioned recommendation.

576. In June, two officials from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) visited WIPO. They discussed possible cooperation between WIPO and IDB, with a view to undertaking development cooperation activities for Latin American and Caribbean countries in the field of intellectual property.

577. Central America. In March, the Director General had discussions at WIPO with the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations and Other International Organizations and Ambassadors in Geneva of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama on the situation of industrial property in their respective countries, their possible accession to the Paris Convention and common activities to be carried out in 1992.

578. In July, a WIPO official had discussions in Guatemala City with officials of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) on possible cooperation between the two organizations.

579. Also in July, a Meeting on Industrial Property of the Central American Isthmus Countries was organized in San Salvador by the Government of El Salvador with the assistance of WIPO. The Meeting was attended by government representatives from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama and two WIPO officials. The participants in the Meeting agreed to recommend to their governments the adoption of a joint declaration of the Central American countries on their adherence to the Paris Convention and the signing of the Declaration by the Ministers responsible for industrial property of the six Central American countries at a Ministerial-Level Meeting to be held in September in San Salvador.

580. In September, at the invitation of the Government of El Salvador, a Ministerial-Level Meeting of the countries of the Central American Isthmus was organized in San Salvador with the assistance of WIPO. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, and two WIPO officials. It adopted a joint declaration of the Central American countries regarding their intention to accede to the Paris Convention. The Ministerial-Level Meeting also examined and endorsed the outline of a regional cooperation project, on industrial property, for the Central American countries. In this connection, the heads of the delegations of the six countries signed a letter to the President of the IDB, requesting his support in the implementation of that project, which would be carried out with the technical assistance of WIPO.

581. Andean Countries. In June, upon request of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement (JUNAC), WIPO, in cooperation with UPOV, prepared and submitted a study and a draft Decision on the protection of plant varieties in Andean Countries.

582. Also in June, a WIPO official and a UPOV official participated in the First Meeting of Experts in the Protection of Plant Varieties, convened by the JUNAC at its headquarters in Lima. This Meeting of Experts was convened following the adoption of Decision 313 by the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement. The said officials also had discussions with officials of the Andean countries and the JUNAC on the said study and draft Decision.

583. Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). In August, a judge of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court, Saint Lucia, visited WIPO where he had discussions with WIPO officials on the strengthening of cooperation between OECS countries and WIPO.

584. In September, two WIPO officials visited the General Secretariat of OECS in Saint Lucia and the Economic Affairs Secretariat of the Organization in Antigua and Barbuda and discussed cooperation between the two organizations and the accession of OECS member States to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

585. Also in September, a WIPO official reviewed with the UNDP Office in Barbados the possibilities of UNDP funding for a project to assist in the possible establishment of a subregional industrial property system for the OECS member States.

586. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Central Secretariat of OECS, at its request, a draft industrial property law, with a commentary, for the member States of that Organization.

587. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the IDB, in Washington, D.C. He had discussions with the President and other officials of the IDB on possible cooperation between WIPO and the IDB for the benefit of Latin America and Caribbean countries.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Industrial Property

588. Argentina. In May, a government official visited WIPO to discuss cooperation between Argentina and WIPO.

589. In October and November, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Buenos Aires to give advice to the Directorate of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property on the classification, search and substantive examination of patent applications in the fields of chemistry and biotechnology.

590. In November, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on procedures for Argentina's accession to the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks as well as on training requirements of the Directorate in 1993.

591. Aruba. In June, the Director of the Intellectual Property Office visited WIPO headquarters and had discussions with several WIPO officials on possible ways of cooperation with Aruba, particularly in industrial property legislation and training of staff of this office.

592. Barbados. In September, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with several WIPO officials on future development cooperation between WIPO and Barbados and, more particularly, assistance in the processing of international applications under the PCT.

593. Also in September, in the framework of that assistance, a WIPO official visited Bridgetown, to discuss with government and UNDP officials the enforcement of the national industrial property legislation as well as the practical implementation of the PCT in Barbados. The mission was financed by the UNDP-funded interregional project for sectoral support in the industrial property field.

594. In December, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Bridgetown to advise government authorities on further computerization of the operations of the Intellectual Property Office. This mission was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

595. Brazil. In April, a delegation of members of the Brazilian Congress visited WIPO headquarters. They discussed with WIPO officials various questions related to recent international trends in industrial property protection. The Congressmen were gathering information in connection with the envisaged revision of the industrial property legislation in Brazil.

596. In May, a WIPO official attended as a speaker in Rio de Janeiro the opening session of a national Seminar on Technological Cooperation and the Quality of Life, which the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) organized in the framework of the Brazilian preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The purpose of the Seminar was to show the importance of patents as a source of information on environmental technologies. The WIPO official also held discussions with government officials on various matters relating to WIPO's cooperation with Brazil.

597. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on industrial property matters, including industrial property within the MERCOSUR (Common Market of the Southern Cone) integration initiative.

598. In July, a WIPO official visited Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia and had discussions with government officials on future development cooperation activities between WIPO and Brazil.

599. In October and November, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook missions to Rio de Janeiro in order to advise INPI on the substantive examination of patent applications in the field of electronics and biotechnology.

600. In November, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with a WIPO official on the trademark registration activities in Brazil.

601. Chile. In April, on the occasion of his presence in Santiago to attend the VIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer), the Director General held talks with the President of Chile and with several Ministers as well as with government officials. They discussed matters of common interest, particularly WIPO's cooperation in the proposed creation of a Chilean National Industrial Property Institute and the possible accession of Chile to the PCT.

602. In August, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook missions to Santiago to advise the Government on legislative issues and issues relating to biotechnology.

603. In September and October, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited Santiago to provide the Industrial Property Department with advice on the classification, search and substantive examination of patent applications in the fields of chemistry and biotechnology.

604. In October and November, a WIPO national consultant provided advice and evaluation to the Department on the computerization of trademark and patent registration and administration. The mission was financed by the UNDP-financed regional project.

605. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's cooperation program with this country in 1993.

606. Colombia. In March, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the Second National Congress on Industrial Property organized in Santa Fe de Bogotá by the Colombian Association of Industrial Property. That WIPO official held discussions with government officials in charge of industrial property on cooperation between Colombia and WIPO.

607. In April, at the invitation of the Government of Colombia, the Director General visited Santa Fe de Bogotá, accompanied by two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland. He held talks with several Ministers on cooperation between Colombia and WIPO, including the possible accession of Colombia to the Paris Convention. During his visit, the Director General received the decoration of the National Order of Merit in the grade of Commander ("Orden Nacional del Mérito en el grado de Comendador") from the hands of the Minister of Government on behalf of the President of Colombia.

608. In May, the UNDP Resident Representative in Colombia had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials in Geneva, including on the UNDP-financed country project.

609. In November, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of Colombia to the Paris Convention, as well as on the UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system.

610. Costa Rica. In May, the Minister for Justice visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General various matters of common interest, including cooperation between WIPO and Costa Rica and a proposed ministerial meeting of Central American countries to discuss their possible accession to the Paris Convention.

611. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to San José, and discussed with government officials matters of common interest such as the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project and a possible ministerial-level meeting of Central American countries to discuss their possible accession to the Paris Convention.

612. In July, the International Bureau sent to the Government of Costa Rica, at its request, a draft law in Spanish on inventions and industrial designs.

613. In September, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to San José to assist the Intellectual Property Registry in the development and installation of computer systems for patent and trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project administered by WIPO.

614. In October, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela visited San José to give advice to the Government on the modernization of the national intellectual property system. The WIPO mission had meetings with government officials and representatives of the private sector. The mission was financed by funds made available to WIPO by the IDB. The WIPO official present in San José also attended the handing-over ceremony of the CD-ROM workstation supplied by WIPO and the Government of Spain to the Intellectual Property Registry. A report containing recommendations on the modernization of the intellectual property system of Costa Rica, including accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties, was later sent to the Government.

615. Also in October, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Costa Rica's possible accession to the Paris Convention, and also on cooperation between Costa Rica and WIPO.

616. In November, a WIPO consultant from Germany undertook a mission to San José to assist the Intellectual Property Registry in upgrading its patent services. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

617. Cuba. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Havana to discuss with government officials the possible accession of Cuba to certain treaties administered by WIPO.

618. In August, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Havana to assist the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM) in the computerization of its trademark operations. The mission was financed under the UNDP regional project.

619. In September and November, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the technical assistance being given by WIPO to ONIITEM in the strengthening of its patent information services.

620. El Salvador. In December, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on a draft intellectual property law.

621. Guatemala. In July, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Guatemala City and discussed with government and UNDP officials future cooperation between WIPO and the Government of Guatemala for the modernization of the industrial property system and possible accession to the Paris Convention.

622. Honduras. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa, and discussed with government officials matters of common interest such as the implementation of the UNDP-financed country project and a possible ministerial-level meeting of Central American countries to discuss their possible accession to the Paris Convention.

623. In October and November, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Spain undertook missions to Tegucigalpa to advise the Industrial Property Registry on the computerization of its trademark operations. The mission was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

624. In November, a WIPO official had discussions in Tegucigalpa with government and UNDP officials on industrial property legal issues.

625. Mexico. In January, two WIPO officials visited Mexico City to discuss the draft final preparatory assistance project report for the creation of the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI) and to discuss with officials of the Government and the World Bank the project for the establishment of IMPI, to be funded by the Government of Mexico and executed by WIPO. Discussions also concerned technical aspects on the establishment of patent and trademark data bases. The missions of the two WIPO officials were financed through funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Mexico.

626. In February, two WIPO officials held further discussions with government officials in Mexico City on the project to establish IMPI.

627. In May, a WIPO official discussed with officials of the World Bank in Washington, D.C., the project for setting up IMPI. The project is expected to commence operations in 1993.

628. In September, two WIPO consultants from the EPO visited Mexico City to provide the Directorate General of Technological Development with advice on the classification, search and substantive examination of patent applications in the fields of chemistry and biotechnology.

629. Nicaragua. In July and November, a WIPO official undertook two missions to Managua and discussed with government officials cooperation between WIPO and the Government of Nicaragua for the modernization of the industrial property system and possible accession to the Paris Convention.

630. Panama. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Panama City and discussed with government officials such matters as future cooperation between WIPO and the Government of Panama for the modernization of the industrial property system, and a possible ministerial-level meeting of Central American countries to discuss their possible accession to the Paris Convention.

631. In November, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Panama to analyse and review possible developments of computerization undertaken by the Industrial Property Office.

632. In December, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on a draft law on industrial property.

633. Paraguay. In September, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Asunción to assist the Government in drawing up a possible technical assistance program for intellectual property which would be carried out in the context of an IDB-funded sectoral investment program. He had discussions with government and IDB officials.

634. In November, two government officials visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on the Paris Convention and on strengthening cooperation between Paraguay and WIPO.

635. Peru. In February, the Minister for Foreign Affairs visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on cooperation between WIPO and Peru, the possible accession of Peru to the Paris Convention and the intellectual property situation in the countries party to the Cartagena Agreement.

636. In June, a WIPO official and an official of UPOV discussed with government officials the administration of a possible plant variety protection system in Peru and the assistance the Peruvian government could expect in this matter from WIPO.

637. In July and September, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between Peru and WIPO on industrial property matters.

638. Suriname. In September, a WIPO official visited Paramaribo to discuss with government and UNDP officials assistance to the Government in modernizing and strengthening its industrial property system. The mission was financed by the UNDP-funded interregional project for sectoral support in the field of industrial property.

639. In December, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent a draft law on industrial property.

640. Trinidad and Tobago. In December, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Office in Port of Spain to advise on the further computerization of the operations of the Office. This activity was undertaken under the UNDP-financed regional project.

641. Venezuela. In March, at the request of the Government of Venezuela, WIPO sent its comments on the draft rules for the application of Decision 313 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement which set up a common regime on industrial property for the Andean Pact countries, on the draft law to create an autonomous national institute of industrial property, and on the possible accession of Venezuela to the Paris Convention.

642. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Mexico undertook a mission to Caracas and had discussions with government and UNDP officials on assistance to the Government in the proposed establishment of an autonomous industrial property institute. The mission was partly financed by the UNDP-funded country project.

643. In May and June, a WIPO national consultant undertook an evaluation of ongoing and previous WIPO technical cooperation activities in the field of industrial property, particularly in the context of the Government's current plans to establish an autonomous industrial property institute. This activity was organized under the UNDP-financed country project.

644. In July, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Caracas to assist in the computerization of trademark procedures and in adjusting the computer programs for the use of the Nice Classification. The mission of the WIPO consultant was financed with funds made available to WIPO by the Government of Germany.

645. Also in July, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Caracas on, inter alia, the proposed creation of an autonomous industrial property institute for Venezuela, the legal status of Decision 313 of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement setting out a common regime on industrial property for Andean Pact countries, and the possible accession of Venezuela to the Paris Convention.

646. In September, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the cooperation activities carried out by WIPO in Venezuela, particularly in respect of the creation of an autonomous industrial property institution.

Interregional Sectoral Adviser

647. UNDP continued to fund the employment by WIPO of an Interregional Sectoral Adviser who was fully under the instructions of WIPO.

648. During the period under review, the Interregional Sectoral Adviser project undertook missions to Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Suriname, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela.

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

Individual Countries in Africa: Copyright

649. Angola. In July, a government official from Angola visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on future development cooperation between WIPO and Angola in the field of copyright.

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

651. Burkina Faso. In August, two WIPO consultants from Algeria and Switzerland visited Ouagadougou to install a software system which would provide the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA) with a more accurate basis for the distribution of collective funds. Before traveling to Ouagadougou, the WIPO consultant from Algeria visited the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) in Zurich and reviewed all relevant information on the operation of the software and on the various steps that its installation entailed.

652. In September and October, WIPO organized a study visit for the newly appointed Director General of BBDA, to WIPO and to SUISA in Zurich, where he received practical training on the collective administration of copyright from a WIPO consultant from Switzerland.

653. Burundi. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the field of copyright.

654. Cameroon. In February, a government official from Cameroon visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland concerning assistance from WIPO in strengthening the collective administration of copyright in Cameroon.

655. Côte d'Ivoire. In May, the Minister of Culture and another government official visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and WIPO officials cooperation with WIPO, particularly the holding of a national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights to be organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in Abidjan in August 1992.

656. In September, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the national authorities, at their request, comments on a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

657. Egypt. See under "Arab countries"

658. Gambia. In October, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

659. Ghana. In December, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and two WIPO officials visited Accra to provide the Copyright Society of Ghana with assistance in its collective administration work.

660. Kenya. In February, at the request of the Attorney General of Kenya, the International Bureau gave its opinion on the compatibility of the Copyright Act of Kenya with the Berne Convention and on proposed amendments needed for accession to that Convention.

661. In April, the Director General received the visit of the Attorney General of Kenya at WIPO's headquarters and discussed with him questions relating to the country's copyright and industrial property laws, including possible accession to certain WIPO treaties. It was agreed that the International Bureau of WIPO would prepare a draft amendment to the Copyright Act and organize, in cooperation with the Government of Kenya, a national copyright seminar in Nairobi later in 1992.

662. In July, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland had discussions in Nairobi with government officials, as well as those of the Board of the Music Copyright Society of Kenya, on possible cooperation activities with Kenya in the field of collective administration of copyright.

663. Also in July, at the request of the national authorities, WIPO prepared and sent proposals for amendments to the Copyright Act of Kenya to make the law of that country compatible with the Berne Convention, taking into account, inter alia, recent copyright legislation in other countries.

664. Lesotho. In July and August, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and a WIPO official visited Maseru and had discussions with government officials concerning, inter alia, the implementation of the Copyright Order of Lesotho of 1989, the establishment of a Copyright Office and of the Lesotho Society of Authors and Artists.

665. Liberia. In August, at the request of the Government of Liberia, the International Bureau reviewed the new draft copyright law and sent its comments to the Government.

666. Malawi. In July, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and a WIPO official participated in a celebration marking the establishment of the new Copyright Society of Malawi and held discussions with government officials on matters of common interest.

667. In October, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Lilongwe to give assistance to the Copyright Society of Malawi on collective administration of copyright and to review fee-related issues.

668. Mauritius. In June, at the request of the Government of Mauritius, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Port-Louis to give assistance on questions of the collective administration of copyright.

669. In October, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent to them a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

670. In December, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Port-Louis to install a software system at the Mauritius Society of Authors (MASA).

671. Namibia. In October, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Windhoek to assist the Copyright Office in the establishment of a system of collective administration of rights.

672. Niger. In May, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau gave advice on the compatibility of the draft Copyright Law of Niger with the Berne Convention.

673. In June, at the request of the Government of Niger, the International Bureau sent a draft Copyright Law.

674. Senegal. In March, in connection with his participation in the Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa, held in Dakar, the Director General was received in an audience by the President of the Republic of Senegal. The title of "Grand Officier dans l'Ordre National du Lion à titre étranger" was conferred on the Director General by the Minister for Culture of Senegal on behalf of the President.

675. In September, the Minister for Culture visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation between Senegal and WIPO.

676. Sierra Leone. In November, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of Sierra Leone to the Berne Convention.

677. United Republic of Tanzania. In November, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials future cooperation activities in the field of copyright.

678. In December, two WIPO officials visited Dar es Salaam to discuss with government officials the country's proposed accession to the Berne Convention.

679. Also in December, at the request of the Government of Zanzibar, two WIPO officials visited Zanzibar and discussed with local government officials the copyright and neighboring rights laws.

680. Zambia. In April, the International Bureau sent draft amendments to the Copyright Act of Zambia to make the Act fully compatible with the Berne Convention. The amendments also took into account the copyright questions raised by new technologies.

Individual Arab Countries: Copyright

681. Egypt. In September, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on the new Egyptian Copyright Law.

682. In November, WIPO officials discussed, in Geneva, with Egyptian delegates cooperation concerning, among others, review and implementation of the copyright legislation.

683. In November, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials a WIPO mission to visit Cairo to advise on the new Law and its implementation.

684. Morocco. In November, a WIPO official discussed in Geneva with the Director General of the Moroccan Copyright Office matters related to the updating of the copyright law of that country.

685. Oman. In October, at the request of the Government, the International Bureau prepared and sent to it a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific: Copyright

686. China. In February, two WIPO officials discussed, in Geneva, with two officials of the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC) the cooperation program for 1992-93, particularly in regard to the establishment of an appropriate system of collective administration of copyright.

687. In September, on the occasion of the WIPO International Forum on Copyright Protection in China (see also paragraph 315), the Director General also had discussions with the Director General and other officials of NCAC, on further cooperation between the two sides.

688. India. In February, WIPO officials had discussions in Geneva with a government official from India on the draft revision of the Copyright Law of India.

689. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on copyright legislative and administrative questions.

690. Also in September, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited New Delhi to discuss with government authorities the main features of the Copyright Bill 1992 and the Copyright Cess Bill 1992, as well as the development of the collective administration system in India.

691. Indonesia. In September, a government official had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on cooperation in the field of intellectual property and also on the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention. The International Bureau's comments on the compatibility of the Indonesian Copyright Law with the Berne Convention, prepared at the request of the Government, were handed over to the visitors.

692. Viet Nam. In July, two WIPO officials visited Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and met with government officials and officials of the Vietnamese Copyright Agency (VINAUTEUR) and the representatives of authors, publishers and academic circles to discuss the draft copyright law of Viet

Nam. The WIPO officials also discussed cooperation between WIPO and Viet Nam in the collective administration of copyright.

693. Cook Islands. In September, the International Bureau prepared a draft model law on copyright and sent it to the Government of the Cook Islands at the latter's request.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Copyright

694. Brazil. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on various aspects of cooperation between WIPO and Brazil in the field of copyright.

695. Chile. In January, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela visited Santiago to participate in the preparation of the VIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) which took place later in April.

696. In November, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent a note concerning Chile's possible accession to the Film Register Treaty (FRT).

697. Colombia. In April, in connection with the ceremony in Santa Fe de Bogotá in which the Director General received a decoration from the Government of Colombia (see paragraph 607) the new computerized system of the National Registry of Copyright of Colombia was inaugurated. The WIPO officials and the WIPO consultant from Switzerland who accompanied the Director General also reviewed with government officials cooperation activities, particularly with a view to establishing a copyright library in the Colombian Copyright Office.

698. In September, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent a document summarizing the advantages for Colombia of adhering to the FRT.

699. Costa Rica. In June, at the request of the Government of Costa Rica, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited San José to give assistance on questions of the collective administration of copyright to the National Authors' Society (ACAM).

700. Guatemala. In August and September, a WIPO consultant from Costa Rica visited Guatemala City to discuss the new draft Copyright Law, prepared in cooperation with the International Bureau.

701. Honduras. In November, a WIPO official had discussions in Tegucigalpa with government officials on legislative issues in the field of copyright.

702. Mexico. In February, a government official visited WIPO to discuss copyright cooperation activities.

703. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on copyright matters.

704. Panama. In September, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Panama City to discuss the new draft Copyright Law, prepared in cooperation with the International Bureau.

705. Paraguay. In July, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Venezuela visited Asunción and discussed the organization of the VIIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer) to be organized by WIPO in March 1993.

706. In November, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the planned visit of the Director General to inaugurate the said Congress in March 1993 as well as preparations for the International Training Course on Copyright which would be organized by WIPO in Asunción in March 1993.

707. Peru. In September, the Minister for Education visited WIPO in Geneva, and had discussions with WIPO officials on recent international developments in the field of copyright protection.

708. Suriname. In December, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

709. Uruguay. In July, a WIPO official visited Montevideo and had discussions with members of the Senate, government officials and copyright circles on the new draft copyright law.

710. In November, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent a note on the new draft copyright law of Uruguay.

711. Also in November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Montevideo to discuss the new draft copyright law with the Commission of Culture of the Senate of Uruguay and with the Board of the Council of Copyright. He also discussed WIPO's cooperation activities with Uruguay on copyright matters.

Development of the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System for the Benefit of Inventors, Authors, the Industry and the Commerce of Developing Countries

712. 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.

713. In February, a WIPO official visited Tripoli on the occasion of the Al-Fateh International Exhibition of Invention and Industrial Innovation. A WIPO medal was awarded to the author of the best invention presented at the Exhibition.

714. Also in February, the International Bureau issued an updated version in French, of the publication "Guide on Associations of Inventors."

715. Also in February, the President of the Foundation of the Inventors' Fair of Argentina visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials possible cooperation in the promotion of innovation.

716. Also in February, an Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation was organized in New Delhi by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of India and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office. The Symposium was attended by 23 participants from the following 13 Asian countries: Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, and by 31 local participants from India. Eleven WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, and a WIPO official presented papers at the Symposium.

717. In March, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese school boy at the Exhibition of the 50th All-Japan Concours of School Children's Inventions in Tokyo.

718. In March and April, the fifth International Symposium on "Support to Inventors" was jointly organized by WIPO and the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) in Geneva. Its aim was to examine the role of industrial property offices in support of inventors, and the role of innovation centers and universities in support of inventors. The Director General delivered an address to the participants. The Symposium was attended by 91 participants--representatives of governments and industrial property offices, inventors' associations, innovation centers and universities, or individual inventors and entrepreneurs--from the following 41 countries, two intergovernmental organizations and one non-governmental organization: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, China, Colombia, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, OAPI, EPO and the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). At the opening ceremony, a WIPO medal was presented, for outstanding service to inventors, to Mr. Norman C. Parrish, founding member and President of the National Congress of Inventors Organizations (NCIO) of the United States of America for his contribution to the promotion of inventive and innovative activity. The participants attended the opening ceremony of the International Inventors' Exhibition which was organized by a Geneva organization.

719. In April, two WIPO medals were awarded at the 20th Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Technologies to an inventor from Argentina and to a woman inventor from Germany.

720. Also in April, two WIPO medals were awarded to two young winners (a boy and a girl) of the 6th Weekly Reader National Inventive Thinking Contest in Akron (Ohio, United States of America).

721. Also in April, WIPO was represented at the General Assembly of IFIA which was held at WIPO headquarters in Geneva.

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

723. In August, a WIPO consultant from Egypt and two WIPO officials visited the Sri Lanka Inventors Commission in Colombo and had discussions with its officials on the promotion of inventive activities in Sri Lanka.

724. Also in August, a WIPO gold medal was awarded to a Malaysian inventor on the occasion of the Malaysian Invention and Design Exhibition (MINDEX) 1992 in Kuala Lumpur.

725. In September, a WIPO medal was awarded for the Best Invention at the National Science Fair of Ghana held in Accra.

726. In November, two WIPO medals were awarded to an invention most appropriate to the conditions of developing countries for the needs of their development, and to an outstanding woman-inventor, during the International Exhibition "Brussels Eureka 1992", held in Brussels.

727. Also in November, a WIPO medal was awarded to an inventor during the National Excellent Invention Exhibition, held in Seoul.

728. Also in November, a WIPO medal was awarded, in Warsaw, to an inventor of Poland for his contributions to the promotion of innovation in that country.

Teaching of Intellectual Property Law; the Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent

729. In September, WIPO organized in New Delhi, with the cooperation of the Government of India and the Indian Law Institute and financial assistance of the Government of Germany, the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System. The Colloquium was attended by some 50 participants, among them, in particular, 20 judges invited from 10 Asian countries and 10 judges and some 20 participants from the government administration, universities and industrial property circles in India. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Three WIPO officials also took part in the Colloquium. In addition, country reports were presented by participating judges from India and the following 10 countries: Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

730. Pakistan. In November, a Professor from Punjab University, Lahore, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

731. Philippines. In October, a WIPO National Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research was organized in Manila by WIPO in cooperation with the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT), the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) of the Government of the Philippines, the Intellectual Property Association of the Philippines (IPAP) and the Council to Combat Counterfeiting and Piracy of Patents, Copyright and Trademarks (COMPACT). The Symposium was attended by 54 participants from government departments, the offices of certain Senators in the Philippine Congress, universities, the legal profession and technical institutes. Papers were presented by two speakers from the United States of America and four professors from Philippine universities. Two WIPO officials attended the Symposium and presented papers.

732. Sudan. In July, a WIPO official visited Khartoum and held discussions with a Professor of the University of Khartoum regarding the teaching of intellectual property law in that university.

733. International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP). In June and July, the eleventh annual meeting of ATRIP took place at WIPO headquarters. The meeting was attended by 45 participants from 27 countries. The travel and subsistence expenses of 11 professors from Argentina, China, Egypt, India, Lesotho, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal and Sri Lanka were borne by WIPO.

Acquisition of Foreign, Legally Protected, Technology

734. Bangladesh. In November, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industries of Bangladesh, an Asian Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements, in Dhaka. The Seminar was attended by 37 participants from Bangladesh and seven participants from Bhutan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka. The participants came from government circles, university and research centers, the legal profession, as well as the private sector. Four WIPO consultants from Bangladesh, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and two WIPO officials delivered papers.

735. Brazil. In July, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a National Seminar on Industrial Property, Transfer of Technology and MERCOSUR, in Sao Paulo, organized by the Government of Brazil.

736. In October, a WIPO official attended and presented a paper at the Fourth International Seminar on Technology Transfer (First Brazilian National Congress on Transfer of Technology) organized in Rio de Janeiro by the Brazilian Federation of Engineers' Associations (FEBRAE) and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO).

737. China. In February, an Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry was organized in Beijing by WIPO in cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) and the JPO. The objectives of the Workshop were to promote, in the developing countries of the Asian region, the use of industrial property and to facilitate the transfer of technology in the electronics industry. The Workshop was attended by 26 government officials and representatives of the private sector from 12 Asian countries and one territory, namely, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Hong Kong, as well as 60 local participants from various Chinese government departments and industrial enterprises. Eleven WIPO consultants from Germany, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, three experts from China and two WIPO officials presented papers at the Workshop.

738. Singapore. In December, WIPO organized in Singapore a WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry, in cooperation with the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR), and with the financial assistance of the Japanese Patent Office. In addition to some 30 local participants, 13 government officials and private sector representatives from Bangladesh, China, India, Malaysia, Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri

Lanka and Thailand attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Japan, Switzerland and the United States of America and three experts from India, the Republic of Korea and Singapore. Two WIPO officials also attended the Seminar.

739. African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In November, in conjunction with the ARIPO Council Session, WIPO organized, with the financial assistance of the Government of Sweden, in Mombasa (Kenya) a Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing. The Seminar was attended by 19 participants in the ARIPO Council session from the following countries: Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Sweden.

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

740. 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.

741. State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services. From January 1 to December 31, 1992, 459 search reports were delivered to the following 28 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Zambia. The search reports were prepared by Australia, Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Switzerland.

742. 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 December 31, 1992, 2,112 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 22 developing countries: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Viet Nam, and to ARIPO. The copies were delivered mainly by the following industrial property offices: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and EPO.

743. Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications. From January 1 to December 31, 1992, 54 search and examination reports, prepared by Canada, Germany and the Russian Federation, were sent to ARIPO.

744. International Cooperation in the Search and the Examination of Inventions (ICSEI). During the period covered by this report, seven search and examination reports were provided by Austria and Germany, and forwarded to the requesting industrial property offices in Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

745. 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, Madagascar became a member of the Permanent Committee, bringing the number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 108. On December 31, 1992, 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, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, 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, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

746. The WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property held its 15th session in Geneva from November 9 to 13, 1992. Seventy-three member States of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Four non-member States were represented by observers: Belgium, Namibia, Syria, Thailand. Six intergovernmental (BBM, CEC, EPO, GATT, OAU, UNCTAD) and seven international and national non-governmental organizations (ABPI, AIPPI, CEIPI, ECTA, IAA, ICC, IFIA) were also represented by observers.

747. The Permanent Committee reviewed the development cooperation activities undertaken since its last session in July 1991. Delegations expressed satisfaction with the scope, substance and orientation of the WIPO development cooperation program during the period under review. WIPO's activities were judged to have been responsive to the needs of developing countries, practical, well managed and dynamic. Delegations commended the main fields of endeavor supported by the International Bureau, namely: human resources development; strengthening of legal and administrative machinery; the promotion of invention and innovation in developing countries; patent information and documentation, including technological information services; technical cooperation among developing countries; and cooperation with the least developed countries (LDCs).

748. Numerous delegations stressed the importance they attached to UNDP-financed projects executed by WIPO in the field of industrial property and urged that such technical cooperation should continue and grow. The four regional projects on industrial property in Africa, the Arab countries, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean were considered especially useful as means of reinforcing efforts at the national level. Many speakers also expressed great concern over the sharp reduction in financial support from UNDP for technical cooperation in the Fifth UNDP Programming Cycle.

749. Member States also noted that, for the period 1992-93, WIPO had increased contributions from its own resources by nearly 30 percent to offset the shortfall in extra-budgetary funds from UNDP, and expressed their appreciation for this measure. Some delegations, while agreeing that UNDP funding was very important, felt that WIPO should not rely entirely on UNDP to maintain an acceptable level of development cooperation activities. WIPO should continue to prospect for alternative sources of funding, including regional financial institutions as well as other donors and organizations, and should consider making available more resources for the Permanent Program from its own sources of revenue.

750. In the course of the meeting, delegations made a number of specific proposals building on the innovative features of the Permanent Program. These proposals related to training in licensing, assistance to enterprises in accessing patent information, training for a broader base of national officials, automated patent systems and special studies. Several delegations proposed that specialized training in industrial property should be organized for longer periods and suggested further the preparation of special studies on topics of interest to developing countries such as figurative elements of marks, well-known marks, the protection of genetic processes by patents, comparative legislative studies and technological profiles based on patent information. Some delegations also advocated the publication of special studies aimed at explaining linkages between industrial property and economic development that would help to bring the industrial property system closer to users.

751. In accordance with the decision taken at the 30th session of the WIPO Coordination Committee in September 1992, the Permanent Committee unanimously designated the 15 member countries of its Working Group: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Zimbabwe.

752. The Permanent Committee devoted part of its session to a Symposium on the Teaching of Industrial Property and the Training of Trainers. The presentations were made by three WIPO consultants, from France, Pakistan and Sweden, and a WIPO official.

753. The Permanent Committee decided that the Symposium to be held in conjunction with its next session would deal with the use of trademarks and appellations of origin in the promotion of exports from developing countries. Furthermore, the International Bureau was invited to organize a demonstration of the latest developments in the use of modern technologies for the dissemination and use of industrial property information and documentation.

754. In conclusion, the Permanent Committee endorsed WIPO's development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property and approved the main orientations for the Permanent Program.

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

755. 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, six states became members of the Permanent Committee: China, Latvia, Namibia, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Venezuela, bringing the total number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 96. On December 31, 1992, 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, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Latvia, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

756. The WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights held its 10th session in Geneva from November 2 to 6, 1992. Fifty-nine States members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam and Zaire. Five non-member States were represented by observers: Estonia, Kuwait, Oman, Republic of Korea and Venezuela. Three intergovernmental (GATT, ISO, OAU) and 11 international non-governmental organizations (AGECOP, AIPPI, ALAI, CISAC, FIAPF, IAA, ICC, IFJ, IFPI, IPA, ISETU) were also represented by observers.

757. The Permanent Committee reviewed the development cooperation and related activities undertaken since its last session in April 1991. The delegations which took the floor expressed their support and appreciation of WIPO's cooperation activities concerning development of human resources in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in developing countries, which they felt had made an important contribution in the dissemination of information concerning, and proper understanding of, copyright and neighboring rights, and their role in development. Several delegations offered to continue their cooperation. A number of delegations thanked the countries and organizations that had received trainees in the field of copyright and neighboring rights during 1991 and 1992, as well as those that had helped in the organization of training courses and also in providing speakers in such courses.

758. Several delegations expressed great satisfaction with the considerable work being done by WIPO in providing advice and assistance to developing countries in the preparation and updating of their copyright legislation, as

well as in the setting up of national copyright institutions or strengthening such institutions where they existed. In noting the activities envisaged in the future in this context, a number of delegations emphasized the need for WIPO to continue and strengthen its cooperation with developing countries in the establishment of an efficiently working infrastructure for implementation of laws on copyright and neighboring rights.

759. Several delegations noted with great appreciation the national, regional and subregional workshops, congresses, seminars, training courses and other similar meetings on copyright and neighboring rights organized or sponsored by WIPO during the 1991-1992 period, as well as those planned for 1993. Several delegations stressed the importance of those meetings in order to create awareness of the significance of copyright and neighboring rights in the social and economic development of developing countries, and emphasized the need for strengthening collective administration organizations where they existed, with assistance in providing computer equipment and on-the-spot training of the staff concerned. They said that the issue of computerization of the operation of collective administration organizations was of great importance and that the International Bureau should continue making available the necessary software for authors' societies of developing countries, subject to budgetary availability. Certain delegations emphasized the necessity, in view of the widespread commercial piracy of works protected by copyright, of continuing and strengthening WIPO's activities, at international and national levels, in order to combat such piracy.

760. Several delegations expressed their wish that development cooperation activities also extend to such state officials as the officials of customs authorities, police, judiciary, ministries of foreign affairs and ministries of foreign trade, taking into account the new developments in the field of intellectual property rights and their importance in international trade relations and the need for the officials to understand better the problems involved. In this context, some delegations referred to economic integration processes, such as those which were taking place within MERCOSUR or in the Caribbean region, and suggested that, in the framework of WIPO's development cooperation program, assistance be granted to developing countries concerned to facilitate the harmonization and development of their copyright and neighboring rights systems, e.g., in the form of studies and seminars on the problems related to the copyright and neighboring rights aspects of the establishment of unified markets.

761. In accordance with the decision taken at the 30th session of the WIPO Coordination Committee in September 1992, the Permanent Committee unanimously designated the 15 members of its Working Group: Argentina, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Guinea, Hungary, India, Japan, Kenya, Pakistan, Paraguay, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

762. The Permanent Committee devoted part of its session to a Symposium on the Effective Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights. The presentation made by Mr. Henry Olsson (Sweden) was followed by discussions at the end of which the Permanent Committee concluded that an efficient enforcement system should include, at least, the following main elements: (a) appropriate and clear provisions in the law granting precisely defined rights and containing appropriate penal and civil sanctions as well as provisions on conservatory measures, including injunctions, giving possibilities to take sufficiently quick action particularly in case of piracy; (b) accession to the relevant international conventions to ensure

protection for foreign works and productions protected by neighboring rights; (c) appropriate enforcement mechanisms guaranteeing reliable, quick and simple procedures; (d) training and information for the sectors concerned, and creation of awareness among the general public about the rationale for, and mechanisms of, the relevant legal institutions; (e) transparency, inter alia, to ensure the predictability of enforcement procedures.

763. The Permanent Committee decided that the topic for the Symposium to take place in 1994 during the eleventh session of the Permanent Committee would be the role of the protection of performers and producers of phonograms in the promotion of creativity in developing countries.

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

Objective

764. 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 or by adjusting (through revision or supplementing) existing treaties relations to new circumstances. Furthermore, if the subject matter is not ripe for regulation by treaties, this objective may be obtained 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.

765. In the field of treaty making, the objectives are the creation of a treaty supplementing the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property in the field of marks (like the Patent Law Treaty which will supplement the Paris Convention in the field of patents) and the creation of two new treaties, one for the protection of geographical indications and the other on the settlement of disputes between States in the field of intellectual property.

766. 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.

767. As far as existing treaties are concerned, the objective is to explore the feasibility of granting certain intergovernmental organizations deeply involved in the protection of intellectual property the same status or a similar status as States have.

Activities

Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes between States

768. The Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States held its fourth session at the headquarters of WIPO from July 6 to 14, 1992.

769. The following 53 States and one intergovernmental organization were represented at the session: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, CEC.

770. Representatives of UNESCO, GATT and UNCTAD and of the following three non-governmental organizations participated in the session in an observer capacity: ALAI, FICPI, ICC.

771. Discussions were based on a document prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Draft Treaty for the Settlement of Disputes between States in the Field of Intellectual Property" (document SD/CE/IV/2). The draft Treaty consists of 18 Articles preceded by a Preamble. Each article is accompanied by explanations and, in some cases, alternatives are presented.

772. The Committee of Experts examined the Preamble and the first eight Articles of the draft Treaty containing the substantive provisions of the treaty. Articles 9 to 14 (administrative provisions and final clauses) were not examined at the session.

773. The Committee noted that the program and budget for the 1992-93 biennium provides for a Diplomatic Conference to be convened in 1993 to adopt a treaty. Notwithstanding the progress achieved during its fourth session, the Committee considered that another (fifth) session was necessary. The International Bureau was asked to prepare for that session a new draft of Articles 1 through 8 in order to give effect to the directions given by the Committee of Experts in the course of its fourth session as well as draft Regulations under the Treaty.

Protocol to the Berne Convention

774. The Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention held its second session in Geneva from February 10 to 17, 1992. Experts from the following 38 States (members of the Berne Union) and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committee, attended the meeting: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, and CEC. Experts from the following eight States (not members of the Berne Union) participated in an observer capacity: Algeria, China, Indonesia, Panama, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam. Representatives of five intergovernmental organizations participated in an observer capacity. They were the following: UNCTAD, UNESCO, GATT, ISESCO, OAU. Observers from 38 non-governmental organizations participated in the meeting: ABU, AIDAA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, ATRIP, BIEM, BSA, CBEMA, CISAC, EBU, ECIS, ETIC, EUROBIT, EWC, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FIM, IAA, ICMP, IFJ, IFLA, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IIP, IIPA, INTERGU, IOJ, IPA, IPO, ISETU, IVF, MPI, NMPA, STM, UNICE.

775. Discussions were based on the second part of the memorandum prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO entitled "Questions Concerning a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention" (document BCP/CE/I/3) which dealt with the following questions: storage of works in computer systems, reprographic reproduction, "home taping," right of public display, right of rental and public lending, right of importation, direct broadcasting by satellite, abolition of broadcasting and sound recording non-voluntary licenses, the definition of "public" in respect of qualified acts and term of protection. The memorandum also dealt with the collective administration of rights, but the discussion of the relevant chapter was postponed to the next session of the Committee.

776. At the end of the session, the Committee noted that (i) the International Bureau would, in the near future, write to the invited governments and organizations requesting each to make, if it so desired, written proposals to the International Bureau concerning the provisions of a possible protocol, (ii) the International Bureau would, after consultations with the Chairman and outside consultants, further study the questions raised in the memorandum and in the first two sessions of the Committee, as well as any proposals it would receive in response to the invitation mentioned under (i), and such study would particularly concentrate on the most controversial questions; (iii) taking into account such study, the International Bureau would issue a working document, probably in September 1992.

777. In May and June, the Director General and several WIPO officials held informal consultations in Geneva with various experts from Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the CEC, concerning a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention. The consultations were based on a discussion paper prepared by the International Bureau.

778. The consultations mentioned above showed, inter alia, important differences of opinion as to the future work relating to the proposed protocol. At least one year of reflection was therefore accorded to States by the Assembly of the Berne Union which met in September 1992 and the question of future work would be considered at the September 1993 sessions of the Governing Bodies.

Treaty supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Trademarks are Concerned ("Trademark Law Treaty")

779. The Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks held its third session in Geneva from June 1 to 5, 1992.

780. The following 40 States members of the Paris Union were represented at the session: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam. The following four States members of WIPO were represented by observers: Angola, India, Lithuania, United Arab Emirates. In addition, representatives of three intergovernmental organizations (EC, BBM and OAU) and 20 non-governmental organizations (AIM, AIPPI, APAA, ATRIP, BDI, CNIPA, DVGR,

ECTA, FICPI, HTA, ITMA, JPA, JTA, LIDC, MPI, TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB, USTA) also participated in the session in an observer capacity.

781. Discussions were based on the following document prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO: "Draft Treaty on the Simplification of Administrative Procedures Concerning Marks" (document HM/CE/III/2).

782. The Committee of Experts discussed in detail the draft treaty, with particular emphasis on the harmonization of formalities with respect to trademark registration procedures, and made suggestions for the preparation of a revised version of the draft treaty.

783. The Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks held its fourth session in Geneva from November 16 to 20, 1992. The following 42 States, members of the Paris Union, were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America. The EC were also represented.

784. The following nine States, members of WIPO, were represented by observers: Angola, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Lithuania, Namibia, Peru and Thailand. The following three intergovernmental and 14 international non-governmental organizations were also represented by observers: GATT, BBM, OAU, AIM, AIPPI, APAA, CNIPA, ECTA, FICPI, HTA, ICC, JPA, JPAA, JTA, UNICE, UNIFAB, USTA.

785. Discussions were based on the document prepared by the International Bureau entitled: "Draft Treaty on the Simplification of Administrative Procedures Concerning Marks" (document HM/CE/IV/2).

786. The Committee of Experts examined and approved, subject to certain amendments and clarifications, Articles 1 to 13 of the draft treaty and a possible provision on the filing date.

787. A new text of the draft Treaty with administrative and final provisions (including provisions concerning the question of whether, and under what conditions, intergovernmental organizations could become party to the Treaty) will be prepared by the International Bureau, as well as draft Regulations and draft forms under the Regulations, for the next (fifth) session of the Committee of Experts which is scheduled to take place in June 1993.

Model Law on the Protection of the Intellectual Property Rights of Producers of Sound Recordings

788. The Committee of Experts on a WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings held its first session from June 15 to 19, 1992, in Geneva. Experts from the following 35 States attended the meeting: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zambia. Representatives of the

following five intergovernmental organizations participated in an observer capacity: GATT, ILO, UNESCO, CEC, LAS. In addition, observers from the following 17 non-governmental organizations participated in the meeting: ACT, AID, AIPPI, ALAI, CISAC, EBU, ETIC, FIA, FIM, ICA, ICMP, IFPI, ILAFP, INTERGU, IPA, ISETU and MPI.

789. Discussions were based on a document prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Draft WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings" (MLSR/CE/I/2 and MLSR/CE/I/2 Corr.).

790. The Committee examined in detail the draft provisions for the protection of the rights of producers of sound recordings, which could be used by legislators at the national or regional level, and made suggestions for the preparation of a revised version of the Model Law to be considered at the second session of the Committee of Experts to be held in 1993.

Exploration of Intellectual Property Questions in Possible Need of Norm Setting

Objective

791. 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

Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties

792. A Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties met at the headquarters of WIPO, on May 25 and 26, 1992.

793. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the meeting: ABAPI, ABPI, AIPPI, ALAI, APA, ATRIP, CASRIP, CIArb, CISAC, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FIAD, FIAPF, FICPI, IAA, ICC, IFPI, IFRRO, IIP, IPA, IVF, JPA, UIA, USTA. Five experts, invited in their private capacity by the International Bureau, also participated in the meeting.

794. Discussions were based on a memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Observations on the Possible Establishment of Extra-Judicial Dispute-Resolution Services within the Framework of WIPO" (document ARB/WG/I/1).

795. Regarding the desirability of or the need for specialized extra-judicial services for the resolution of disputes in the field of intellectual property, the view was expressed that extra-judicial mechanisms for the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties, particularly arbitration, offered several advantages over court litigation and merited further examination by WIPO with a view to determining whether a role could be played by WIPO in this area. Among the advantages noted were the following:

- (i) The possibility of selecting mediators, arbitrators or other third party neutrals with special skills in the field of intellectual property or the subject matter to which the dispute relates.

(ii) The confidentiality of the existence of the dispute and its outcome could be assured by extra-judicial procedures, thereby meeting a need of the business community that judicial resolution could not meet.

(iii) Extra-judicial procedures provided a flexibility that responded to the needs of business relationships.

(iv) In situations where a dispute involved intellectual property rights covering the same or similar subject matter in different jurisdictions, extra-judicial procedures provided the possibility of adopting a single procedure in respect of all the jurisdictions concerned, thereby offering an approach that was cost-effective and that minimized dislocation of management and personnel time and resources.

(v) Extra-judicial dispute resolution procedures reduced the risk (built in when the national court of a given country decides the dispute) that, where the litigants belong to different legal cultures one's would prevail over the other's.

796. The Working Group also considered the range of possible services that might be made available through WIPO, including arbitration and other extra-judicial procedures, the establishment of lists of arbitrators and lists of conciliators and mediators, the possibility of the Director General of WIPO acting as an appointing authority where parties to a dispute were unable to reach agreement on the appointment of arbitrators and the drawing up of model arbitration rules for use in disputes and model contractual clauses that could be adopted by parties wishing to use various extra-judicial dispute-resolution services.

797. The Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties held its second session in Geneva from November 25 to 27, 1992.

798. The following 23 organizations were represented at the session: ABAPI, ABPI, AGICOA, AIPPI, ALAI, APA, BDI, CIArb, CISAC, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FIAD, ICC, ICSID, IFCLA, IIDA, ILATID, IPA, JPA, LES, MPI. One expert, invited by the International Bureau, also participated in the meeting.

799. Discussions were based on a memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "An Outline of Possible Services that could be Provided by WIPO" (document ARB/WG/II/1). The Working Group considered the desirability of the provision of such services by WIPO, as well as the types of services that could be provided.

800. There was general agreement that WIPO should consider making available, in addition to the two procedures proposed in the working document (which were (i) mediation and default arbitration, and (ii) direct arbitration), two other forms of procedures, namely mediation, without any obligatory link to arbitration, and a form of mini-arbitration designed to provide quick and low-cost settlements of small-scale disputes. It was considered particularly important that such a procedure be available for small and medium-sized enterprises, where the cost in terms of human and financial resources of long, drawn-out litigation could be destructive.

801. The Working Group had detailed discussions in particular on the following items: arbitrability of intellectual property rights, criteria for the qualifications and method of appointment of mediators and arbitrators, including consultations with parties, fees and consequences of non-payment of fees, the termination of mediations, the number of and challenges to arbitrators, discovery, whether reasons should be given for an arbitral decision, the place of arbitration and institutional arrangements.

802. The possible services that could be provided by WIPO in the resolution of intellectual property disputes between private parties will be further discussed at the third meeting of the Working Group to be held in 1993.

Impact of Certain New Technologies on the Intellectual Property Rights of Performing Artists

803. During the period under review, the International Bureau commissioned two studies from two consultants from Sweden and the United Kingdom. Those studies were completed and will be discussed at a meeting of a Group of Consultants on the Impact of Certain New Technologies on the Intellectual Property Rights of Performing Artists which is scheduled to take place in 1993.

Protection Against Unfair Competition

804. On July 2, 1992, a group of 12 consultants (from Argentina, China, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) was convened by WIPO to meet in Geneva to advise the International Bureau on the principles that should be included in a model law or in guiding principles on the prevention and repression of unfair competition and on possible international measures for combating unfair competition. The discussions were based on a study carried out by the International Bureau on the world situation with respect to protection against unfair competition. The revised study was sent to the consultants for their comments prior to publication in the course of 1993.

Franchising Guide for Developing Countries

805. From July 6 to 8, 1992, a group of six consultants (from the following developing countries: Argentina, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, and the following industrialized countries: United Kingdom and United States of America) was convened by WIPO in Geneva to discuss the draft Franchising Guide for Developing Countries revised by the International Bureau on the basis of comments made at the meeting of consultants held in October 1991. The revised text was sent to the consultants for their comments prior to the publication of the Guide in the course of 1993.

Character Merchandizing

806. On the basis of an analysis carried out in 1991 on the world situation in respect of the laws applicable to "character merchandizing" (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), the International Bureau commenced the preparation of a report on this topic.

Dissemination of Information Concerning Intellectual Property in the World

Objective

807. 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.

Activities

Periodicals and Other Publications

808. The periodicals Industrial Property, La Propriété industrielle, Copyright and Le Droit d'auteur continued to be published each month. The new periodicals, Derecho de Autor and Propiedad Industrial were issued, for the first time, every two months.

809. New (1992) editions of the WIPO General Information brochure were issued in February and March in English, French and Spanish, in May and June in Arabic, Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian, and in August in Japanese.

810. The International Bureau regularly issued an annotated list of selected forthcoming WIPO meetings.

811. Collection of Intellectual Property Laws and Treaties. WIPO continued to keep up to date its 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. The most important texts were published in the periodicals Industrial Property, La Propriété industrielle, Copyright and Le Droit d'auteur.

812. During the period under review, studies were undertaken with respect to the possible production, by the International Bureau, of a CD-ROM containing the texts of international treaties and national laws in the field of intellectual property.

813. Industrial Property Statistics. During the period under review, Publication B (IP/STAT/90/B), an exhaustive compilation of industrial property statistics for 1990, based on information supplied by the industrial property offices of the world, was issued in two separate volumes: Part I (Patents), in February, and Part II (Trademarks and Service Marks, Utility Models, Industrial Designs, Varieties of Plants, Microorganisms), in April.

Public Information

814. Presentations on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to particular topics, were given by WIPO officials, often in conjunction with visits by organized groups to WIPO. Such groups included, in particular, diplomats, government officials, university students and industry representatives from various countries.

815. Interviews were given by the Director General and WIPO officials to newspaper, journal and radio correspondents in various countries.

Documentation and Information Activities of Industrial Property Offices

Objective

816. 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, document carriers and the indexing and classifying of patent documents in order to facilitate the retrieval of the information contained therein, 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)

817. 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, the States members of the PCT Union, the States members of the IPC Union, and ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO and OAPI.

818. During the period under review, Czechoslovakia, Kazakhstan, New Zealand and Ukraine became members of the PCIPI, bringing the total number of States members of the PCIPI to 84. On December 31, 1992, the members were the following: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

819. The following six States have observer status in the PCIPI: Belarus, Colombia, India, Peru, Turkey, Yemen. Four international organizations (CEC, FICPI, FID, PDG) and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" also have observer status in the PCIPI.

820. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS) held its seventh session in Geneva from March 9 to 13, 1992. Eighteen members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, EPO. PDG and the publishers of the Journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

821. The Working Group took note of the discussions on the decision of the PCIPI taken at its third session in September 1991 regarding the

downloadability of information on CD-ROMs. The question arose whether downloading from a CD-ROM by an end user at a patent library for personal use fell within the meaning of "internal use of Offices" as contemplated by the PCIPI. The Working Group decided that the matter should be referred to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee for further clarification.

822. The Working Group noted the status reports on the development of optical storage within offices. It was noted that six offices (of France, Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and EPO) were issuing patent documents on image-mode CD-ROM and six offices (of Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Switzerland) would issue patent documents on image-mode CD-ROM shortly.

823. The Working Group took note of the specifications for mixed-mode CD-ROMs elaborated by the Japanese Patent Office. The Working Group was also informed that, within the Trilateral Cooperation among the Japanese Patent Office, the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO, the functional requirements for mixed-mode CD-ROM software had been elaborated and tenders had been sought, and that the said software was initially intended for use with the "first page" mixed-mode CD-ROM.

824. The Working Group requested that the International Bureau: (i) identify (proposed) standards or testing methods related to the physical characteristics of CD-ROMs that might be appropriate for archival storage; (ii) prepare a checklist of important considerations for the handling and storage of discs that will promote their longevity; and (iii) prepare a discussion paper concerning the policy issues that intellectual property offices which produce or use CD-ROMs should consider when contracting for CD-ROM production, when providing users with discs, or when obtaining discs from producers.

825. The Working Group reviewed the draft of WIPO Standard ST.40 - Recommendation concerning making facsimile images of patent documents available on CD-ROM and agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee at its next session in May 1992 the adoption of the final draft of WIPO Standard ST.40. That draft was so adopted in May.

826. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS) held its eighth session in Geneva from October 5 to 8, 1992. The following 20 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The PDG was represented by three observers.

827. The Working Group noted the decisions taken by the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee at its tenth session held in Tokyo in May 1992.

828. Each member of the Working Group, and also the International Bureau, reported on developments since the last session of the Working Group, held in March 1992, concerning optical storage at their offices.

829. As far as standardization of mixed-mode CD-ROMs is concerned, the Working Group noted the contents of a proposal of the International Bureau that would have the effect of its coordinating several tasks assigned to different working groups, including Task No. 29, itself assigned to the ad hoc

Working Group on Optical Storage, namely "Elaborate a WIPO standard concerning making patent documents available on mixed-mode CD-ROM," and agreed that it should be submitted to the Executive Coordination Committee at the latter's eleventh session in December 1992.

830. Finally, the Working Group requested the International Bureau to continue to provide information concerning the long-term stability of digital optical discs, especially with respect to the standardization of testing methods for CD-ROMs.

831. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) held its first session from March 30 to April 3, 1992, in Geneva.

832. Twenty-one members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, BBM. CEC and PDG were represented by observers.

833. The International Bureau stated that, henceforth, all the PCIPI members present at this first session would be considered members of the Working Group.

834. The Working Group discussed the measures proposed by the International Bureau concerning a task on quality control measures for data entry and validation and decided that a questionnaire regarding quality control measures should be prepared by the International Bureau and addressed to the members of the PCIPI.

835. The Working Group discussed four draft questionnaires prepared by the International Bureau and agreed that the International Bureau should distribute questionnaires on the following projects for replies by the end of June 1992: Mark search systems and examination methods; Numbering systems for mark applications and registrations; Content and layout of official gazettes; Electronic filing and transmission of trademark data between data bases via telecommunications networks.

836. The Working Group decided that the International Bureau should be invited to prepare a revised version of WIPO Standard ST.60 - Recommendation concerning bibliographic data relating to marks - based on the present text, but by using a three-digit coding system, since the Working Group acknowledged that it was not possible to incorporate new codes required for the implementation of the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol) in the present structure of Standard ST.60.

837. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that the abbreviation of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks established by the Nice Agreement ("Nice Classification") should be "NCL". It noted that the Committee of Experts of the Vienna Union had recommended that the abbreviation of the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks should be "CFE." The Working Group also agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that editions of these classifications should be indicated by a superscript Arabic numeral. Subject to the approval of the Committees of Experts of the Vienna and Nice Unions, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that two new standards be adopted.

838. The Working Group finally proposed two new tasks to be included on the PCIPI Working Program with the following wording: Study the various practices which exist in defining when a mark is to be considered a figurative mark, and study the various practices which exist regarding quality and dimensions of the figurative elements in an application concerning a figurative mark.

839. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) held its second session in Geneva from November 30 to December 4, 1992. The following 20 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, BBM. The CEC was represented by an observer.

840. The Working Group approved the final draft of the questionnaire concerning the quality control measures for data entry and validation of trademark data. It further decided that that questionnaire should also be sent to 11 industrial property offices that had declared their readiness to accept it in coded form and to reply by returning the completed floppy disc to the International Bureau. The Working Group agreed that this experience would be useful for further work in the field of electronic exchange of data relating to trademarks.

841. After discussion of a revised proposal of WIPO Standard ST. 60 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Marks), the Working Group requested the International Bureau to prepare a new draft on the basis of comments made by the Working Group for discussion at its next session.

842. A draft questionnaire concerning the definition of a figurative mark was discussed and the International Bureau was requested to issue the final questionnaire, taking into account all comments made at the session.

843. Further, a draft questionnaire concerning the quality and dimensions of the figurative element in an application concerning a figurative mark was discussed. The International Bureau stated that it would take into account the comments made before issuing the final questionnaire.

844. The Working Group requested the International Bureau to prepare summaries of the surveys on trademark search systems and examination methods and on the numbering of trademark applications and registrations for the next (third) session scheduled for 1993.

845. The PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) held its eighth session from April 6 to 10, 1992, in Geneva.

846. Nineteen members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and EPO. PDG was represented by observers.

847. The Working Group discussed the third draft of the inventory of definitions of the expression "patent family," decided to recommend its adoption to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee, and agreed that those definitions should be included in the Glossary of Terms Concerning Industrial Property Information and Documentation.

848. The Working Group agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee that two-letter codes for 17 newly independent States be added to WIPO Standard ST.3.

849. The Working Group finalized the draft of WIPO Standard ST.24 - Recommendation Concerning the Filing of Nucleotide and Amino Acid Sequences in Computer-Readable Form - and agreed to recommend its adoption to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee.

850. The Working Group concluded that a WIPO standard concerning corrections and alterations of patent data was highly desirable and agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee to include the elaboration of such a standard in the PCIPI Working Program for the 1992-93 biennium.

851. The Working Group agreed on a final version of the draft questionnaire for updating the survey on computerized search systems and agreed to recommend its adoption to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee.

852. The Working Group approved the final draft of the Glossary of Terms Concerning Industrial Property Information and Documentation and agreed that the Glossary, if adopted by the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee, should be published in Volume 3, Part 10, of the WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation.

853. The Working Group discussed two draft questionnaires, one on filing procedures and filing requirements, the other on examination methods and publication procedures adopted in industrial property offices in the field of industrial designs, and agreed to request the International Bureau to submit revised questionnaires for comments with the intention of agreeing on its final version at its next session.

854. Finally, the Working Group noted a summary of replies to the questionnaire on the content of industrial designs gazettes and agreed to draw the attention of the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee to the need to elaborate relevant guidelines which could result in a WIPO recommendation similar to the existing WIPO Standard ST.18 - Recommendation Concerning Official Gazettes and Other Patent Announcement Journals, e.g., Abstract Journals.

855. The PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) held its ninth session in Geneva from October 12 to 16, 1992. The following 17 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The PDG was represented by observers.

856. The Working Group approved various draft WIPO Standards, including that on the content and layout of industrial designs Gazettes, which were later approved by the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee at its eleventh session held in December 1992.

857. It also dealt with proposals for creating additional codes within other WIPO Standards and agreed to recommend to the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee the adoption of two new codes relating to the publication of information on utility model applications or registrations.

858. The Working Group also agreed on the final versions of two draft questionnaires, one on filing procedures and filing requirements, the other on examination methods and publication procedures adopted in industrial property offices in the field of industrial designs.

859. The PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) held its ninth session from May 4 to 15, 1992, in Geneva. Fifteen members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO.

860. The Working Group dealt with 51 IPC revision projects carried over from the 1991 working program. Of those projects, 23 belonged to the mechanical field, 15 to the chemical field and 13 to the electrical field.

861. The Working Group also dealt with another 38 IPC revision projects on the program for the 1992-93 biennium. Of those projects, eight belonged to the mechanical field, 15 to the chemical field and 15 to the electrical field.

862. In respect of the task relating to the study of the IPC entries usable both for classifying and for indexing purposes, the Working Group agreed on the distribution of the work between the offices volunteering to participate.

863. The Working Group noted a statement by the Representative of Romania that this country was in the process of acceding to the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification.

864. The PCIPI Working Group on Search Information held its tenth session in Geneva from November 16 to 27, 1992. Fifteen members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO.

865. The Working Group dealt with 99 International Patent Classification (IPC) revision projects on the program for the 1992-93 biennium, of which 33 belonged to the mechanical field, 26 to the chemical field and 40 to the electrical field.

866. The Working Group decided, on the basis of a report by the International Bureau relating to the possibility of improving the existing official English and French Catchword Indexes, to explore in detail the use of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM for that purpose.

867. The PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee held its tenth session in Tokyo from May 25 to 29, 1992. Twenty-one members of the Committee were represented at the session: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. India, FID, PDG, and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers. JAPIO, JIII, JPA and JPAA were represented by ad hoc observers.

868. The Committee discussed the proposal of the International Bureau to revise WIPO Standard ST.14 (Recommendation for the Inclusion of References Cited in Patent Documents) and decided to include a new task in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium and to assign it to the PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI).

869. The Committee discussed proposals to revise WIPO Standards ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patent Documents) and ST.16 (Standard Code for Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents), and decided to include two new tasks in the PCIPI working program for 1992-93 biennium and to assign them to the PCIPI/GI.
870. The Committee approved two letter-codes for seventeen newly independent States, provided that the countries concerned were issuing or registering industrial property titles.
871. The Committee decided that the draft WIPO standard concerning the filing of nucleotide and amino acid sequences in computer-readable form should be referred back to the PCIPI/GI. It instructed the Working Group to consider the inclusion in such a standard of all elements of a sequence listing available to an applicant and to define their recording format.
872. The Committee approved the inclusion in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium of the elaboration of a WIPO standard concerning the correction and alteration of patent data, the "Glossary of Terms Concerning Industrial Property Information and Documentation," and WIPO Standard ST.40 (Recommendation Concerning Making Facsimile Images of Patent Documents Available on CD-ROM) as established by the PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS).
873. The Committee decided to include the new task "Elaboration of WIPO recommendation concerning the content and layout of industrial designs gazettes" in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium and assigned it to the PCIPI/GI, as well as to include two new tasks in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium: (a) Study the various practices which exist in defining when a mark is to be considered a figurative mark, and (b) Study the various practices which exist regarding quality and dimensions of the figurative element in an application concerning a figurative mark, and agreed to assign these tasks to the PCIPI/II.
874. The Committee discussed a proposal concerning the revision of the International Patent Classification (IPC) which was presented by the Delegation of Japan and supported by Australia. The Committee noted problems faced by the users of the IPC, in particular in relation to use of the IPC for retrieving patent documents by means of automated searching. The Committee unanimously agreed to set up an ad hoc working group to consider the future development of the IPC in detail.
875. The PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee held its eleventh session in Geneva from December 7 to 11, 1992. The following 32 members of the Committee were represented at the session: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. India, the PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.
876. The Committee discussed the proposed revision and coordination of tasks dealing with standards related to machine-readable data and agreed that the mixed-mode format should be used for recording all types of industrial property information in machine-readable form for exchange on all types of

carriers. The Committee agreed that appropriate tasks to elaborate standards would be established later since a contribution on experience in developing mixed-mode software in the framework of the trilateral cooperation between the EPO, the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Japanese Patent Office was expected from those offices.

877. The Committee agreed that the revision of WIPO Standard ST. 32 (Generic coding of the text of patent documents exchanged on a machine-readable carrier) should be taken up by the PCIPI Working Group on General Information as a priority.

878. Regarding WIPO Standard ST. 3 (two-letter codes identifying countries and organizations granting industrial property titles), the Committee decided that it should be retained in its present form and that the International Bureau should publish in the WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation a separate comprehensive list of two-letter codes (comprising also countries not granting, or not yet granting, industrial property titles) deriving from the relevant International Standard.

879. As regards WIPO Standard ST. 9 (Recommendation concerning bibliographic data on and relating to patent documents), the Committee agreed that a new code number (67) (Number and filing date of a patent application, or number of a granted patent, on which the present utility model application or registration (or a similar industrial property right, such as a utility certificate or utility innovation) is based) should be added into WIPO Standard ST. 9. Further, it adopted various WIPO Standards.

880. It was decided that the following new tasks would be included in the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium: (a) elaborate a WIPO standard for field name tags used in patent search systems, (b) conduct a study, on the basis of a survey, on the grant and publication of "supplementary protection certificates for medicinal products" or equivalent industrial property rights, (c) consider the representation of IPC indexing codes in such a way as to distinguish them more clearly from the IPC classification symbols, and (d) study the question of what constitutes internal use by the offices and their associated libraries.

881. Finally, the Committee reviewed the PCIPI working program for the 1992-93 biennium and recommended the tentative calendar of PCIPI meetings in 1993.

882. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) held its ninth session in Tokyo from May 25 to 27, 1992.

883. Twenty-one members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. India, FID, PDG, and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers. JAPIO, JIII, JPA and JPAA were represented by ad hoc observers.

884. The Working Group noted the final report on the synoptical presentation of different IPC editions on CD-ROM and congratulated the International Bureau, the German Patent Office, the Hungarian Office of Inventions and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office on the timely completion of the

IPC:CLASS CD-ROM, as well as that sales of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM had already started and that approximately 250 copies of the CD-ROM would have to be sold in order to break even, and expressed the hope that this CD-ROM would meet with the expectations of the different users.

885. The Working Group was informed that the structured files on the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM were downloadable by industrial property offices for internal purposes, i.e., for carrying out their functions, and that the description of the file structures could be obtained from the International Bureau.

886. The Working Group also noted that offices not being in a position to use the structured files of the said CD-ROM for downloading should inform the International Bureau that they wished to obtain the so-called isolated files, specifying the preferred file structure.

887. The Working Group agreed that work relating to the possibility of creating a database covering revision concordance data be discontinued, since the revision concordance data was available on the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM, the structured files containing those data were available for downloading by industrial property offices and isolated files of the data could be made available to those offices.

888. The Working Group noted the survey of the current situation in industrial property offices regarding electronic filing of patent applications and the information given by the Delegations of Japan, the United States of America and the EPO concerning the development of an electronic filing system within the trilateral cooperation between their Offices.

889. The Working Group expressed the wish to be kept fully informed of any progress made by the said three Offices in the field of electronic filing of patent applications and invited them to submit detailed proposals that might advance work under this task.

890. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) held its tenth session in Geneva from December 7 to 11, 1992. The following 32 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. India, the PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

891. The Delegation of the United States of America made a detailed presentation of the Patent Application Management (PAM) System, whose objective is to automate the entire patent application process within the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

892. Following that presentation, the Working Group agreed that one of its tasks be revised to deal with monitoring the development of patent applications and the like, filed in machine-readable form, and of the layout of their technical content.

893. The Working Group also noted the status of various tasks under its charge, notably that dealing with the preparation of model provisions for the

harmonization of the presentation of patent applications and the like, filed in machine-readable form, and for the layout of their technical content.

894. The Working Group was informed that the International Bureau would recommend to the Executive Coordination Committee that the ad hoc Working Group on Management of Industrial Property Information be discontinued in view of the fact that most tasks assigned to that Working Group had been completed.

895. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Long-Term IPC Revision Policy (PCIPI/IPC) held its first session Geneva from November 30 to December 4. Sixteen members of the Working Group were represented at the session: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

896. The Working Group discussed the possibility of improving the existing revision procedure in order to make the IPC better serve its primary purpose, namely, to be an effective search tool for the retrieval of patent documents, and noted several suggestions in that respect.

897. The Working Group considered in detail a proposal by the International Bureau for a compromise solution that would reduce the cost of the revision work, improve the IPC as a search tool and make the IPC more dynamic. The Working Group agreed that in order to implement the proposal many problems of logistical and practical character would have to be solved and that the impact of the proposal would depend on the solutions found. The Working Group noted that the majority of its members present was in favor of retaining the current five-year revision periods.

898. The task "Consider representation of IPC indexing codes in a way distinguishing them more clearly from the IPC classification symbols," recommended by the Working Group was later approved by the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee at its eleventh session held in December.

Publications

899. In March, the 1991 update of the "WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation" (in three volumes) was published in English and French.

900. 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 May, the 1991 annual index was also published.

901. The developments to produce a JOPAL CD-ROM containing the information published in "JOPAL" since its beginning in 1981 were finalized in 1992.

902. The Introductory Handbook for Accessing Online Patent Information was issued in English in July and in French in August.

International Patent Classification (IPC)

Objective

903. 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

IPC Committee of Experts

904. The Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union held its twentieth session in Geneva from March 2 to 5, 1992. Fifteen States, members of the Committee of Experts--Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America--and the EPO were represented at the session. This session was the third of a series of sessions of the Committee of Experts that will lead to the adoption of the sixth edition of the IPC (to be published in 1994).

905. The Committee of Experts approved amendments (to both the English and the French versions of the IPC) submitted to it by the Working Group on Search Information of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI). Those amendments affect one class and 53 subclasses of the IPC. The Committee discussed the question of whether to recommend to the Assembly of the IPC Union that the application of the IPC indexing codes be made obligatory and decided that this matter should be further considered at the next ordinary session of the Committee scheduled to be held in 1993.

Publications

906. In May, the IPC:CLASS (IPC Cumulative and Linguistic Advanced Search System) CD-ROM was made available to users. It was produced by WIPO in cooperation with the German Patent Office and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office. The IPC:CLASS CD-ROM contains the third to fifth editions of the International Patent Classification (IPC) in English and French, the fourth and fifth editions in German, the fifth edition in Hungarian and Spanish, catchword indexes in English, French and Spanish, a bilingual (German/English) catchword index ("Stich- und Schlagwörterverzeichnis"), revision concordance data relating to the second to fifth editions of the IPC and the IPC valid symbols data. The retrieval software, containing built-in hypertext-like features, is provided separately on a floppy disc. This software enables the user to search with the use of keywords and/or IPC symbols in any of the data files on the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM and to easily switch between language versions and different editions, with simultaneous display of two data files on the screen.

907. The main purpose of producing the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM was to offer a simple IPC search tool that made it possible, even for the searcher who is not very familiar with the IPC, to identify the relevant places in different editions of the IPC, without having to resort to a multitude of printed publications.

908. The IPC:CLASS users' guide was finalized in English, French, Hungarian and Spanish in April and in German in June.

909. One copy of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM was distributed free of charge to the industrial property offices of the States members of the IPC Union and its special observers.

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

Objective

910. 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 more precise description and classification of existing ones. It also means the updating of the Nice Classification in various languages.

Activities

911. The Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union held its twelfth session in Geneva from November 2 to 6, 1992. Twelve members of the Working Group, namely, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America, and BBM, were represented at the session. Argentina and Romania were represented by observers.

912. The Preparatory Working Group approved a number of changes in the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification), which changes will be forwarded to the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union for adoption, and considered a proposal to create new classes or subdivisions within existing classes in the Nice Classification, in order to accommodate developments and changes in the commercial world. This proposal will be discussed in detail at the next session of the Working Group, which is scheduled to take place in 1993, following a survey by the International Bureau amongst the members of the Nice Union and other interested offices regarding possible legal, administrative or financial consequences of such restructuring of the Nice Classification.

913. The WIPO Classification Service for Marks, which gives advice, in the form of classification reports, in respect of the correct classification of goods and services according to the Nice Classification, pursued its activities during the period under review. During 1992, a total of 126 classification reports were drawn up, representing an increase of 21,15% compared with the 1991 figure (104).

914. The sixth (1992) edition of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification), published in English and French in November 1991, entered into force on January 1, 1992.

915. The sixth edition of the Classification was issued in Dutch/French in March, in Norwegian in April, in German/French in November, and in Spanish/French in December.

International Classification of Industrial Designs

Objective

916. The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Classification for Industrial Designs ("Locarno Classification"), an important tool in the orderly registration of industrial designs. "Improvement" means the covering of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones, in addition to the updating of the Classification in various languages.

Activities

917. The WIPO Classification Service for Industrial Designs, which gives advice, in the form of classification reports, in respect of the correct classification of industrial designs according to the Locarno Classification, pursued its activities during the period under review. During 1992, a total of three classification reports were drawn up (1991: 1).

International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

Objective

918. The general 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 the filling of gaps, replacing difficult-to-apply principles by more practical ones and clarifying the Vienna Classification where it is not clear enough.

Activities

919. The Committee of Experts set up under Article 5 of the Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks held its second session in Geneva from June 22 to 24, 1992.

920. Three States, members of the Vienna Union, were represented at the session: Luxembourg, Netherlands and Sweden. BBM was also represented. China, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Spain, the United Kingdom, AIPPI and ECTA were represented by observers.

921. The Committee of Experts adopted a number of amendments and additions to the Vienna Classification and noted that a new (third) edition of the Classification, with the adopted amendments and additions introduced, would enter into force on January 1, 1993.

922. The Committee of Experts recommended that, in future, the edition of the Vienna Classification according to which the figurative elements of marks were classified be indicated by an Arabic numeral in round brackets, for example, CFE (3).

923. The Committee of Experts requested the International Bureau to make a special effort in the near future in order to broaden further the interest in the Vienna Classification and to promote accession to the Vienna Agreement by additional countries.

924. The third (1993) edition of the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks was issued in September in English and French and entered into force on January 1, 1993.

[Part III follows]

436. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to render under the Paris Convention Treaty (the "Treaty") and additional objectives in its further developing the PCT system.

437. The number of records entered by the International Bureau in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations are as follows:



PART III: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)

Objective

925. 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.

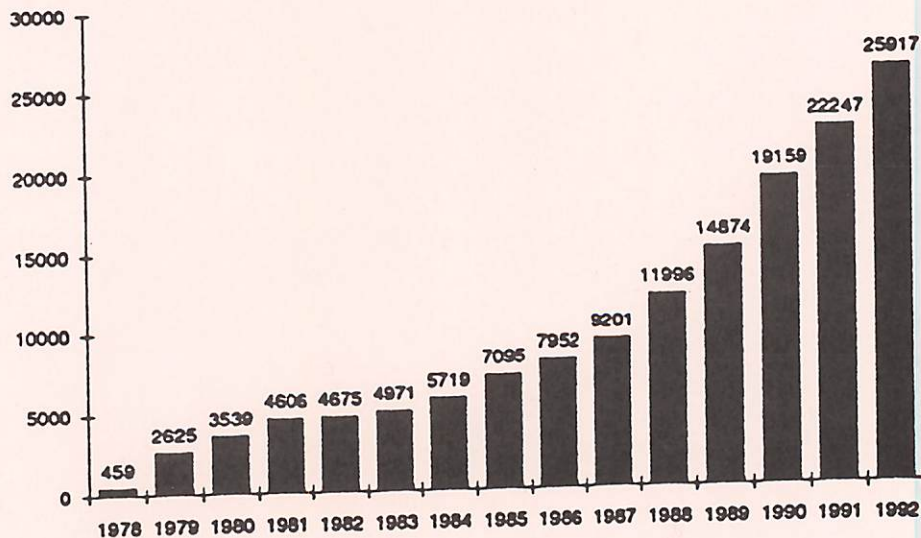
Activities

Administration

926. In 1992, the International Bureau received the "record copies"¹ of 25,917 international applications from the "receiving Offices," that is the Offices with which international applications are filed (1991: 22,247). This represents an increase of 16.50% over 1991. These 25,917 international applications had, in the PCT Contracting States, the effect of about 661,000 national applications.

927. 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



¹ A "record copy" is the true copy of an international application filed with a "receiving Office" and transmitted to the International Bureau.

928. The following table shows the country of origin of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau in 1992 and the corresponding percentages:

<u>Record Copies Received*</u> <u>Number</u>	<u>Country of Origin of the Applicant</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
11,869	United States of America	45.80
3,104	Germany	11.98
2,618	United Kingdom**	10.10
1,717	Japan	6.62
1,274	France	4.92
941	Sweden	3.63
687	Australia	2.65
555	Canada	2.14
431	Switzerland***	1.66
400	Denmark	1.54
399	Italy	1.54
362	Finland	1.40
318	Netherlands	1.23
287	Russian Federation	1.11
238	Austria	0.92
204	Norway	0.79
121	Belgium	0.47
102	Spain	0.39
74	Republic of Korea	0.29
53	Hungary	0.20
38	Czechoslovakia	0.15
31	Ireland	0.12
21	Greece	0.08
20	Brazil	0.08
17	Luxembourg	0.07
14	Poland	0.05
9	Bulgaria	0.03
8	Romania	0.03
2	New Zealand	0.01
1	Monaco	0.01
1	Portugal	0.01
1	Sri Lanka	0.01
-	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	<u>0.00</u>
<u>Total</u>		<u>100.00</u>
=====		=====

* 2,956 (= 11.41%) of the international applications received were filed with the European Patent Office (EPO); they are included in the figures concerning the member State of the EPO of which the applicant is a national or a resident.

** 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.

929. In 1992, the average number of Contracting States designated per international application was 25.50 (1991: 22.84). The average number of designation fees payable per international application was 10.25 (1991: 9.29). This difference is due both 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, and to the fact that any designation beyond 10 is free of charge. 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. In 1992, a European patent was sought in 24,695 international applications, which represents 95% (1991: 21,241 = 95.47%) of the total. The number of applications containing more than 10 designations was 6,931 (26.74%) (1991: 5,199, 23.37%). Those applications thus benefitted 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.

930. The table below shows the total number of designations made in the international applications, the record copies of which were received in 1992, broken down according to the designated States and the number of times a Contracting State is designed per 100 international applications (expressed as a percentage).

Contracting State	Total number of designations	Number of times a Contracting State is designed per 100 international applications (percentage)
Australia	12	0.47
Belgium	12	0.47
Canada	12	0.47
France	12	0.47
Germany	12	0.47
Italy	12	0.47
Japan	12	0.47
Switzerland	12	0.47
United Kingdom	12	0.47
USA	12	0.47
Other Contracting States	12	0.47
Total	100	100

<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection*</u>	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage*</u>
30,093	United Kingdom	116.11
29,860	Germany	115.21
29,066	Sweden	112.15
28,969	Netherlands	111.78
28,926	Denmark	111.61
28,920	Spain	111.59
28,912	Switzerland**	111.56
28,860	Austria	111.36
28,694	Luxembourg	110.71
24,637	France	95.06
24,517	Italy	94.60
24,355	Belgium	93.97
24,294	Greece	93.74
23,456	Monaco	90.50
22,259	Japan	85.89
18,307	Canada	70.64
14,216	United States of America	54.85
13,527	Australia	52.19
12,523	Republic of Korea	48.32
9,043	Norway	34.89
8,970	Brazil	34.61
8,922	Finland	34.43
8,663	Russian Federation	32.50
8,064	Ireland	33.11
7,801	Hungary	30.10
7,126	Poland	27.50
6,637	Romania	25.61
6,636	Czechoslovakia	25.60
6,456	Bulgaria	24.91
6,162	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23.78
5,917	Sri Lanka	22.83
5,880	Madagascar	22.69
5,880	Sudan	22.69
5,876	OAPI***	26.79
5,875	Barbados	22.67
5,848	Malawi	22.56
4,912	Mongolia	18.95
884	Portugal	3.41
270	Ukraine	1.04
125	New Zealand	0.48

* Two designations are counted where a State member of the European Patent Organisation 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, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo.

931. A copy of every international application is sent to the competent International Searching Authority (ISA) for carrying out the international search. The number of such international applications sent to each ISA in 1992 was as follows:

<u>ISA</u>	<u>Number of applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
EPO	13,851	53.44
United States of America	7,486	28.88
Sweden	1,837	7.09
Japan	1,639	6.32
Australia	689	2.66
Russian Federation	286	1.10
Austria	<u>129</u>	<u>0.50</u>
Total	25,917	100.00
=====	=====	=====

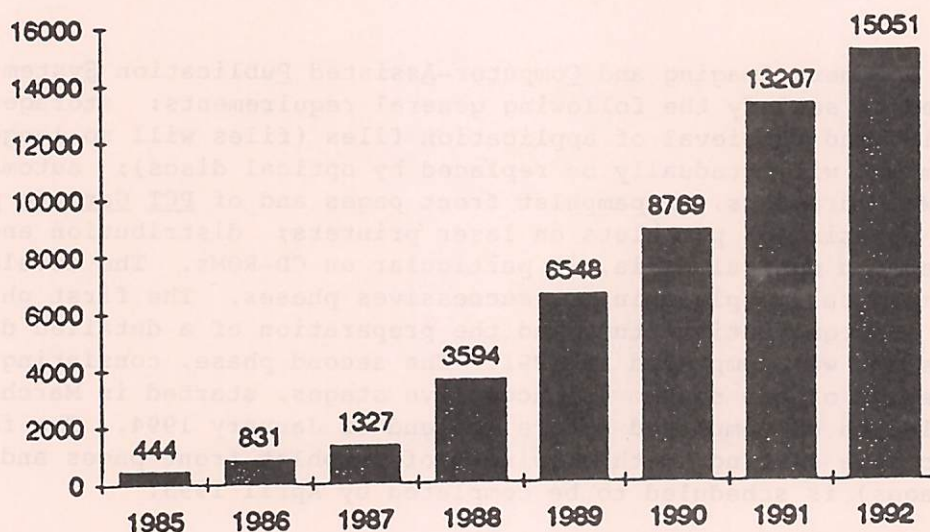
932. The international applications received in 1992 by the International Bureau were filed in the following languages:

<u>Language of filing</u>	<u>Number of applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
English	17,960	69.30
German	3,571	13.78
Japanese	1,640	6.33
French	1,342	5.18
Swedish	540	2.08
Russian	287	1.11
Finnish	150	0.58
Danish	140	0.54
Norwegian	100	0.38
Spanish	94	0.36
Dutch	<u>93</u>	<u>0.36</u>
Total	25,917	100.00
=====	=====	=====

933. The number of demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT in 1992 amounted to 15,051, which represents an increase

of 13.96% over 1991. The corresponding numbers of demands in each calendar year since 1985 were as follows:

Number of Demands Filed Worldwide



934. These 15,051 demands were filed with the Offices indicated below, which act as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEA):

<u>IPEA</u>	<u>Number of Demands</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
EPO	6,088	40.44
United States of America	4,736	31.47
United Kingdom	2,023	13.44
Sweden	1,251	8.31
Australia	540	3.59
Japan	337	2.24
Austria	51	0.34
Russian Federation	25	0.17
Total	15,051	100.00
=====	=====	=====

935. The growth of 13.96% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in 1992 as compared to 1991 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.

936. Use of Computers. A new, improved, computer system enabling the International Bureau, among other things, to record and process the data contained in the international applications, international search reports and demands for international preliminary examination received by it, as well as to generate magnetic tapes for the photocomposition of the pages of the PCT Gazette and of the front pages of PCT pamphlets, has been developed and installed. This system, called the "Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications" (CASPIA), entered in operation in July.

937. The Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System (DICAPS) is 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 development of the system is taking place in two successive phases. The first phase, involving an organization study and the preparation of a detailed description of the system, was completed in 1991. The second phase, consisting in the implementation of the system in successive stages, started in March 1992 and is scheduled to be completed before the end of January 1994. The first stage (automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of PCT Gazette pages) is scheduled to be completed by April 1993.

938. When fully operational, the DICAPS project will provide:

(i) A 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 (expected by the end of 1993) in the Compactus.

(ii) A simpler organization of workflows, ensuring that documents and files are distributed automatically to the appropriate staff 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, by 1993, 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.

939. The International Bureau started cooperating with the EPO and the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the development of a system enabling applicants to prepare international applications on personal computers and to file such applications in machine-readable form. This system, called the "Electronic Application System" (EASY) will allow applicants to input the various data to be indicated in the request, benefit from automatic validity checks of such data and prepare the remainder of the international application (description, claims and abstract) by using a word processor, and the drawings as facsimile images.

940. PCT CD-ROM Products. The International Bureau continued administering and improving its program of distribution and dissemination of industrial

property information relating to its activities, on optical storage media, more particularly on CD-ROMs.

941. A first CD-ROM series, which is presently produced in cooperation with the EPO, in Munich, is called "ESPACE-WORLD" and contains the full text and the drawings of the international applications published by the International Bureau under the PCT since January 1, 1990, as well as the corresponding bibliographic data in coded, searchable form. All international applications published since 1990 are available in CD-ROM format (a total of 127 CD-ROMs). Publication is fortnightly.

942. Although an ESPACE-WORLD series subscription costs 2,500 DM per annum, any PCT member State which waives its right to receive free of charge paper copies of all published PCT international applications has the right to receive, free of charge, the ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM series, together with a standard CD-ROM workstation with which the CD-ROMs may be read, and printouts may be obtained, of the published international applications stored on them.

943. The publication of the whole backfile (1978-89) of the 66,700 published PCT international applications, which will fill approximately 140 CD-ROMs, was discussed in the course of 1992 and will be undertaken in 1993.

944. A second CD-ROM series, also a joint project with the EPO, is called "ESPACE-FIRST." ESPACE-FIRST CD-ROMs contain bibliographic data and complete facsimile images of the first page of published PCT international applications and of published European patent applications. Publication is bimonthly, i.e., six CD-ROMs per year. This CD-ROM series was started in 1988 and the yearly subscription price is DM 450 (not including postage). It is provided free of charge to all member States of the PCT.

945. At the end of 1992, the offices of the following 25 countries and two organizations had opted for the alternative of receiving the published PCT international applications on CD-ROM and had received or will receive a CD-ROM workstation, free of charge, from WIPO: Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Monaco, Mongolia, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine, EPO and OAPI.

946. Negotiations between WIPO and the EPO for the inclusion of the PCT data in ACCESS discs (a searchable index produced by the EPO) started in 1992. If such negotiations are successfully concluded, the ACCESS discs would henceforth include the bibliographic data, titles and abstracts (in English and French) of all international applications under the PCT.

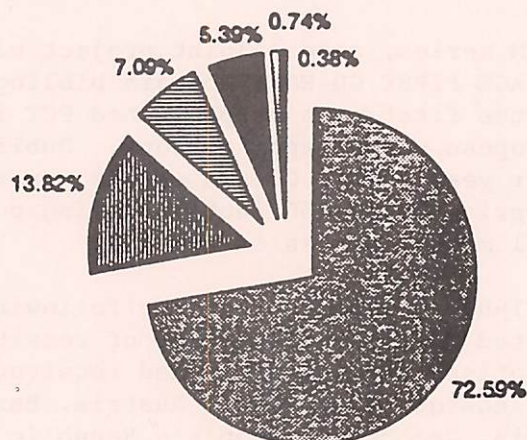
Information and Promotion Services

947. Publications. The fortnightly publication of the PCT Gazette, in separate English and French editions, was continued throughout 1992. In addition to a substantial volume of information of a general character, the PCT Gazette included entries relating to the 22,971 (1991: 20,178) 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.

948. The number of international applications published in 1992 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	16,675	72.59
German	3,174	13.82
Japanese	1,628	7.09
French	1,237	5.39
Russian	170	0.74
Spanish	87	0.38
Total	22,971	100.00
=====	=====	=====

Languages of Publication of International Applications in 1992



949. Several special issues of the PCT Gazette were published, containing consolidated information of a general character: the Administrative Instructions as in force on July 1, 1992; the PCT Receiving Office Guidelines as in force on July 1, 1992; the PCT Search Guidelines as modified on the basis of the amended Regulations; and certain WIPO Standards of particular interest to PCT applicants.

950. The PCT Applicant's Guide, an indispensable handbook for the users of the PCT system, was completely revised in 1992 to take into account the amendments to the PCT Regulations which entered into force in July 1992 and all the experience gained since its former editions.

951. Information and Training. In 1992, 35 information and training seminars on the promotion and use of the PCT (representing some 55 training days) were organized for patent attorneys and other persons from the legal profession and industry, in the following countries: Austria, Brazil, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

952. In addition to the activities aimed at promoting the use of the PCT enumerated hereafter, government officials from the following countries who visited WIPO were, inter alia, briefed on the PCT and its operations: Algeria, Belarus, Chile, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Niger, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Zimbabwe.

953. Australia. In December, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the PCT.

954. Barbados. In September, a WIPO official visited Bridgetown to discuss with government and UNDP officials the enforcement of the national industrial property legislation as well as the practical implementation of the PCT in Barbados.

955. In November, a WIPO official visited Bridgetown and provided advice to the Intellectual Property Office on the processing of PCT applications, assessed its needs for assistance, as well as held an information session on the PCT with major patent agents in Barbados.

956. Bulgaria. In October, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on computerization issues under the PCT.

957. Canada. In November, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva questions relating to the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

958. China. In March, a WIPO official gave training, in Beijing, to 25 officials of the Chinese Patent Office and 10 representatives from some leading patent agencies in China on the PCT and its administration.

959. Ireland. In July, two WIPO officials visited Dublin where they discussed with government officials the Patents Office's future functions under the PCT. They also conducted a seminar on the PCT organized by the Irish Patent Attorneys, which was attended by some 40 participants, mainly Irish patent attorneys, and also officials of the Patents Office and paralegals. One of the WIPO officials also gave training in the functions of a Receiving Office under the PCT to the staff of the Patents Office.

960. Japan. In September and October, four representatives of Japanese industry visited WIPO to gather information on the PCT from a number of WIPO officials.

961. Mongolia. In October, WIPO organized study visits on the operations of the PCT for two government officials to the Russian Patent Office in Moscow and, for one of them, also to WIPO in Geneva.

962. Also in October, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on administrative procedures under the PCT.

963. Portugal. In October, two WIPO officials had discussions in Lisbon with government officials of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) on the functions of INPI under the PCT.

964. Also in October, a government official visited WIPO to discuss the possibility of WIPO supplying PCT-related information on magnetic tape.

965. Also in October, two WIPO officials spoke on the PCT at a PCT seminar organized in Lisbon by INPI for its staff members. The seminar was followed by an introductory seminar on the PCT, conducted by one of the WIPO officials and hosted by INPI, for some 30 patent agents, mostly from Lisbon.

966. Sweden. In October, two WIPO officials visited the Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm to discuss the functions of that Office under the PCT.

967. Ukraine. In November, two government officials visited WIPO to study administrative procedures under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

968. United States of America. In September and October, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials the operations of the USPTO under the PCT.

969. In October, a representative of an American enterprise and a user of the PCT visited WIPO to discuss various aspects of the PCT.

970. In November, a WIPO official visited the USPTO in Washington, D.C., to continue discussions on operations under the PCT.

971. In December, a WIPO official visited the USPTO in Washington, D.C., to discuss with various government officials questions relating to the joint USPTO/EPO/WIPO EASY (Electronic Application System) project for electronic filing of applications.

972. Viet Nam. In May, two government officials undertook a study visit to WIPO in Geneva, on the legal, administrative and operational aspects of the PCT.

973. European Patent Organisation/Office (EPO). In May, two representatives of the EPO's Information and Documentation Service (EPIDOS) in Vienna visited WIPO to discuss cooperation between WIPO and the EPO for the purpose of producing various CD-ROM products, in particular ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs (containing bibliographic data and the complete facsimile images of international applications published by the International Bureau under the PCT) and the inclusion into this product of later publications of international search reports and of amended claims, as well as of corrected versions of published international patent applications.

974. In July, September, October and November, WIPO officials attended, in The Hague, an informal presentation made by the EPO on the EASY project, to which WIPO became a full party in its capacity as PCT Authority, had discussions with EPO officials in Vienna on cooperation between WIPO and the EPO for the production and dissemination of CD-ROM products and attended, also in The Hague, a meeting of the Task Force entrusted with the development of the EASY project held in preparation for forthcoming discussions and discussed

with EPO officials cooperation in the computerization field. WIPO officials further participated, in Mitcheldean (United Kingdom), in the EASY Project Coordination Meeting held for the purpose of agreeing on a number of basic orientations in preparation for forthcoming discussions and attended, in The Hague, an informal EPO meeting for the purpose of informing the national offices of the EPO Member States of the EPO's EASY project for a large-scale optical disc system for the processing of European patent applications. Discussions were also held with the EASY team and other EPO officials in The Hague on the progress made with respect to the inclusion of the PCT pamphlets in the EPO/WIPO ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM containing bibliographic data and the complete facsimile images of the PCT applications published by WIPO.

975. In June, a WIPO official gave a lecture on the PCT at a basic course on European Patent Law organized by CEIPI and the Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI) in Lausanne (Switzerland).

976. In September, a WIPO official presented a paper on the PCT at a Symposium organized by the International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit Tree Varieties (CIOPORA) in Munich for some 100 participants.

977. In October, two officials of the Japan Patent Information Organization (JAPIO) visited WIPO to discuss PCT issues with a number of WIPO officials. A presentation of the ROMARIN CD-ROM product for trademarks was also given on that occasion.

978. The Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT held its second session in Geneva from March 9 to 13, 1992. The following eight International Authorities were represented at the session: the Australian Patent Office, the Austrian Patent Office, the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation, the EPO, the Japanese Patent Office, the Swedish Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office in their capacities as both International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities under the PCT, and the United Kingdom Patent Office in its capacity as an International Preliminary Examining Authority under the PCT.

979. During that session, all the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities agreed to modifications to the PCT Search Guidelines and the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines. The International Authorities also considered proposed modifications to the Administrative Instructions under the PCT and to the forms relating to the procedure before the International Searching Authorities and before the International Preliminary Examining Authorities.

Development of the PCT System

980. On March 27, 1992, an informal meeting was held in Geneva of representatives of the private sector from seven PCT Contracting States (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, United States of America) and 13 international non-governmental organizations (AIPPI, CIPA, CNIPA, EPI, FEMIPPI, FICPI, ICC, IFIA, IPO, JPA, LES, PTIC, UEPIP). The meeting considered possibilities of adding new features to the PCT system in order to make the international search report and the international preliminary

examination report so reliable that supplemental search and examination during the national phase of the PCT procedure would not be regarded as necessary for the overwhelming majority of applications.

981. The PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) held its thirteenth session in Geneva on September 22 and 23, 1992. The following 30 members of the Committee were represented: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United States of America, EPO. China was represented by observers.

982. The Committee recommended that the Assembly of the PCT Union approve the draft Agreement between the Chinese Patent Office and WIPO and that the Chinese Patent Office be appointed an International Searching Authority and an International Preliminary Examining Authority under Articles 16(3) and 32(3) of the PCT, with effect on the date on which China becomes bound by the PCT (expected to be at the beginning of 1994). That recommendation was so approved in September by the Assembly of the PCT Union.

983. The PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation held its fourteenth session in Geneva from December 7 to 11, 1992. The following 25 members of the Committee were represented at the session: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Madagascar, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, EPO. The PDG and the publishers of the journal "World Patent Information" were represented by observers.

984. The Committee revised the list of periodicals established under Rule 34.1(b)(iii) of the PCT and decided on additions to and deletions from the said list of a number of technical journals.

985. The Committee also considered a proposal to review the 1920 cut-off date for minimum documentation under PCT Rule 34 and decided that the matter should be investigated further on the basis of a survey by the International Bureau of the frequency and relevance of citations by PCT Authorities and national offices.

986. Reimbursement of PCT Deficit-Covering Contributions. In January, the following States were credited with the following amounts, in Swiss francs, as their share of the third yearly installment, for 1992, of the reimbursement of the PCT deficit-covering contributions paid by them, pursuant to a decision taken by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its session held in Geneva in September and October 1989. In accordance with a decision taken by the Assembly of the PCT Union at its session held in Geneva in September and

October 1991, the total balance (of 6,580,819 Swiss francs) of those contributions will be reimbursed in the course of the 1992-93 biennium:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
United States of America	767,703
Japan	470,086
Germany	380,326
United Kingdom	279,918
Russian Federation	274,007
France	235,378
Sweden	149,274
Switzerland	131,915
Netherlands	95,865
Australia	91,677
Canada	76,598
Austria	55,508
Denmark	53,751
Brazil	53,582
Norway	37,303
Finland	34,690
Hungary	24,460
Spain	23,212
Belgium	19,722
Ireland	7,678
Israel	6,964
Romania	6,463
Luxembourg	6,357
Yugoslavia	2,568
Liechtenstein	1,720
Egypt	1,607
Philippines	1,061
Cuba	932
Monaco	89
	<hr/>
<u>Total</u>	3,290,414
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Madrid System (Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement and Madrid Protocol)

Objective

987. 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"), once the Protocol enters into effect.

Activities

988. Administration. The International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement during the period under review. In 1992, the total

number of registrations effected was 15,702, and the total number of renewals was 5,441, representing respectively a decrease of 1.60% and an increase of 12.60% in relation to the 1991 figures. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 28,280 (1991: 26,949) and the total number of refusals recorded was 46,310 (1991: 48,961). As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 9.11, the international registrations effected in 1992 had the equivalent effect of some 143,000 national registrations.

989. The table below breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected in 1992 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>
3,775	24.04	Germany	1,803	33.14	5,578	26.38
4,028	25.65	France	1,167	21.45	5,195	24.57
2,451	15.61	Benelux countries	784	14.41	3,235	15.30
1,802	11.48	Italy	365	6.71	2,167	10.25
1,436	9.14	Switzerland	699	12.85	2,135	10.10
1,116	7.11	Spain	239	4.39	1,355	6.41
717	4.57	Austria	157	2.88	874	4.13
83	0.53	Czechoslovakia	42	0.77	125	0.59
64	0.41	Liechtenstein	37	0.68	101	0.48
46	0.29	Monaco	8	0.15	54	0.26
38	0.24	Hungary	54	0.99	92	0.44
37	0.24	China	-	-	37	0.17
21	0.13	Portugal	61	1.12	82	0.39
16	0.10	Yugoslavia	8	0.15	24	0.11
15	0.09	Morocco	7	0.13	22	0.10
15	0.09	Bulgaria	-	-	15	0.07
12	0.08	Poland	-	-	12	0.06
9	0.06	Cuba	-	-	9	0.04
9	0.06	Russian Federation	-	-	9	0.04
6	0.04	Egypt	1	0.02	7	0.03
3	0.02	Romania	9	0.16	12	0.06
2	0.01	San Marino	-	-	2	0.01
1	0.01	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	1	0.01
<u>15,702</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>5,441</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>21,143</u>	<u>100.00</u>
=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	=====

990. Coefficients. Croatia and Slovenia informed the Director General of the coefficients to be applied to them for the distribution, between the countries party to the Agreement, of the amounts deriving from the supplementary and complementary fees paid on international registration of a mark (see Article 8(2)(b) and (c), (5) and (6) of the Madrid Agreement and Rule 35 of the Regulations). That coefficient is 4 for each of the countries mentioned above.

991. Distribution of Supplementary Fees and Complementary Fees Collected Under the Madrid Agreement. With the exception of Yugoslavia (where payment is under examination), the member States of the Madrid Union received the following amounts as their share of the distribution of supplementary fees and complementary fees in respect of 1992:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
Benelux	1,760,186.09
Spain	1,618,950.12
Portugal	1,467,916.95
Germany	1,228,978.19
Czechoslovakia	1,096,082.30
Hungary	1,076,735.53
Yugoslavia	963,945.23
Italy	892,122.68
Austria	812,246.02
France	809,334.33
Switzerland	799,632.27
Romania	792,750.53
Russian Federation	655,123.13
Poland	622,665.64
Egypt	555,452.44
Bulgaria	529,559.05
Monaco	388,232.83
China	322,154.90
Viet Nam	272,830.97
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	264,025.39
Liechtenstein	251,807.68
Algeria	219,536.59
Sudan	196,278.77
Cuba	185,316.77
Morocco	155,310.09
Mongolia	144,338.10
San Marino	124,652.08
Slovenia	55,626.55
Croatia	49,742.02
Ukraine	27,010.75
	<hr/>
<u>Total</u>	18,338,544.00 =====

992. A number of the member States of the Madrid Union use all or part of the above amounts for paying their contributions to the budgets of the Unions administered by WIPO.

993. Use of Computers. The archiving and publishing system, using digital optical discs, known as MINOS (Marks INformation Optically Stored) which was set up by the International Bureau in order to rationalize the management and operation of the documentation and to improve and facilitate access to the files of international registrations and their publication has been fully operational since February 1992.

994. The automated International Register of Marks continued to be improved and a number of corrections were made in the software. During 1992, the extraction program for the purposes of producing the ROMARIN tape from which the ROMARIN CD-ROMs are made was finalized. It is now used on a monthly basis for the production of those CD-ROMs. In May, packages containing the prototype disk and the software of the ROMARIN CD-ROM containing information in the International Register of Marks were sent, together with the Users' Manual (in English and French), to the heads of offices of the Madrid Union member States and a number of other interested offices and persons.

995. Madrid CD-ROM Product. The ROMARIN CD-ROM (Read-Only-Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) contains all the relevant data of each international mark registered in the International Register of Marks maintained by WIPO under the Madrid Agreement, together with the figurative elements of the marks, if any. A ROMARIN CD-ROM has been issued every month starting from May 1992 and, in each case, constitutes the totality of the data in the International Register of Marks. The ROMARIN CD-ROMs are provided free of charge to the member States of the Madrid Agreement (more particularly, their trademark administration offices), who have also received, free of charge, a specially configured ROMARIN CD-ROM workstation.

996. In 1992, the national offices of all member States of the Madrid Union ordered or received a ROMARIN workstation.

Information and Promotion Services

997. Publications. The review Les Marques internationales (in paper form, on microfiche and on a computer medium), containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations recorded in the International Register of Marks, continued to appear every month in 1992.

998. During the period under review, the International Bureau continued to publish updates to the Guide to the International Registration of Marks in English, French and German.

999. 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 were, inter alia, briefed on the Madrid Agreement and its operations: Belarus, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Singapore, Tajikistan.

1000. Algeria. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Algerian Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property (INAPI) in Algiers to install the CD-ROM workstation supplied to that Office by WIPO under the Madrid Agreement, to provide training in the ROMARIN system for the staff of INAPI, and to explain the SEMIRA computer data base and MINOS archiving and publishing system used at WIPO for the international registration of marks.

1001. Bulgaria. In June, a government official of Bulgaria discussed with WIPO officials administrative questions related to the international registration of marks.

1002. Canada. In November, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva questions relating to the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

1003. China. In January, two WIPO officials visited Beijing, Wuhan and Shenzhen to conduct training seminars on the administrative procedure for the international registration of marks, at the request of the national authorities. Those seminars were organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Trademark Office of China. There were 150, 180 and 50 participants at the seminars in Beijing, Wuhan and Shenzhen, respectively, coming from government departments and various professional circles and enterprises.
1004. In June, two Chinese government officials discussed with WIPO officials administrative questions, in particular computerization, related to the international registration of marks.
1005. Croatia. In October, two government officials underwent training in administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement at the headquarters of WIPO.
1006. Cuba. In September, a government official visited WIPO's International Trademark Registry to discuss certain procedural questions under the Madrid Agreement.
1007. France. In February, three government officials visited WIPO to gather information on the organization of international trademark registrations as well as on the SEMIRA and MINOS systems used at WIPO.
1008. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM product for marks.
1009. Germany. In September, a WIPO official gave a demonstration of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM before a meeting of the Working Group on Trademarks of the Federation of Pharmaceutical Companies of Germany, held in Altona, for representatives of the German chemical industry.
1010. In December, a WIPO official gave a demonstration of WIPO's CD-ROM product ROMARIN at the headquarters of Bertelsmann Information Service, an enterprise in Munich.
1011. Japan. In November, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters concerning the Madrid Protocol.
1012. Morocco. In July, two government officials undertook a study visit on the functioning of WIPO's international trademark and international design registration work. The visit was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.
1013. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Moroccan Industrial Property Office in Casablanca to install the CD-ROM workstation supplied by WIPO to that Office under the Madrid Agreement, to provide training in the ROMARIN system for the staff of that Office, and to explain the SEMIRA and MINOS systems used at WIPO.
1014. New Zealand. In June, a government official of New Zealand visited WIPO to gather information on the Madrid Agreement, the Madrid Protocol and the SEMIRA and MINOS systems.
1015. Romania. In June, on the occasion of their participation in the third session of the Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the

Protection of Marks held in Geneva, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials administrative questions related to the international registration of trademarks as well as the organization of a round table for trademark specialists to be held in Romania in late 1992.

1016. In September, WIPO organized, in cooperation with the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks of Romania, a Round Table for Promoting Awareness of the Madrid Agreement for industrial property attorneys in Bucharest, which was attended by some 50 participants, including the staff of the Office, and another in Sinaia, for representatives of enterprises.

1017. In December, two government officials underwent training in administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement at the headquarters of WIPO.

1018. Slovenia. In September, two government officials underwent training in administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement at the headquarters of WIPO.

1019. Sweden. In March, an official from the Ministry of Justice of Sweden visited WIPO to study the system of international trademark registration under the Madrid Protocol in relation to a possible revision of the trademark legislation in that country.

1020. Tunisia. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the National Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property in Tunis to install the CD-ROM workstation supplied by WIPO to that Institute under the Madrid Agreement, to provide training in the ROMARIN system for the staff of that Institute, and to explain the SEMIRA and MINOS systems used at WIPO.

1021. Ukraine. In November, two government officials visited WIPO to study administrative procedures under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

1022. United Kingdom. In December, a WIPO official discussed with government officials in Newport trademark operations as well as cooperation between WIPO and the Patent Office of the United Kingdom for the implementation of the Madrid Protocol.

1023. United States of America. In May, a WIPO official attended the XVth Patent and Trademark Depositary Libraries (PTDLs) Meeting organized by the USPTO in Washington, D.C., where he made a presentation on WIPO's role in information dissemination under the Madrid Agreement and gave a demonstration of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM product.

1024. In June, an government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the Madrid Protocol.

1025. In August, a WIPO official had discussions with USPTO officials in Washington, D.C., on computerization activities, and more particularly the automation of activities under the Madrid Protocol and the electronic filing of applications.

1026. In November, two government officials had discussions in Geneva with WIPO officials on the Madrid Protocol.

1027. International Labour Organisation (ILO). In June, three officials of the ILO Library (Geneva) visited WIPO to gather information on WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM product for marks.

1028. Application of the Madrid Protocol. The International Bureau continued work on the basic analysis for the preparation of a computerized system which will be used once the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement enters into force. Work on drafting the User's Requirements has proceeded at the same pace as the preparation of the Madrid Protocol Regulations proceeds.

1029. The Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 held its fifth session in Geneva from October 12 to 16, 1992. The following 32 States and one intergovernmental organization members of the Working Group were represented: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, EC. The following six States and one intergovernmental organization were represented by observers: Canada, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Republic of Korea, United States of America, BBM.

1030. Representatives of the following 20 non-governmental organizations participated in the session as observers: AIM, AIPPI, APRAM, ASPIP, BDI, CIPA, CLIP, CNIPA, CSMM, ECTA, FCPA, FICPI, ICC, JTA, NYPTC, TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB, USTA.

1031. The Working Group discussed in detail a draft, prepared by the International Bureau on the basis of the preceding meetings of that Group, of Regulations which would be common to the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, as well as draft forms for the filing of international applications.

1032. It was agreed that the Working Group would be convened for its next (sixth) session when the entry into force of the Protocol was close. At that session, the Working Group would approve the Draft Regulations, so that the Madrid Union Assembly would not be required, when called upon to adopt the Regulations, to examine them in every detail.

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

Objective

1033. 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

1034. Administration. In 1992, 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. In 1992, the number of industrial design deposits was 3,361 (1991:

3,282), and the number of renewals/prolongations 1,422 (1991: 1,082), representing respectively an increase of 2.40% and 31.42% in relation to the 1991 figures.

1035. 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>
980	29.16	Germany	393	27.64	1,373	28.71
772	22.97	France	442	31.08	1,214	25.38
580	17.26	Benelux countries	198	13.92	778	16.27
511	15.20	Switzerland	253	17.79	764	15.97
382	11.36	Italy	47	3.31	429	8.97
117	3.48	Spain	82	5.77	199	4.16
10	0.30	Monaco	2	0.14	12	0.25
6	0.18	Liechtenstein	5	0.35	11	0.23
1	0.03	Hungary	--	--	1	0.02
1	0.03	Egypt	--	--	1	0.02
1	0.03	Morocco	--	--	1	0.02
<hr/>			<hr/>		<hr/>	
3,361	100%		1,422	100%	4,783	100%
=====	=====		=====	=====	=====	=====

1036. Distribution of State Fees Collected Under the Hague Agreement. The member States of the Hague Union received the following amounts as their share of the distribution of State fees in respect of 1992:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
Hungary	187,770
Benelux	150,625
Switzerland	138,280
France	136,893
Italy	135,392
Germany	133,963
Liechtenstein	54,629
Monaco	52,536
Senegal	13,969
Suriname	12,981
Benin	12,972
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	8,182
Romania	7,532
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<u>Total</u>	1,045,724
	=====

1037. A number of member States of the Hague Union use all or part of the above amounts for paying their contributions to the budgets of the Unions administered by WIPO.

1038. Use of Computers. In 1992, a study on the development of a computer system for the operation of the Registry kept under the Hague Agreement, including, in particular, the registration of deposits and renewals, the production of communications and notifications, and the preparation for publication of the periodical, was completed by the International Bureau and is being examined for its financial implications.

1039. Information and Promotion Services. 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.

1040. Development of the Hague System. The Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs held its second session in Geneva from April 27 to 30, 1992. The following 11 States members of the Hague Union were represented: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia. The following 19 States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: Algeria, Bulgaria, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Libya, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam. A representative of Namibia also participated in an observer capacity. In addition, representatives of the following two intergovernmental organizations and 18 non-governmental organizations took part in the session in an observer capacity: BBDM, CEC; and ABA, AIM, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, CELIBRIDE, COMITEXIL, FCPA, FICPI, ICC, ICSID, IFIA, JDPA, MPI, TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB.

1041. Discussions were based on a draft Treaty on the International Registration of Industrial Designs prepared by the International Bureau.

1042. The purpose of the draft Treaty is to introduce in the Hague system provisions intended to encourage States not yet party to the Hague Agreement to adhere to it and to make it easier for applicants to use the system.

1043. The main elements of the draft Treaty were the following: It was proposed that the international registration of industrial designs (which could contain several industrial designs) be effected on the basis of an international application filed direct with the International Bureau, and would be examined as to form and published by the International Bureau (including a reproduction of the design); contracting Parties would be allowed a period of time in which to refuse the effect of the international registration as a national or regional registration; that period of time would be sufficient to enable Contracting Parties conducting substantive examination of applications or allowing opposition to proceedings to participate in the international registration system; the initial term of protection would be five years, which could be prolonged by additional periods of five years; a minimum duration of protection of 10 years would have to be provided by all Contracting Parties, but any renewal after the 10-year period would only have effect in those designated States where the applicable national or regional law provided for a duration of registration of industrial designs which was longer than that 10-year period (e.g., a renewal beyond 15 years would only have effect in those designated States where the duration provided for by the applicable law was longer than 15 years).

1044. The Committee of Experts discussed in detail the draft Treaty and made proposals for its amendment, including, in particular, a proposal designed to enable publication to be deferred in those Contracting Parties whose applicable law allowed deferment of publication.

1045. It further agreed that the International Bureau should prepare a revised version of the draft Treaty, taking into account the conclusions of the second session for the next (third) session of the Committee in 1993.

1046. Morocco. In July, two government officials from the Moroccan Industrial Property Office undertook a visit to study the functioning of WIPO's international trademark and international design registration work. The visit was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

1047. Romania. In September, two government officials underwent training in administrative procedures under the Hague Agreement at WIPO, followed by a study visit organized by WIPO to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne.

1048. Switzerland. In August, at the invitation of the Swiss Textile Federation, the Director General and two WIPO officials visited two textile manufacturers in St. Gall (Switzerland) to discuss questions relating to the Hague Agreement.

Lisbon (Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration) Agreement

Objective

1049. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (hereafter referred to as "the Lisbon Agreement").

Activities

1050. The table below shows the international registrations effected by the International Bureau for the period 1967 to 1992, broken down by country of origin:

<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Total Registrations</u>
France	472
Czechoslovakia	108
Bulgaria	48
Hungary	26
Italy	25
Algeria	19
Cuba	18
Tunisia	7
Portugal	4
Israel	1
Mexico	1
	—
Total	729
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FRT System (Film Register Treaty)

Objective

1051. 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

1052. Administration. In 1992, the operation of the International Film Registry was fully computerized, that is, the Register is entirely kept on computer and applications may be filed by computerized means. Two hundred and eleven applications were received in 1992, which all led to corresponding registrations. The total number of registrations effected since the opening of the Registry on September 1, 1991, is 360.

1053. Information and Promotion Services. In January, an official of the Registry visited the Centre international de la cinématographie in Paris to discuss the promotion of the use of, and increased adherence to, the Film Register Treaty.

1054. In February, an official of the Registry visited the headquarters of Audiovisual Eureka in Brussels for the same purposes.

1055. In October, on the occasion of the Viennale 1992 (International Film Festival, Vienna 1992), an official of the Film Register Treaty had discussions with a number of participants on the advantages of the FRT.

[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 Organizations

Objective

1056. 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.
1057. 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

1058. During the period covered by this report, 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 States, 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 competent authorities of a number of countries.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

1059. On January 30, 1992, Lithuania deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention; that Convention entered into force in respect of that country on April 30, 1992.
1060. On March 31, 1992, Albania deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention; that Convention entered into force in respect of that country on June 30, 1992.
1061. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the WIPO Convention to Slovenia.
1062. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the WIPO Convention to Croatia.
1063. On October 21, 1992, Latvia deposited its instrument of accession to the WIPO Convention; that Convention entered into force in respect of Latvia on January 21, 1993.
1064. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the WIPO Convention to the Czech Republic.

1065. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the WIPO Convention to Slovakia.

1066. On February 16, 1993, Kazakhstan deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the WIPO Convention to Kazakhstan.

1067. The deposit of those instruments and declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the WIPO Convention to 134: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, 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, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property

1068. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Paris Convention to Slovenia.

1069. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Paris Convention to Croatia.

1070. On August 21, 1992, Brazil deposited a declaration by which it extended the effects of its accession to the Paris Convention to Articles 1 to 12 of the Convention.

1071. On September 21, 1992, Ukraine deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Paris Convention to Ukraine.

1072. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Paris Convention to the Czech Republic.

1073. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Paris Convention to Slovakia.

1074. On February 16, 1993, Kazakhstan deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Paris Convention to Kazakhstan.

1075. The deposit of those instruments and declarations (except Brazil) had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Paris Convention to

108: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

1076. Pursuant to Article 6~~ter~~(1)(a) and (3)(a) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the International Bureau communicates armorial bearings, flags, and other States emblems of the countries party to the Paris Convention, and official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty adopted by those States; it also communicates, pursuant to Article 6~~ter~~(1)(b) and (3)(b) of the said Convention, armorial bearings, flags, other emblems, abbreviations and names of international intergovernmental organizations of which one or more countries of the Paris Union are members. In 1992, the International Bureau made four communications for States and five communications for international intergovernmental organizations.

1077. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Berne Convention to Slovenia.

1078. On July 10, 1992, China deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention; that Convention entered into force in respect of China on October 15, 1992.

1079. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Berne Convention to Croatia.

1080. On December 7, 1992, the Gambia deposited its instrument of accession to the Berne Convention; that Convention entered into force in respect of the Gambia on March 7, 1993.

1081. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Berne Convention to the Czech Republic.

1082. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Berne Convention to Slovakia.

1083. The deposit of those instruments and declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Berne Convention to 95: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana,

Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

1084. Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Madrid Agreement to the Czech Republic.

1085. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Madrid Agreement to Slovakia.

1086. The deposit of those declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Madrid Agreement to 31: Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom.

1087. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Budapest Treaty to the Czech Republic.

1088. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Budapest Treaty to Slovakia.

1089. The deposit of those declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Budapest Treaty to 24: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America.

1090. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (Rome Convention). On March 2, 1992, the Rome Convention entered into force in respect of Argentina, which had deposited its instrument of ratification of the Convention on December 2, 1991.

1091. On June 30, 1992, Australia deposited its instrument of accession to the Rome Convention; that Convention entered into force in respect of Australia on September 30, 1992.

1092. On October 6, 1992, Greece deposited its instrument of accession to the Rome Convention; that Convention entered into force in respect of Greece on January 6, 1993.

1093. The deposit of those instruments had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Rome Convention to 40: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

1094. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. The number of States party to the Geneva Convention as of January 1, 1993, was 44: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zaire.

1095. Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. On November 3, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of continuation of the application of the Brussels Convention to Slovenia.

1096. The deposit of that declaration had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Brussels Convention to 15: Australia, Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, Slovenia, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

1097. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. The number of States party to the Nairobi Treaty as of January 1, 1993, was 32: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, India, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Oman, Qatar, Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay.

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

1098. Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Agreement to the Czech Republic.

1099. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Agreement to Slovakia.

1100. The deposit of those declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification to 27: 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, United Kingdom, United States of America.

1101. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. On June 12, 1992,

Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Nice Agreement to Slovenia.

1102. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Nice Agreement to Croatia.

1103. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Nice Agreement to the Czech Republic.

1104. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Nice Agreement to Slovakia.

1105. The deposit of those declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Nice Agreement to 36: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, 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, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yugoslavia.

1106. Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. The number of States party to the Vienna Agreement as of January 1, 1993, was five: France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Tunisia.

1107. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Locarno Agreement to Slovenia.

1108. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Locarno Agreement to Croatia.

1109. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Locarno Agreement to the Czech Republic.

1110. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Locarno Agreement to Slovakia.

1111. The deposit of those declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Locarno Agreement to 19: Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, 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

1112. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). On May 1, 1992, Ireland deposited its instrument of ratification of the PCT; the PCT entered into force in respect of that country on August 1, 1992.

1113. On August 24, 1992, Portugal deposited its instrument of accession to the PCT; the PCT entered into force in respect of that country on November 24, 1992.

1114. On September 1, 1992, New Zealand deposited its instrument of accession to the PCT; the PCT entered into force in respect of that country on December 1, 1992.

1115. On September 21, 1992, Ukraine deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the PCT to Ukraine.

1116. On December 10, 1992, Viet Nam deposited its instrument of accession to the PCT; the PCT entered into force in respect of that country on March 10, 1993.

1117. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the PCT to the Czech Republic.

1118. On December 21, 1992, Niger deposited its instrument of accession to the PCT; the PCT entered into force in respect of that country on March 21, 1993.

1119. As of the entry into force of the PCT in respect of Niger, all States party to the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) are also party to the PCT.

1120. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the PCT to Slovakia.

1121. On February 16, 1993, Kazakhstan deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the PCT to Kazakhstan.

1122. The deposit of those instruments and declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the PCT to 57: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Viet Nam.

1123. Madrid (International Registration of Marks) Agreement. On June 12, 1992, Slovenia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Madrid Agreement to Slovenia.

1124. On July 28, 1992, Croatia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Madrid Agreement to Croatia.

1125. On September 21, 1992, Ukraine deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Madrid Agreement to Ukraine.

1126. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Madrid Agreement to the Czech Republic.

1127. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Madrid Agreement to Slovakia.

1128. On February 16, 1993, Kazakhstan deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Madrid Agreement to Kazakhstan.

1129. The deposit of those declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Madrid Agreement to 34: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Ukraine, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

1130. Hague (International Deposit of Industrial Designs) Agreement. On April 15, 1992, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea deposited its instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement; that Agreement entered into force in respect of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on May 27, 1992.

1131. On June 17, 1992, Romania deposited its instrument of accession to the Hague Agreement; that Agreement entered into force in respect of Romania on July 18, 1992.

1132. The deposit of those instruments had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Hague Agreement to 21: Belgium, Benin, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, France, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Switzerland, Tunisia.

1133. Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Lisbon Agreement to the Czech Republic.

1134. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Lisbon Agreement to Slovakia.

1135. The deposit of those declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Lisbon Agreement to 17: Algeria, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Gabon, Haiti, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, Slovakia, Togo, Tunisia.

1136. Film Register Treaty (Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works). On April 29, 1992, Argentina deposited its instrument of accession to the Film Register Treaty; that Treaty entered into force in respect of Argentina on July 29, 1992.

1137. On December 18, 1992, the Czech Republic deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Film Register Treaty to the Czech Republic.

1138. On December 30, 1992, Slovakia deposited a declaration of the continuation of the application of the Film Register Treaty to Slovakia.

1139. The deposit of that instrument and those declarations had the effect of bringing the number of States party to the Film Register Treaty to seven: Argentina, Austria, Burkina Faso, Czech Republic, France, Mexico, Slovakia.

Cooperation with States and International OrganizationsStates

1140. Albania. In January, two government officials undertook a special training course, with SUIISA in Zurich, on the collective administration of copyright, conducted by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland. The training included a visit to WIPO and to ARTISJUS in Budapest, also covering the practical aspects of copyright.

1141. In February, the Chairman of the Committee of Science and Technology of Albania visited WIPO and met with the Director General and several WIPO officials. Discussions concerned the possible accession of Albania to the WIPO Convention and to other treaties administered by WIPO, as well as possible assistance by WIPO in the preparation of national legislation on patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

1142. In April, in the framework of the WIPO training program, a government official from Albania followed a special training course on the administration of copyright at the Italian Office for Literary, Artistic and Scientific Property and at the Italian Society of Authors and Publishers (SIAE) in Rome.

1143. Australia. In June, a government official had discussions with a WIPO official in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and Australia in favor of developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region.

1144. Baltic States. In January, a meeting of representatives of the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) and four Nordic States (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden) was held by WIPO in Geneva to discuss the legislative needs of the Baltic States in the field of industrial property and to coordinate the technical assistance required to set up industrial property administrations in those States. On that occasion, a model patent law for the Baltic States, prepared by the International Bureau, was discussed.

1145. In April, an official from the Ministry of Justice of Sweden was invited to visit the International Bureau to discuss cooperation between WIPO and the Nordic countries for the benefit of the Baltic States in the field of copyright.

1146. From September 2 to 4, WIPO organized in Tallinn a Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Baltic States in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Estonia and with the assistance of the Ministry of Education of Finland, the Finnish Organization for the Joint Controlling of Reprography, Secondary Use of Radio and Television Programmes and Retransmission of Broadcasts (KOPIOSTO), the Finnish Composers' International Copyright Bureau (TEOSTO) and the Polar Music Fund of Sweden. The Seminar was attended by 45 participants from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Papers were delivered by a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Russian Federation, as well as by experts from Finland, Sweden and the three Baltic States. Another WIPO official also attended the Seminar. The speakers and WIPO officials were received by the Prime Minister of Estonia.

1147. Symposium on Industrial Property Legislation and Practice in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (Helsinki). In November, a WIPO official attended as a speaker the Symposium organized by the Finnish Group of AIPPI, in Helsinki. The Symposium was attended by some 150 participants.

1148. Belarus. In September, at the request of the Government of Belarus, the International Bureau sent its comments on the draft patent, trademark and industrial design laws of Belarus.

1149. In October, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning, in particular the activities of WIPO's PCIPI and CD-ROM technology.

1150. In November, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss questions relating to the preparation of industrial property legislation in Belarus, the continued application to Belarus of certain WIPO-administered treaties, future cooperation with WIPO and the training of officials of the State Patent Office.

1151. Bosnia and Herzegovina. In September, the Vice-President of the Republic, accompanied by the Minister for Reconstruction and Development and another government official, visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials possible assistance from WIPO to Bosnia and Herzegovina for the drafting of legislation, training and institution building, as well as advice on adhesion to WIPO-administered treaties.

1152. Bulgaria. In September, two government officials visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on the execution of the UNDP-funded country project for the modernization of the Institute of Inventions and Rationalizations.

1153. In October, the Institute of Inventions and Rationalizations of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Union of the Patent Experts in Bulgaria organized in Sofia, with the assistance of WIPO, the International Symposium "Marks and Markets." The Symposium was attended by some 150 participants from Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia and the United Kingdom, and also by many Bulgarian officials. Papers were presented by a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, by 18 speakers from national administrations, universities and research institutes, and by lawyers and industrial property attorneys invited by the Government of Bulgaria. The Symposium was followed by a Round Table on the Automation of Trademark Registrations, in the course of which a demonstration of WIPO's ROMARIN CD-ROM product was given by a WIPO official.

1154. In December, WIPO organized a study visit to the Austrian Patent Office, in Vienna, and the Swedish Patent Office, in Stockholm, for a government official to study the trademark automated system in these Offices. The visit was funded by the UNDP-financed country project.

1155. Canada. In August, three WIPO officials visited the Intellectual Property Directorate in Hull to discuss cooperation between WIPO and the Directorate, in particular with respect to computer-assisted translation systems for trademark registration and the automation plans of the Canadian Trademark Office.

1156. Croatia. In September, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials questions relating to industrial property rights in Croatia. On that occasion, draft patent and trademark laws, prepared by the International Bureau at the Government of Croatia's request, were handed over to the visitors.

1157. In October, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the protection of industrial property in Croatia.

1158. Czechoslovakia. In June, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss the possible consequences, on the industrial property system, of a separation of the Czech and Slovak Republics into two States.

1159. In September, a government official discussed with the Director General in Geneva transitional provisions concerning the application of certain WIPO-administered treaties.

1160. In December, three government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials questions relating to the establishment of separate industrial property offices for the future Czech and Slovak Republics.

1161. Estonia. In January, two government officials attended a meeting of representatives of three Baltic States and four Nordic Countries convened by WIPO in Geneva to discuss industrial property questions, including future cooperation (see also paragraph 1144).

1162. In February, a WIPO official visited Tallinn and had discussions with government officials concerning the preparation of a draft copyright law, the accession of Estonia to the Berne Convention and the modernization of the collective administration organization in the country. He also gave a lecture at the University of Tartu on the role and activities of WIPO.

1163. In June, two WIPO officials visited Tallinn and Tartu, where they discussed with government officials and officials of the University of Tartu the new draft copyright law of Estonia based on a draft prepared by the International Bureau. They also discussed the organization of a copyright seminar to be held for the three Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of Finland and the Finnish and Swedish Authors' Societies in September 1992 in Tallinn.

1164. In July, three government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and several WIPO officials the preparation of industrial property legislation for Estonia and to receive information on procedures for accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

1165. Also in July, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent its comments on the new draft copyright law of Estonia.

1166. In September, a WIPO official discussed with government officials in Tallinn cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights between WIPO and Estonia.

1167. In October and November, WIPO organized a study tour for a government official to the collective administration organizations of Finland, Sweden and Switzerland and to the headquarters of WIPO.

1168. In December, a government consultant visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on the question of Estonia's accession to the Berne Convention.

1169. Finland. In May, the Director General attended the celebrations of the 150th Anniversary of the issuing of the first Finnish patent, organized by the Finnish Patent Office. The Director General delivered a speech on the 150th Anniversary of the Finnish Inventiveness, Creativity and Skill at the University of Helsinki.

1170. France. In February, a WIPO official visited Paris for discussions with officials of the National Industrial Property Institute (INPI) on activities to be financed in 1992 by a special contribution from the Government of France to development cooperation activities of WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1171. In October, the Director General was decorated, at the Ministry of Education and Culture in Paris, with the National Order of the Legion of Honor with the rank of officer, by the Secretary of State, Ministry of Education and Culture.

1172. Georgia. In November, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials the draft industrial property legislation of Georgia, the continued application to Georgia of certain WIPO-administered treaties and the country's possible accession to such treaties. On that occasion, WIPO officials gave assistance and advice on the drafting of an announcement on the industrial property situation in Georgia and comments on the patent, trademark and industrial design legislation of Georgia.

1173. Germany. In February, a government official visited WIPO to discuss patent and copyright protection of computer programs with WIPO officials.

1174. In December, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials Germany's continued support of WIPO development cooperation activities and matters related to the PLT.

1175. Hungary. In February, the Director General received the President of the Supreme Court of Hungary and discussed with him, inter alia, the status and recent developments of the intellectual property laws of the country.

1176. In April, the Minister without portfolio, President of the National Committee for Technological Development, accompanied by an official of the same Committee, visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General questions of mutual interest.

1177. In respect of the proposal made by the Delegation of Hungary in the September 1991 sessions of the Governing Bodies, that a WIPO Center for Intellectual Property Information, Research and Training for Central and Eastern European Countries be established in Budapest, the International Bureau is not yet in a position to make concrete proposals because of the many rapid changes taking place in the said parts of Europe, including, in particular, the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991 and the emergence of new States on part of the territory of Yugoslavia.

1178. In September, the Director General attended an extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Association of Hungarian Inventors held in Budapest.

1179. On the occasion of his presence in Budapest, the Director General was received by the Prime Minister of Hungary, and had discussions on questions of mutual interest with the Prime Minister, a Minister and government officials.

On the same occasion, the Director General met with officials of authors' and performing artists' trade unions.

1180. Israel. In May, a WIPO official participated as a speaker, in Tel Aviv, in a conference on information law and technology organized by the Israeli Industry Association.

1181. Japan. In February, a government official from the Agency for Cultural Affairs visited WIPO to discuss cooperation with WIPO.

1182. In March, a WIPO official visited the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo and discussed data bases and the availability of their contents on CD-ROM in the field of patents and trademarks. The WIPO official also gave information on the Nice and Vienna Classifications, explained the ROMARIN system and discussed possible cooperation between the JPO and WIPO in this respect. The JPO expressed its interest in further strengthening cooperation with WIPO in this area of activity.

1183. In April, the Director General and a WIPO official visited Tokyo and had discussions with the Minister of International Trade and Industry and the Commissioner of the Japanese Patent Office on matters of mutual interest.

1184. In April, two WIPO officials participated in the evaluation and planning meeting organized in Tokyo by the JPO, to review the activities undertaken by WIPO, under the funds-in-trust arrangement which was established from a voluntary contribution of the Government of Japan, under the Organizations' development cooperation program. The meeting evaluated the activities undertaken under the funds-in-trust arrangement during the Japanese fiscal year April 1991 to March 1992, and reviewed the proposed plan of new activities for the fiscal year April 1992 to March 1993.

1185. In May, two Japanese government officials visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials the possibility of joint WIPO/Japan development cooperation program in the field of copyright for Asian countries. The idea of a possible fund-in-trust arrangement as a basis for such cooperation was also discussed.

1186. In June, on the occasion of the tenth session of the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee in Tokyo, a WIPO official made a presentation of WIPO's activities, particularly in respect of PCIPI, to some 130 staff members of the JPO.

1187. In July, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials, in Geneva, on the activities to be undertaken under a Japanese funds-in-trust agreement for the years 1992-93.

1188. In September, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General issues concerning the draft Patent Law Treaty.

1189. Also in September, a delegation of the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs visited WIPO to discuss, inter alia, legal issues regarding home-taping with several WIPO officials.

1190. In November, a study group from the legal or patent departments of major Japanese corporations visited WIPO for a briefing on its activities.

1191. Also in November, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the Asian Regional Copyright Symposium organized in Tokyo by the Recording Industry Association of Japan (RIAJ) to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Recording Industry Association of Japan (RIAJ).

1192. Also in November, the same WIPO official had discussions with officials of the Agency of Cultural Affairs on cooperation between WIPO and Japan and the draft Japanese Law on home-taping.

1193. In December, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials questions concerning the proposed Patent Law Treaty.

1194. Kazakhstan. In November, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials the current situation in respect of industrial property protection and future plans, WIPO assistance in the drafting of legislation and training under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement, as well as the procedure for extension of PCT applications to successor States. On that occasion, WIPO officials gave advice and assistance in the drafting of an announcement on the industrial property situation in Kazakhstan and of legislation for the protection of trademarks and appellations of origin.

1195. Latvia. In January, two government officials attended a meeting of representatives of three Baltic States and four Nordic Countries convened by WIPO in Geneva to discuss industrial property questions, including future cooperation (see also paragraph 1144).

1196. Also in January, a WIPO official visited Riga and had discussions with government officials concerning, in particular, the preparation of a copyright law for Latvia, possible accession to the Berne Convention, the establishment of authors' societies and WIPO assistance with training in copyright matters.

1197. In May, two government officials visited WIPO and met with the Director General and other WIPO officials to discuss the draft industrial property legislation of Latvia and that country's possible accession to treaties administered by WIPO.

1198. In October, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss the preparation of industrial property legislation in Latvia with WIPO officials before going, later in October, to the Swiss Intellectual Property Office in Berne on a study visit organized by WIPO.

1199. In December, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent comments on the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

1200. Lithuania. In January, two government officials attended a meeting of representatives of three Baltic States and four Nordic Countries convened by WIPO in Geneva to discuss industrial property questions, including future cooperation (see also paragraph 1144).

1201. In March, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent comments on a draft decree on provisional measures in the field of industrial property.

1202. In April, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent comments on the draft decree of the Government of Lithuania on the legal protection of industrial property in that country.

1203. In May, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials the situation of industrial property in Lithuania.

1204. Also in May, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, the draft texts of the Announcement on the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Protection of Industrial Property and the draft Trademark Law of Lithuania, which had both been discussed during the above-mentioned visit.

1205. In September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials questions concerning the application of certain WIPO-administered treaties.

1206. Malta. In July, three government officials visited WIPO to discuss Malta's accession to the PCT and other cooperation activities.

1207. Also in July, in response to the request of the Government of Malta, the International Bureau prepared a draft patent law with a commentary, which was handed over to the government official during his visit to WIPO.

1208. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

1209. Poland. In February, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau gave advice on the draft amendments to the Copyright Law.

1210. In March, an official of the Polish Radio and Television visited WIPO to discuss copyright questions concerning satellite broadcasting and cable television.

1211. Portugal. In May, a government official of Portugal visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on future joint development cooperation activities between Portugal and WIPO.

1212. In October, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on a seminar for Portuguese-speaking African countries to be organized in Lisbon by WIPO, in cooperation with the Government of Portugal and the Portuguese Authors' Society (SPA), in 1993.

1213. In November, a WIPO official attended in Lisbon a meeting jointly organized by WIPO, the Secretariat of Culture of Portugal--Directorate of Arts and Entertainment--and the Interamerican Copyright Institute (IIDA) concerning the second Iberoamerican Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights to be held in Portugal in 1994.

1214. Romania. In February, a WIPO official and a consultant from Switzerland visited Bucharest to discuss with government authorities the modernization of copyright legislation and the system of collective administration of copyright.

1215. Also in February, two officials from Romania visited WIPO to review legal issues on copyright.

1216. In April, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent comments on the draft copyright law of Romania.

1217. In July, WIPO organized a study visit for an official of the Literary Fund of Romania to the Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (SACD) in Paris and WIPO.

1218. In September, three government officials visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials matters of cooperation.

1219. In October, WIPO organized in Bucharest, in cooperation with the State Office for Inventions and Trademarks of Romania, a Symposium on Employee Inventions. Some 200 participants, from government and industry of Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia, attended the Symposium. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and the United States of America and by an expert from Canada and two experts from Romania.

1220. Also in October, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the International Seminar on the Application of International Conventions in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights, Authors' Rights: Sensitive Areas, Way of Preventing Piracy," organized in Bucharest by the Ministry of Culture of Romania with the assistance of Unesco.

1221. Russian Federation. In January, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent comments on the draft laws of that country on patents, trademarks, integrated circuits and computer software.

1222. In February, a senior official from the Russian League of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs visited WIPO to gather further information on industrial property. A cooperation agreement between WIPO and the League was signed.

1223. In March, the Minister for Science, Higher Education and Technical Policy of the Russian Federation, accompanied by government officials, visited WIPO for discussions with the Director General and WIPO officials on the effective protection of industrial property in the Russian Federation and other matters of mutual interest.

1224. In March and April, a WIPO official visited Moscow to discuss with various officials and the Copyright Drafting Group of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation the draft copyright law of that country and the possible accession of the Russian Federation to 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 that occasion, he also had discussions, inter alia, with high officials of the Supreme Council of the Russian Federation and with the Director General of the Russian Agency for Intellectual Property (RAIS) concerning the draft copyright law and the status and activities of RAIS.

1225. In May, the Chairman of the Subcommittee for Science and Advanced Technology of the Russian Parliament, accompanied by an official of the

Committee for Patents and Trademarks and the Director General of the Russian Agency for Intellectual Property (RAIS), visited WIPO and met with the Director General and several WIPO officials. During the visit, the situation of industrial property in the Russian Federation, the draft Copyright Law of the Russian Federation and that country's possible accession to several WIPO-administered treaties, as well as cooperation between RAIS and WIPO, were discussed.

1226. In September, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on patent procedures and computerization of patent operations.

1227. In October, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau sent its comments on the draft copyright law.

1228. Slovenia. In June, the Minister for Science and Technology, accompanied by two Government officials, visited WIPO and met with the Director General and WIPO officials. Discussions were held on the situation of industrial property in Slovenia, the country's intended accession to further WIPO-administered treaties, and possible technical assistance by WIPO in the field of training, administration and documentation.

1229. Also in June, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva legal and administrative questions relating to industrial property.

1230. In September, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials questions relating to industrial property rights in Slovenia.

1231. Also in September, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau sent comments on proposed amendments to the industrial property laws of Slovenia.

1232. Also in September, a government official visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials a draft copyright law.

1233. In November, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials questions relating to patent procedures and Slovenia's possible accession to the PCT.

1234. In December, a WIPO official attended in Ljubljana a ceremony for the first patent granted under the Slovenian Patent Law. The President of the Republic and the Minister for Science and Technology, and some 150 persons were present.

1235. Spain. In February, at the request of the Minister of Culture of Spain, the International Bureau gave its opinion concerning a draft law on the revision of the Law on Intellectual Property of Spain.

1236. In March, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a European Meeting on Copyright and Neighboring Rights organized by the Ministry of Culture of Spain, CEC and SGAE in Madrid.

1237. In September, at the invitation of the Spanish Government, the Director General visited the Universal Exhibition of Seville.

1238. Also in September, a WIPO official attended as a speaker a national copyright seminar organized by the Ministry of Culture of Spain and the Menéndez y Pelayo International University in Seville.

1239. Sweden. In September, a WIPO official attended in Stockholm the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Swedish Patent and Registration Office.

1240. Also in September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed matters of mutual interest with the Director General.

1241. In October, a WIPO official visited Stockholm and discussed with government officials and officials of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Swedish Agency for International Technical and Economic Cooperation (BITS) cooperation between WIPO and Sweden in favor of developing countries.

1242. Tajikistan. In November and December, the Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences visited WIPO to discuss the industrial property legislation of Tajikistan and the country's possible accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

1243. Turkey. In April, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on various aspects of cooperation, in particular the strengthening of the industrial property system in Turkey.

1244. In July, a government official visited WIPO to discuss the industrial property situation in Turkey and cooperation between the two sides.

1245. In September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the legal and technical implications of Turkey's possible accession to the PCT.

1246. In October, a WIPO official presented a paper on the PCT at the International Symposium on Patent Systems and Patent Office Organizations organized in Ankara by the Industrial Property Department.

1247. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the preparation of Turkey's accession to the PCT and a proposed UNDP-financed country project.

1248. Ukraine. In May, the Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology of Ukraine visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials the situation of industrial property in Ukraine and the possible accession of that country to treaties administered by WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1249. In July, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials the preparation of industrial property legislation for Ukraine and the application, by that country, of WIPO-administered treaties. The visitors were given, at their request, a copy of a model declaration of continued application to Ukraine of the treaties to which the former Soviet Union was party, and also a draft announcement on the protection of industrial property rights in Ukraine pending the entry into force of the national industrial property legislation.

1250. Also in July, at the request of the national authorities, the International Bureau sent its comments on the compatibility of the draft copyright law of Ukraine with the Berne Convention, the Rome Convention and the Geneva Convention.

1251. In August, two government officials visited WIPO where they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the draft copyright law of Ukraine. In September, at the request of the Government of Ukraine, the International Bureau sent to the Government a note containing its comments on the draft copyright law of Ukraine.

1252. Also in September, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials questions relating to Ukraine's becoming party to certain WIPO-administered treaties and the protection of industrial property in Ukraine.

1253. In October, at the request of the government authorities, the International Bureau prepared and sent an Announcement on the Provisional Regulation concerning the Legal Protection of Industrial Property in Ukraine.

1254. In November, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva questions relating mainly to the industrial property legislation of Ukraine.

1255. United Kingdom. In October, a WIPO official delivered a paper at an international conference in Amsterdam entitled "Global Technology Transfer (The Opportunities of International Patenting and Licensing)," jointly organized by the United Kingdom Patent Office and the British Technology Group.

1256. In November, a WIPO official participated in a Conference on the Protection and Exploitation of Intellectual Property in Russia and the former Soviet Union organized in London by Interforum Services Ltd., a private institution in the United Kingdom, in cooperation with the United Kingdom Patent Office. Some 45 participants attended the Conference, mostly patent attorneys and legal advisers from enterprises.

1257. United States of America. In February, the Director General received a United States delegation, led by a member of the United States Congress, to discuss treaties and legislation in the field of copyright.

1258. In March, the Director General and a WIPO official visited Washington, D.C., to discuss with officials of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and with members of Congress questions relating, in particular, to the PCT, the Madrid Protocol, the Hague Agreement and other questions of mutual interest.

1259. In June, two WIPO officials visited the USPTO in Washington, D.C., to discuss matters of common interest.

1260. In July, three officials of the United States General Accounting Office visited WIPO to gather information on the PLT, as part of a study on the problems arising out of the diversity of national and regional patent legislations.

1261. Also in July, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO's activities in the field of copyright to the European Communities Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in Brussels.

1262. In December, a WIPO official attended in Washington, D.C., the United States Patent and Trademark Office Day, jointly organized by the USPTO and Intellectual Property Owners, Inc. (IPO).

United Nations

1263. The Director General and WIPO officials participated in the work of a number of intersecretariat 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, in October and in November-December in New York, the Organizational Committee of the ACC, which met in New York in February, in Geneva in March and April and in October in New York, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) (CCSQ (OPS)) of the ACC, which met in Geneva in March, April and May, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Program Matters) (CCSQ (PROG)) of the ACC, which met in March in Geneva, as well as meetings of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (CCAQ (FB)) of the ACC, which met in Geneva in March, and in New York in August-September; and the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (CCAQ (PER)) of the ACC, which met in New York in March, in London in July and in Vienna in October, the UN Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB), which met in Montreal in July, the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) which met in London in July, and the International Computing Center (ICC) whose Management Committee held its 50th session in Geneva in September.

1264. In response to requests from the Secretariat of the United Nations in New York, WIPO provided information on its activities for inclusion in, inter alia, reports concerning environmental matters, assistance to the Front-Line States of Africa, cooperation with OAU, the implementation of various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, science and technology for development, international economic cooperation and development cooperation.

1265. In May, a WIPO official participated, in Windhoek, Namibia, in a seminar organized by the United Nations Center Against Apartheid entitled "South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: Future Role of the UN System in Helping Address Them."

1266. In June, a WIPO official attended interagency consultations in Geneva on the Follow-up to the Program of Action for the Least-Developed Countries for the 1990's.

1267. In July, two WIPO officials attended the high-level segment meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) in New York. One of the WIPO officials had discussions in New York with UN officials on matters of common interest.

1268. In August, two WIPO officials attended the Ninth UN International Non-Governmental Organizations Meeting on the Question of Palestine, held in Geneva. In November, a WIPO official attended in Geneva the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People.

1269. United Nations Centre for Human Rights (Geneva). In September, an official of the Centre visited WIPO to gather information on WIPO's activities.

1270. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). In May, the International Bureau submitted to the UNCED Secretariat comments on an UNCED draft paper on "Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology--Some Operational Aspects" for the above-mentioned conference.

1271. In June, a WIPO official attended the Conference ("Earth Summit") in Rio de Janeiro.

1272. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In January, WIPO was represented at the seventeenth special session (Part II) of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board in Geneva.

1273. In February, a WIPO official attended the Eighth Session of UNCTAD held in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

1274. In May, a WIPO official attended an informal meeting organized in Geneva by UNCTAD on programs relating to trade policy reforms, expansion of intra-regional trade and export orientation of small and medium enterprises in Asia and the Pacific.

1275. In November, a WIPO official attended in Geneva the 11th session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices (RBPs) of UNCTAD.

1276. In December, a WIPO official attended in Geneva the first session of UNCTAD's Ad Hoc Working Group on Comparative Experiences with Privatization.

1277. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In January, two WIPO officials participated in the UNDP Intergovernmental Meeting, Regional Programme for Europe, in preparation for the UNDP Fifth cycle (1992-96), held in Geneva. The WIPO officials also discussed with UNDP officials the proposed extension of the UNDP-funded WIPO-executed project "Patent Information Services" in Central and Eastern European countries.

1278. In February, a WIPO official attended the UNDP Governing Council's organizational meeting for 1992 and the special session of the Governing Council, in New York. The WIPO official also attended a UNDP/interagency meeting on special program resources orientation on technology transfer and adaptation, in New York.

1279. In May, several WIPO officials attended the 39th Session of the UNDP Governing Council held in Geneva. The Director General and WIPO officials had discussions in Geneva with many UNDP officials on UNDP financing of WIPO development cooperation activities.

1280. In July, two WIPO officials held discussions in New York and Geneva with UNDP officials on financing of various proposed regional and country projects.

1281. In August, a WIPO official attended the UNDP Interregional Expert Meeting on Privatization, held in Geneva, which reviewed the experiences of some 14 countries, from all regions of the world, engaged in privatization processes.

1282. In November, a WIPO official participated in an interagency meeting on "Enhancing the Role of the Private Sector in Development" organized by UNDP in New York.

1283. In December, a WIPO official attended, in New York, the Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting convened annually by UNDP.

1284. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). In September, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Designated Officials for Environmental Matters (DOEM) of the United Nations System, held in Vienna.

1285. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). In October, two WIPO officials attended, in Geneva, the Forum on Access and Use of the United Nations Information Systems by the Diplomatic Communities organized by UNITAR. Also in October, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO at an information seminar in the UN System organized by UNITAR for Geneva-based diplomats.

1286. United Nations Inter-Agency Information Fair. In October, the Director General and two WIPO officials attended the United Nations Inter-Agency Information Fair, organized in New York by the United Nations to mark its 47th anniversary. WIPO had its own stand at the Fair.

1287. United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force (UN-IATF). In November, a WIPO official attended the special meeting of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Africa's Critical Economic Situation, Recovery and Development, which took place at the headquarters of the UN Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa.

1288. Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). During the period under review, the following reports of the JIU were received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO, entitled "United Nations System Co-operation with Multilateral Financial Institutions;" "Towards an Integrated Library Network of the United Nations System" and "Decentralization of Organizations within the United Nations System." The said JIU reports were distributed by the United Nations to all States members of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO, and are available for reference in the International Bureau.

1289. During the same period, WIPO provided information and components for a JIU study on the transfer of technology by United Nations system organizations. WIPO also gave comments to the JIU on the drafts of the JIU reports on an integrated United Nations system library network and on the decentralization of organizations within the United Nations system. WIPO also contributed to the preparation of comments by the ACC on JIU reports entitled "United Nations System Co-operation with Multilateral Financial Institutions," "Grade overlap" and "Advantages and Disadvantages of the Post Classification System."

1290. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In July and October, WIPO officials spoke about WIPO's activities, at WIPO's headquarters, to two visiting groups of GATT trainees.

1291. In December, a WIPO official attended the 48th Session of the GATT Contracting Parties in Geneva.

1292. International Labour Organisation (ILO). In May, a WIPO official attended the ILO Tripartite (workers, employers, States) Meeting on conditions of employment and work of performers, held in Geneva.

1293. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In April, a WIPO official attended the third ordinary session of the Intergovernmental Committee for the World Decade for Cultural Development which was held at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris.

1294. In June, a WIPO official participated in the third meeting of coordinators of the World Decade for Cultural Development in Geneva.

1295. In November, a WIPO official participated in a meeting organized in Paris by UNESCO on the Role and Challenges of Copyright on the Eve of the Twenty-First Century.

1296. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (World Bank). In March and May, two WIPO officials visited the World Bank in Washington, D.C., and had discussions on possible areas of cooperation between the two organizations.

1297. Also in May, an official from the World Bank visited WIPO and held discussions on a possible WIPO awareness seminar, on intellectual property and WIPO programs and activities, for the Bank staff.

1298. In June, two World Bank officials visited WIPO separately and discussed possible cooperation between WIPO and the World Bank concerning assistance to Latin American and Caribbean countries and Central and Eastern European countries.

Intergovernmental Organizations

1299. Council of Europe (CE). In November, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the CE Legal Committee in the Media Field (MM-JU) in Strasbourg.

1300. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). In March, a WIPO official visited EBRD in London and had discussions on possible areas of cooperation between the two organizations.

1301. In April, two WIPO officials attended in Budapest the first annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which reviewed the activities of the Bank during 1991 and future plans.

1302. European Communities (EC). In January, a WIPO official attended a hearing organized in Brussels by the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) on the proposed Protocol to the Berne Convention, in particular to obtain information on the views of non-governmental organizations on the items in the second part of WIPO's memorandum concerning the proposed Protocol, which had not been discussed at previous hearings.

1303. In February, a WIPO official attended a hearing organized in Brussels by the CEC on the plan to set up a system of Community design protection and a proposed Directive on the harmonization of industrial design laws in the EC. In his intervention, the WIPO official underlined the need for establishing a link between the international deposit of industrial designs under the Hague Agreement and the future Community system, drawing particular attention to the plan for a new treaty for the international registration of industrial designs to be discussed by WIPO in April 1992.

1304. Also in February, a WIPO official participated in a Patent Information Users' Meeting organized in Hamburg (Germany) by the CEC.

1305. Also in February, a WIPO official received the visit of two Members of the European Parliament who came to hold general discussions on the worldwide protection of intellectual property.

1306. In March, two WIPO officials participated in Brussels in a meeting of governmental experts concerning the legal protection of industrial designs, organized by the CEC. The purpose of the meeting was to obtain the views of the Governments of the EC member States on a Commission proposal for a system of design protection within the EC and for a directive on the harmonization of national design laws.

1307. In June, a WIPO official attended in Luxembourg the Management Meeting of the publishers of the Journal "World Patent Information," jointly sponsored by the EC and WIPO.

1308. In July, an official of the CEC visited WIPO to discuss the proposed Protocol to the Berne Convention.

1309. In October, a WIPO official attended, in Brussels, a meeting of governmental experts convened by the CEC to consider the plan for the establishment of a European Community Regulation on supplementary protection for plant health products.

1310. In November, an official of the CEC visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials various Community cooperation projects of interest to WIPO, in particular in Central and Eastern Europe.

1311. In November and December, a WIPO official participated, as an observer, in a Hearing on the Possible Harmonization of Moral Rights, organized by the CEC in Brussels.

1312. European Free Trade Association (EFTA). In March, an EFTA official visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials possibilities of cooperation between EFTA and WIPO with respect to Central and Eastern European countries in the field of intellectual property.

1313. European Patent Organisation/Office (EPO). In February, a WIPO official attended a meeting in Munich of the EPO's Working Party on Harmonization in which questions concerning biotechnological inventions were discussed.

1314. In March, the Director General visited the EPO in Munich and had discussions with the President of the EPO on questions of mutual interest.

1315. Also in March, a WIPO official represented WIPO at a Seminar on Search and Documentation Working Methods organized by the EPO in The Hague for some 50 participants from major industries in Europe, Japan, the United States of America, and patent agents from Europe.

1316. In April, a WIPO official attended the 30th session of the EPO's Working Party on Technical Information, held in The Hague.

1317. In May, a WIPO official attended in Munich the 26th session of the EPO's Working Party on Statistics.

1318. In June, the President of the European Patent Office visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General matters of common interest.

1319. Also in June, a WIPO official attended the 44th meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO, held in Monaco.

1320. Also in June, two WIPO officials attended "Patlib '92," a symposium of regional documentation centers covering patent literature, patent libraries and libraries of national patent offices, organized by the EPO in Vienna. On that occasion, demonstrations of WIPO's CD-ROM products were given by the WIPO officials.

1321. In July, two WIPO officials attended a meeting held by the EPO in Munich on cooperation with the patent offices of the Baltic States. The meeting was attended by five representatives of Latvia and Lithuania and one participant each from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. The aim of the meeting was to discuss draft industrial property legislation for the Baltic States and the possibility of re-registration of European patents in the national patent systems of those States.

1322. In September, a WIPO official attended the fifth meeting of the BACON Sub-Group of the EPO Working Party on Technical Information and two WIPO officials attended the 31st meeting of the Working Party, both held in The Hague.

1323. In September and October, a WIPO official attended, in Vienna, the European Patent Information and Documentation System (EPIDOS) User Meeting.

1324. In October, WIPO officials attended, in The Hague, a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Technical Information, and, in Munich, the 45th (Extraordinary) Meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO, a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Statistics and the 15th Meeting of the EPO's Ad Hoc Working Party on Harmonisation. On that last occasion, a number of substantive issues concerning WIPO's draft PLT were discussed.

1325. In November, WIPO officials attended in Munich the Symposium on "Genetic Engineering--The New Challenge" (EPOSIUM) organized by the EPO, the CEC and the Government of Germany, and a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Statistics.

1326. Also in November, a WIPO official visited the EPO in The Hague in order to study problems experienced by the EPO in using the IPC as a search tool when carrying out searches with the help of automated means and to discuss questions relating to the future of the IPC.

1327. In December, a WIPO official attended in Munich a session of the Administrative Council of the EPO.

1328. European Space Agency (ESA). In March, the Legal Adviser on Intellectual Property Matters of ESA visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials various aspects of the protection of industrial property in relation to ESA's policy in this field and WIPO's activities.

1329. Islamic Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). In February, a WIPO official discussed possible cooperation activities in 1992 in the field of copyright and neighboring rights with an ISESCO official in Geneva.

1330. Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC). In June, the Secretary General of the OIC had a meeting with a WIPO official in Dakar to discuss the possible strengthening of cooperation between the OIC and WIPO.

1331. In November, a WIPO official visited the OIC in Jeddah and arranged for the signing of a cooperation agreement between the two organizations. That agreement entered into force on November 3, 1992.

1332. During his stay in Jeddah, the WIPO official held discussions with officials of two specialized agencies of the OIC whose headquarters are also in that city, namely the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), on possible cooperation.

Other Organizations

1333. In November, WIPO held an informal meeting at its headquarters with representatives of international non-governmental organizations interested in matters of industrial property and copyright to exchange views on the activities and program of WIPO.

1334. The following 31 non-governmental organizations were represented: Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works (AGICOA), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), Coordination of European Independent Producers (CEPI), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Broadcasting Union (EBU), European Tape Industry Council (ETIC), Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (FCPA), Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), International Federation of Actors (FIA), International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors (FIAD), International Federation of Computer Law Associations (IFCLA), International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF), International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI), International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Publishers Association (IPA), International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions (ISETU), International Video Federation (IVF), Japan Patent Association (JPA), Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law (ILATID), Licensing Executives Society International (LESI), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI), Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE).

1335. Agency for the Protection of Programs (APP). In December, a WIPO official participated in the 10th annual Forum on the Protection of Computer Programs and Data Bases Around the World organized by APP in Paris.

1336. American Arbitration Association (AAA). In November, the President and the General Counsel of that Association visited WIPO for discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on possible cooperation between WIPO and the AAA.

1337. American Film Marketing Association (AFMA). In October, two representatives of AFMA visited WIPO to discuss the Film Register Treaty and the possible Protocol to the Berne Convention with WIPO officials.

1338. American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In May, two WIPO officials attended a number of sessions of the AIPLA Spring Meeting held in Minneapolis (Minnesota, United States of America), gave presentations on WIPO's activities in connection with the PCT and participated in discussions in the fields of patent law harmonization and international trademark registration.

1339. Asian Patent Attorneys Association (APAA). In April, the Director General and a WIPO official had discussions, on the occasion of the AIPPI Congress held in Tokyo, with the President of APAA on cooperation between APAA and WIPO.

1340. Association for Computer Machinery (ACM). In December, a WIPO official attended in Milan a tutorial organized by the ACM of New York, the Politechnicum of Milan, the University of Montpellier II (France) and the CEC on the theme "Document Standards: Office Document Architecture vs Standardized Generalized Markup Language.

1341. Association of International Libraries (AIL). In January, a WIPO official participated in a round-table session organized by AIL in Geneva, entitled "Future Visions," to discuss the programs of the international libraries based in or near Geneva over the next five years.

1342. In October, a WIPO official participated, in Geneva, in a meeting of the Executive Committee of AIL.

1343. In November, a WIPO official participated in a Management Training Seminar organized by AIL in Geneva.

1344. Cable News Network (CNN) International, London. In March, the Legal Advisor of CNN visited WIPO to discuss matters relating to copyright and neighboring rights aspects of cable distribution of broadcast programs.

1345. Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI). In June, the Director General attended the meeting of the Administrative Council of CEIPI held in Paris.

1346. Computer & Communications Industry Association (CCIA), Washington, D.C. In March, an official of the CCIA visited WIPO to discuss various aspects of the copyright protection of computer programs.

1347. Confederation of Independent Bulgarian Syndicates (Sofia). In June, two officials of that Confederation visited WIPO to receive information on WIPO's activities.

1348. Coordination of European Independent Producers (CEPI). In December, the Secretary General of CEPI visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials various aspects of WIPO's activities, in particular the preparation of a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a possible instrument on the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

1349. Customs Intellectual Property Information Centre (CIPIIC), Japan Tariff Association. In February, a representative of CIPIIC visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials concerning the activities of WIPO with respect to trademark law harmonization, the Madrid Protocol and protection against counterfeiting and piracy.
1350. European Committee for Interoperable Systems (ECIS) and European Computer Services Association (ECSA). In April, a delegation from ECIS/ECSA visited WIPO to discuss computer-related aspects of the preparatory work of the possible Protocol to the Berne Convention.
1351. European Committee of Trade Unions in Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment (EGAKU). In September, a WIPO official presented a paper at a Seminar for Representatives of Trade Unions from European Countries, held by EGAKU in Vienna.
1352. European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA). In May, a WIPO official participated in ECTA's Annual Conference held in Lisbon.
1353. European Foundation for Library Cooperation (EFLC)/Working Group of European Librarians and Publishers. In November, a WIPO official participated, in Brussels, in a Conference entitled "Knowledge for Europe--Librarians and Publishers Working Together" organized by EFLC.
1354. European Institute for the Media (EIM). In September, a WIPO official participated in the Fourth European Television and Film Forum, organized in Seville (Spain) by the EIM on the theme "Growth or Decline: The European Television and Film Industries in Crisis."
1355. Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (FICSA). In September, the Director General delivered a speech on the occasion of FICSA's 40th anniversary, celebrated in Geneva.
1356. Foundation for Advisory Studies in International Development (FASID) (Tokyo). In March, two WIPO officials gave a presentation on WIPO and its activities to a group of Japanese civil servants of that Foundation.
1357. Franklin Pierce Law Center. In November, a professor from that Center met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss various matters of common interest.
1358. German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright (DVGR). In October, a WIPO official attended, in Dresden, the Annual Meeting of DVGR.
1359. German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright (DVGR)/German Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI). In December, officials of DVGR and the German Group of AIPPI visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials matters of common interest.
1360. Geneva Global Arbitration Forum. In October, a WIPO official participated in and presented a paper at that Forum.
1361. Harvard University (Cambridge, Massachusetts). In June, a WIPO official visited the Harvard University to discuss with officials of the University the organization of a "WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Impact of Digital

Technology on Copyright and Neighboring Rights" to be held at the University in March and April 1993.

1362. Ibero-Latin American Federation of Performers (ILAFP). In June, a WIPO official attended, as an observer, the General Assembly of ILAFP held in Madrid.

1363. Industrial Property Cooperation Center (IPCC) (Tokyo). In June, on the occasion of the tenth session of the Executive Coordination Committee of the PCIPI held in Tokyo, three WIPO officials visited IPCC where they received information on the activities of the Center.

1364. Institut de recherche en propriété intellectuelle Henri Desbois (IRPI). In January, a WIPO official attended a meeting entitled "Vers un droit communautaire sur la propriété industrielle," organized in Paris by IRPI on the protection of industrial designs.

1365. In October, the Director General presided over part of the Colloquium on the Future of Intellectual Property, organized by IRPI in Paris.

1366. Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI). In January, two WIPO officials participated in an EPI meeting held at the headquarters of WIPO, in which Euro-PCT questions were also discussed.

1367. Institute of Trade Marks Agents (ITMA). In March, a WIPO official participated in London as a speaker in an international meeting organized by ITMA. The meeting dealt with several aspects of the protection of trademarks, including the main features of the draft Regulations under the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement.

1368. Intellectual Property Owners, Inc. (IPO). In December, a WIPO official attended in Washington, D.C., the IPO annual meeting and an "Intellectual Property Town Meeting."

1369. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI). In January, three officials of AIPPI visited WIPO to discuss with the Director General the work program of AIPPI in relation to WIPO's activities, in particular the PLT, the trademark procedures treaty, industrial designs, geographical indications, the Madrid Protocol, the PCT, arbitration, dispute settlement between States and protection against unfair competition.

1370. In April, the Director General and two WIPO officials attended the XXXVth AIPPI Congress held in Tokyo. The Director General delivered an address.

1371. Also in April, a WIPO official attended in Beijing a Symposium on the Intellectual Property System in China, organized by the Chinese Group of AIPPI.

1372. In October, a WIPO official attended in Berlin a meeting of the Working Committee on Harmonization of Patent Laws of AIPPI.

1373. In December, a WIPO official participated in and spoke at the Annual Meeting and Educational Program of the International Intellectual Property Association (IIPA) (the American Group of AIPPI), held in Washington, D.C.

1374. International Association of Producers and Users of Online Patent Information (OLPI) (London). In June, a WIPO official attended a meeting organized by OLPI in Karlsruhe (Germany).

1375. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In May, the Director General and a WIPO official attended in Marrakesh (Morocco) the 9th Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) on the theme "Development Dimensions in the '90s." The Director General participated as a speaker and panelist in the session "Technology for Development."

1376. In September, a WIPO official attended the meeting of ICC's Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property, held in Paris.

1377. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In February, the Director General and a WIPO official attended a session of the European Committee of CISAC in Munich. During the session, the Director General delivered a lecture on WIPO's activities concerning the collective administration of copyright and on the preparatory work of the proposed Berne Protocol.

1378. In July, a WIPO official visited CISAC in Paris and discussed with the Secretary General and other officials questions of mutual interest, including development cooperation activities.

1379. In October, two WIPO officials participated in the 38th Congress of CISAC in Liège (Belgium) and Maastricht (Netherlands).

1380. In December, two WIPO officials participated in a CISAC Meeting of Heads of African Authors Societies, held in Accra.

1381. International Federation of Actors (FIA). In November, the General Secretary of FIA visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials a possible new instrument on the rights of performers and producers of phonograms.

1382. International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). In August, the Director General had an exchange of views with four FICPI officials at the headquarters of WIPO on the present and future activities of WIPO and FICPI.

1383. International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). In August and September, a WIPO official participated in the 58th General Conference of IFLA, held in New Delhi.

1384. International Federation of Musicians (FIM). In November, a WIPO official participated in the 14th Triennial Congress of FIM held in Paris.

1385. International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). In January, three officials of IFPI visited the headquarters of WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of common interest.

1386. International Federation of Senior Police Officers (FIFSP) (Paris). In June, a WIPO official attended in Paris, as a speaker, the International Symposium on Counterfeiting organized by FIFSP.

1387. In September, a WIPO official attended, as a speaker, a follow-up meeting in Paris, subsequent to the International Symposium mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

1388. International Federation of Wines and Spirits (FIVS). In February, WIPO was represented at a meeting of the Intellectual Property Working Group of FIVS on the international protection of geographical indications, held in Brussels.

1389. International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS). In October, a WIPO official participated, in Paris, in a meeting of a working group of the IIAS dealing with the international civil service.

1390. International League for Competition Law (LIDC). In October, a WIPO official attended, in Amsterdam, the 32nd Congress of LIDC.

1391. International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI). In February, a WIPO official attended a session of the Executive Committee of ALAI held at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva. The Executive Committee discussed, inter alia, the WIPO memorandum prepared for, and the results of the discussions at, the first two sessions of the WIPO Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention.

1392. In October, two WIPO officials attended, in Sitges (Spain), the meeting of the Executive Committee of ALAI. The WIPO officials also attended the Study Days on the subject "Protection of Ideas," also held in Sitges, which followed the meeting of the Executive Committee.

1393. International Publishers Association (IPA). In January, a WIPO official attended the 24th Congress of IPA held in New Delhi.

1394. International Publishers Copyright Council (IPCC)/International Publishers Association (IPA). In June, a delegation of IPCC and IPA discussed with the Director General, at the headquarters of WIPO, copyright and neighboring rights questions of mutual interest.

1395. International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions (ISETU), World Congress. In September, a WIPO official participated, as an observer, in the ISETU World Congress held in Vienna.

1396. International Vine and Wine Office (IWO). In May, a WIPO official attended IWO's 72nd General Assembly and 20th Congress, held in Madrid.

1397. Japan Trademark Association (JTA). In February, a representative of JTA visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials concerning the activities of WIPO with respect to trademark law harmonization, the Madrid Protocol and protection against counterfeiting and piracy.

1398. The Director General and two WIPO officials met in April in Tokyo with representatives of JTA to discuss matters of common interest and, in particular, the Madrid Protocol.

1399. John Marshall Law School (Chicago). In May, a WIPO official attended the "International Town Meeting on Harmonization," organized by the John Marschall Law School in Chicago.

1400. Learned Information (Europe) Ltd. In December, a WIPO official attended in London the 16th International Online Information Meeting organized by Learned Information (Europe) Ltd., an enterprise in Oxford (United Kingdom).

1401. Licensing Executives Society (International) (LESI). In May, the Director General and a WIPO official had discussions at WIPO with the President of LESI and the Chairman of the Licensing Executive Society International Advisory Commission (LESIAC) on further cooperation between WIPO and LESI.

1402. Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI). In March, the Director General attended a meeting of the Kuratorium of the Institute held in Munich.

1403. In June, an official of the MPI visited WIPO to gather information on WIPO's activities in respect of Central and Eastern European Countries.

1404. Order of St. John. In March, the President of the Alliance of the Order of St. John and the Secretary General of the German Chapter of the Order visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials questions relating to the protection of the emblem of the Alliance.

1405. Patent Documentation Group (PDG). In March, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Working Group "IMPACT of Patent Laws on Documentation" of PDG (an international non-governmental organization having observer status in the PCIPI) in London. He gave a presentation on WIPO's activities in the field, as well as information on the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM.

1406. In September, the President of PDG had discussions with a WIPO official in Geneva, in particular on the IPC, and was given a demonstration of WIPO's IPC:CLASS CD-ROM product.

1407. Also in September, a WIPO official attended the 24th meeting of the PDG Working Group "IMPACT of Patent Laws on Documentation" held in Bracknell (United Kingdom).

1408. In December, the Secretary General of PDG had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between WIPO and PDG.

1409. Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (SACD). In July, a WIPO official visited SACD in Paris and discussed, among other things, joint cooperation activities for developing countries concerning collective administration of dramatic works.

1410. Spanish Society of Performers (AIE)/Ibero-Latin American Federation of Performers (ILAFP). In June, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the First Workshop on the Artists Rights organized by AIE and ILAFP in Madrid.

1411. Toy Manufacturers of Europe (TME). In February, the Secretary of the newly-created TME visited WIPO to inform the International Bureau on the activities of TME.

1412. United States Trademark Association (USTA). In February, the Director General and two WIPO officials attended the World Trademark Symposium organized by USTA in Cannes (France). The Director General made a presentation.

1413. In May, a WIPO official attended USTA's Annual Meeting held in Toronto (Canada).

Staff and Support Activities

1414. Missions. During the period under review, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in Chile, China, Colombia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America.

1415. The following countries were visited by officials or by consultants of WIPO either on advisory mission or to attend meetings: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Laos, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

[Annexes follow]

WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES
IN 1992

This Annex contains two tables showing the main development cooperation activities of WIPO from January 1 to December 31, 1992, both in the field of industrial property and in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Table I lists, by region, the developing countries 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

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					
Algeria (see Arab countries)					
Angola		X		X	
Benin		X		X	
Botswana		X		X	
Burkina Faso	X	X		X	
Burundi		X		X	
Cameroon		X		X	
Cape Verde		X		X	
Central African Republic		X		X	
Chad		X		X	
Congo		X			X
Côte d'Ivoire		X		X	X
Egypt (see Arab countries)					
Equatorial Guinea				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
Ethiopia		X		X	
Gabon		X		X	X
Gambia		X		X	
Ghana		X		X	X
Guinea	X	X		X	
Guinea Bissau		X		X	
Kenya		X		X	X
Lesotho		X		X	X
Liberia		X		X	X
Libya (see Arab countries)					
Madagascar		X		X	
Malawi	X	X		X	X
Mali	X	X		X	
Mauritania		X		X	
Mauritius		X		X	X
Morocco (see Arab countries)					
Mozambique		X		X	
Namibia	X	X		X	
Niger	X	X		X	
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda		X		X	X
Sao Tome and Principe		X		X	
Senegal		X		X	
Sierra Leone		X		X	
Sudan (see Arab countries)					
Swaziland		X		X	
Togo		X		X	
Tunisia (see Arab countries)					
United Rep. of Tanzania		X		X	
Uganda		X		X	
Zaire			X	X	
Zambia		X		X	X
Zimbabwe	X	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
OAU				X	
ECA				X	
ARIPO		X		X	X
OAPI		X		X	X
ARCEDEM				X	
ARCT					X
Total	8	41	2	45	16
ARAB COUNTRIES			X		
Algeria		X		X	X
Egypt		X		X	X
Iraq					X
Jordan		X		X	
Libya		X		X	X
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X
Oman	X	X		X	
Saudi Arabia		X			
Sudan		X		X	X
Syria		X		X	
Tunisia		X		X	X
United Arab Emirates		X		X	
Yemen		X		X	X
Total	2	12	2	11	8
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			X		
Bangladesh	X	X	X	X	X
Bhutan		X			
Brunei Darussalam				X	
China	X	X		X	X
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		X		X	X
Fiji		X			
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia		X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		X		X	
Laos		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
Malaysia		X	X	X	X
Mongolia	X	X		X	X
Myanmar		X			
Nepal		X			
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	
Philippines		X		X	X
Republic of Korea		X		X	X
Singapore		X		X	
Sri Lanka		X		X	X
Thailand	X	X		X	X
Tonga				X	
Viet Nam	X	X		X	X
Cook Islands				X	
Hong Kong		X		X	
ESCAP				X	
ASEAN				X	
Total	7	21	6	22	12
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			X		
Antigua and Barbuda		X			
Argentina	X	X		X	X
Bahamas		X			
Barbados		X		X	X
Belize		X			
Bolivia		X			X
Brazil	X	X		X	X
Chile		X		X	X
Colombia		X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba		X		X	X
Dominica		X			
Dominican Republic		X			X
Ecuador		X		X	X
El Salvador		X	X	X	X
Grenada		X			
Guatemala	X	X		X	X
Guyana		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
Haiti		X			
Honduras		X	X	X	X
Jamaica		X			
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua		X			X
Panama		X		X	X
Paraguay		X		X	X
Peru	X	X		X	X
Saint Kitts and Nevis		X			
Saint Lucia		X			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		X			
Suriname		X		X	
Trinidad and Tobago				X	
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X
Aruba				X	
SELA		X		X	
OECS				X	
JUNAC				X	
SIECA				X	
Total	8	33	8	24	20
Interregional			X		
Grand total	25	107	19	102	56

TABLE II

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
Algeria		X	X	
Argentina		X	X	
Australia		X	X	X
Austria		X		X
Bangladesh	0	X		
Belgium			X	
Brazil		X	X	
Bulgaria	X	X		
Canada			X	X
Chile		X	X	
China		X	X	
Colombia	0		X	
Costa Rica		X	X	
Côte d'Ivoire		X	X	
Czechoslovakia		X		
Denmark		X		
Egypt		X	X	
El Salvador	0	X		
Finland		X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X
Guatemala		X		
Guinea		X		
Guinea-Bissau		X		
Honduras	0			
Hungary		X	X	
India	0	X	X	
Indonesia	0			
Israel		X		
Italy		X	X	
Jamaica		X		
Japan	X	X	X	X
Jordan		X		
Kenya		X		
Malawi		X		

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

TABLE II (continued)

Country, Organization	Cash 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
Malaysia	0		X	
Mali		X		
Mauritius		X		
Mexico	X	X	X	
Morocco	0			
Netherlands		X	X	
Nigeria	0		X	
Pakistan	0		X	
Peru		X	X	
Philippines		X		
Portugal		X	X	
Republic of Korea		X	X	
Russian Federation		X		X
Saint Lucia		X		
Senegal		X		
Singapore		X	X	
Spain		X	X	
Sri Lanka		X	X	
Swaziland		X		
Sweden	X	X	X	X
Switzerland		X	X	X
Thailand		X		
Turkey			X	
United Kingdom		X	X	X
United States of America	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	0	X	X	
Venezuela	0		X	
Zaire	0			
Zambia		X		

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

TABLE II (continued)

Country, Organization	Cash 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
IDB	X			
UNDP	X	X		
BBM		X		
EPO	X	X	X	X
OAPI		X	X	
ARIPO			X	
JUNAC		X		
CARICOM		X		
OECS		X		
ALADI		X		
IFPI			X	
IIDA		X	X	
CISAC		X		
FIAPF		X		
Total:	23	63	42	13

* "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 follows]

ANNEX B

MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY WIPO IN 1992

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Meeting of Representatives of Baltic (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) and Nordic States (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden)	January	Geneva	-
Training Seminars on the Administrative Procedure for the International Registration of Marks	January	Beijing, Wuhan, Shenzhen	Government of China
Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation	February	New Delhi	Government of India
Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Second Session)	February	Geneva	-
Asian Regional Training Workshop on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Electronics Industry	February	Beijing	Governments of China and Japan
Working Group on Professional Remuneration	February	Geneva	-
Regional Conference of Ministers in Charge of Copyright in West Africa on the Eradication of the Piracy of Musical, Literary and Artistic Works, and Preparatory Meeting to the Regional Conference	March	Dakar	Governments of Senegal and France
Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union (Twentieth Session)	March	Geneva	-
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS) (Seventh Session)	March	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Regional Workshop on Trademark Searching and Examination	March	Canberra	Governments of Australia and Japan
Meeting of International Authorities under the PCT	March	Geneva	-
National Seminar on the Exercise and the Administration of Copyright in Various Categories of Works	March	Guangzhou (China)	Government of China
Informal meeting of representatives of the private sector (PCT)	March	Geneva	-
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) (First Session)	March/ April	Geneva	-
Fifth International Symposium on "Support to Inventors"	March/ April	Geneva	IFIA
Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America	March/ April	Viña del Mar (Chile)	Government of Chile and SUIA
VIIth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights (of the Author, the Artist and the Producer)	April	Santiago	Government of Chile
PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (Eighth Session)	April	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Second Session)	April	Geneva	-
Working Group on Professional Remuneration	April	Geneva	-
Subregional Seminar on Copyright	May	Castries	Government of Saint Lucia, CARICOM and OECS
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Ninth Session)	May	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Subregional Seminar on Copyright	May	Kingston	Government of Jamaica and CARICOM
Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-Judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties (First Session)	May	Geneva	-
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (Tenth Session)	May	Tokyo	-
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Ninth Session)	May	Tokyo	-
Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Third Session)	June	Geneva	-
Regional Seminar on Search and Patent Examination	June	Madrid, The Hague, Munich, Geneva	Government of Spain and EPO
National Seminar on Industrial Property	June	Bamako	Government of France and OAPI
Committee of Experts on a WIPO Model Law on the Protection of Producers of Sound Recordings (First Session)	June	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts of the Vienna Agreement Establishing and International Classification of Figurative Elements of Marks (Second Session)	June	Geneva	-
Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property for Portuguese-speaking Countries in Africa	June	Maio (Guinea-Bissau)	Governments of Guinea-Bissau and Sweden
Training Course on Patents and Trademarks	June	Washington, D.C.	Government of the United States of America
National Seminar on Practical Aspects of Collective Administration of Copyright	June	Guatemala	Governments of Costa Rica and Guatemala

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Working Group on Professional Remuneration	June	Geneva	-
Training Seminar on the Use of Patent Documentation: Techniques for Searching and Dissemination of Information	June/ July	Copenhagen, Paris, The Hague, Vienna	Governments of Denmark and France and EPO
WIPO Training Seminar on the Examination of Patent Applications	June/ July	Stockholm The Hague Munich Geneva	Government of Sweden and EPO
National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	July	Nairobi	Government of Kenya
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks and Trade Names in Development	July	Conakry	Governments of Guinea and France
National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	July	Lilongwe Blantyre Zomba	Government of Malawi
WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific	July	Colombo	Government of Sri Lanka
WIPO Regional Training Course on the Role of Industrial Property in Development in the Arab Countries	July	Cairo	Government of Egypt
National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	July	Lusaka	-
Group of consultants on the prevention and repression of unfair competition and on possible international measures for combating unfair competition	July	Geneva	-
Group of consultants on the draft Franchising Guide for Developing Countries	July	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (fourth session)	July	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property	August	Abidjan	Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and France and OAPI
WIPO-Sweden International Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	August	Stockholm	Government of Sweden
WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property	August	Mbabane	Governments of Swaziland and Sweden
WIPO National Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	August	Abidjan	Government of Côte d'Ivoire
WIPO Orientation Seminar on General Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Geneva	-
WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information	September	Vienna	Government of Austria
WIPO Seminar on Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documents	September	The Hague	EPO
Training Course on Industrial Property	September	Munich	Government of Germany
WIPO Specialized Training Course on Patent Examination for Government Officials of Developing Countries	September	The Hague	Government of the Netherlands
WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Strasbourg	Government of France and CEIPI
WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Madrid	Government of Spain
WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques	September	Stockholm	Government of Sweden
WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information	September	Rio de Janeiro	Government of Brasil
WIPO Orientation Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	September	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO-China National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright	September	Beijing	Government of China
WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System	September	New Delhi	Governments of India and Germany
WIPO-United States Copyright Training Seminar for Nationals of Nigeria and Ghana	September	Washington, D.C.	Government of the United States of America
Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Baltic States	September	Tallin	Government of Estonia
Round Table for Promoting Awareness of the Madrid Agreement	September	Bucharest	Government of Romania
Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO	September	Geneva	-
WIPO Coordination Committee (30th (23rd Ordinary) Session)	see above		-
Paris Union Assembly (19th (9th Extraordinary) Session)	see above		-
Paris Union Conference of Representatives (20th (10th Extraordinary) Session)	see above		-
Paris Union Executive Committee (28th (28th Ordinary) Session)	see above		-
Berne Union Assembly (13th (3rd Extraordinary) Session)	see above		-
Berne Union Conference of Representatives (13th (3rd Extraordinary) Session)	see above		-
Berne Union Executive Committee (34th (23rd Ordinary) Session)	see above		-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
Madrid Union Assembly (24th (15th Extraordinary) Session)	see above		-
PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly (20th (12th Extraordinary) Session)	see above		-
PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) (Thirteenth Session)	September	Geneva	-
WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Management Strategies for Small and Medium Size Enterprises in Latin America	October	Mexico City	Governments of Mexico and France
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Optical Storage (PCIPI/OS) (Eighth Session)	October	Geneva	-
Symposium on Employee Inventions	October	Bucharest	Government of Romania
Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol (Fifth Session)	October	Geneva	-
PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (Ninth Session)	October	Geneva	-
WIPO Asian Subregional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements	November	Dhaka	Government of Bangladesh
WIPO National Symposium on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research	November	Manila	Government of the Philippines
WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Licensing	November	Mombasa	Government of Sweden
WIPO Roving Seminars on the Patent System and Use of Patent Information for Technological Development	November	New Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta	Government of India

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Tenth Session)	November	Geneva	-
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Fifteenth Session)	November	Geneva	-
WIPO Symposium on the Teaching of Industrial Property and the Training of Trainers	November	Geneva	-
Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Fourth Session)	November	Geneva	-
Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union (Twelfth Session)	November	Geneva	-
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Tenth Session)	November	Geneva	-
Working Group of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Extra-judicial Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes between Private Parties (Second Session)	November	Geneva	-
Informal Meeting with Representatives of International Non-Government Organizations Interested in Matters of Industrial Property and/or Copyright	November	Geneva	-
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Long-Term IPC Revision Policy (PCIPI/IPC) (First Session)	November/ December	Geneva	-

<u>Title of Meeting</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Organized with</u>
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) (Second Session)	November/ December	Geneva	-
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Intellectual Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Packaging Industry	December	Singapore	Governments of Singapore and Japan
National Workshop on Copyright Administration	December	Banjul	Government of the Gambia
WIPO National Seminar on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights	December	Bangkok	Governments of Thailand and France
WIPO Regional Seminar on Modern Methods on Patent Information and Regional Cooperation	December	Montevideo	Governments of Uruguay and Spain, ALADI and EPO
PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) (Fourteenth Session)	December	Geneva	-
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (Eleventh Session)	December	Geneva	-
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Tenth Session)	December	Geneva	-

Total: 93 meetings

[Annex C follows]

ANNEX C

WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED IN 1992

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are concerned, Volume I	January	351(E)	English
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of Pakistan	January	686/PK(E)	English
WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries	January	705(EFS)	English French Spanish
Industrial Property Statistics 1990--Parts I and II	February April	IP/STAT/1990 IP/STAT/1990	English/ French
WIPO General Information brochure 1992	February/March	400(E)	English
	February/March	400(F)	French
	February/March	400(S)	Spanish
	May/June	400(A)	Arabic
	May/June	400(C)	Chinese
	May/June	400(G)	German
	May/June	400(P)	Portuguese
	May/June	400(R)	Russian
	August	400(J)	Japanese
Guide on Associations of Inventors	March	632(A)	Arabic
	April	632(F)	French
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Marks, 6th edition, 1992	March	500(D/F)	Dutch/ French
	April	500.1(N)	Norwegian
	April	500.2(N)	Norwegian
	November	500.1(GF)	German/ French
	November	500.2(GF)	German/ French
	December	500(SF)	Spanish/ French

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Patent Cooperation Treaty and Regulations	March	274(EF)	English French
	September	274(G)	German
WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation - Vol. III (1992 update)	March	208(EF)	English French
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Regulations (1992) and Protocol	April	204(EF)	English French
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Regulations as in force since October 1, 1992	November	204(E)	English
	November	204(F)	French
	November	204(S)	Spanish
Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Protection of Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits	April	344(EF)	English French
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Role of Industrial Property Offices in Support of Industrial Property Policies and Management in Enterprises, Phuket 1991	April	696(E)	English
Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific, No. 33	April	435(E)	English
	July	435(E)	English
	November	435(E)	English
Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices (updates)	April	601(E/F)	English/ French
	July	601(E/F)	English/ French

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (updates)	April August	623(EF) 623(EF)	English French English French
Guide to the International Registration of Marks (update)	April	430(EF)	English French
WIPO Asian Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Office Automation, Tokyo, 1991	May	695(E)	English
Inauguration of the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and WIPO Asian Regional Forum on the Development of Human Resources for the Effective Use of the Intellectual Property System, Daeduk, 1991	May	699(E)	English
Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications, Wiesbaden 1991	July August	713(F) 713(E)	French English
Introductory Handbook for Accessing Online Patent Information	July August	706(E) 706(F)	English French
WIPO 1992 Catalogue of Publications	July	-	English
Guide on the Licensing of Biotechnology	August	708(E)	English
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Agricultural Machinery Industry, Seoul 1990	August	690(E)	English
Symposium on Intellectual Property, University and Industry in Latin America, San José, 1990	September	704(ES)	English Spanish

<u>Title of Publication</u>	<u>Month of Issue</u>	<u>WIPO Publication Number</u>	<u>Languages</u>
WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Invention and Innovation, New Delhi 1992	September	715(E)	English
International Classification of Goods and Service - General Informations	September	500.3(S)	Spanish
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Industrial Property and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Food Processing Industry, Beijing 1991	September	714(E)	English
International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, Third Edition 1993	September September	502(E) 502(F)	English French
Symposium on Patent Protection in a Market Economy: Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, Budapest 1991	September	709(E)	English
PCT Applicant's Guide - July 1992	July	432(E)(F)	English French
Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms	August/September	661(E)(F)	English French
Basic Facts about the PCT	October	433(E)	English
Summary of Industrial Property Legislation in Asia and the Pacific	October	718(E)	English
The First Twenty Five Years of the World Intellectual Property Organization	December	881(E)	English

[Annex D follows]

ACRONYMS USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

AAA	American Arbitration Association, New York
ABA	American Bar Association, Chicago (Illinois, United States of America)
ABAPI	Brazilian Association of Industrial Property Agents, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
ABPI	Brazilian Association of Industrial Property, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
ABU	Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union, Kuala Lumpur
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations), New York
ACCT	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, Paris
ACM	Association for Computer Machinery, New York
ACOP	African Association Against Piracy, Paris
ACT	Association of Commercial Television in Europe, Milan (Italy)
AFMA	American Film Marketing Association, Los Angeles (California, United States of America)
AGECOP	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, Paris
AGICOA	Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works, Geneva
AID	International Alliance for Distribution by Cable, Brussels
AIDAA	International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors, Brussels
AIE	Spanish Society of Performers, Madrid
AIIC	International Association of Conference Interpreters, Geneva
AIL	Association of International Libraries, Geneva
AIM	European Association of Industries of Branded Products, Brussels
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association, Arlington (Virginia, United States of America)
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, Zurich (Switzerland)
ALADI	Latin American Integration Association, Montevideo
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association, Paris
APA	Association of Patent Attorneys, The Hague
APAA	Asian Patent Attorneys Association, Tokyo
APP	Agency for the Protection of Programs, Paris
APRAM	French Association of Practitioners in Trademark and Design Law, Paris
ARCEDEM	African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing, Ibadan (Nigeria)
ARCT	African Regional Centre for Technology, Dakar
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Harare
ARTISJUS	Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights, Budapest
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations, Jakarta
ASPIP	Arab Association for the Protection of Industrial Property, Cairo
ATRIP	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property, Stockholm

BEDM	Benelux Designs Office, The Hague
BBM	Benelux Trademark Office, The Hague
BDI	Federation of German Industry, Cologne (Germany)
BIEM	International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction, Paris
BITS	Swedish Commission for Technical Cooperation, Stockholm
BSA	Business Software Alliance, Washington, D.C.
CARICOM	Caribbean Community, Georgetown (Guyana)
CASRIP	Center for Advanced Study and Research on Intellectual Property, Seattle (Washington, United States of America)
CBEMA	Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (United Nations), New York
CCSQ	Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (United Nations), New York
CE	Council of Europe, Strasbourg (France)
CEC	Commission of the European Communities, Brussels
CEIPI	Centre for the International Study of Industrial Property, Strasbourg (France)
CELIBRIDE	International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains and Laces, St. Gall (Switzerland)
CEPI	Coordination of European Independent Producers, Paris
CIArb	Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, London
CIOPORA	International Community of Breeders of Asexually Reproduced Ornamental and Fruit Tree Varieties, Geneva
CIPA	Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, London
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers, Paris
CLIP	Common Law Institute of Intellectual Property, London
CNIPA	Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents, Munich (Germany)
COMITEXTIL	Coordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Economic Community, Brussels
CSMM	Chamber of Trademark and Design Specialists, Paris
DVGR	German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright, Cologne (Germany)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London
EBU	European Broadcasting Union, Geneva
EC	European Communities, Brussels
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Addis Ababa
ECIS	European Committee for Interoperable Systems, Brussels
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, New York
ECSA	European Computer Services Association, Brussels
ECTA	European Communities Trade Mark Association, Antwerp (Belgium)
EFLC	European Foundation for Library Cooperation, Brussels
EFPIA	European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries Associations, Brussels
EFTA	European Free Trade Association, Geneva
EGAKU	European Committee of Trade Unions in Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment, Geneva
EIM	European Institute for the Media, Manchester (United Kingdom)
EPI	Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office, Munich (Germany)
EPO	European Patent Office, European Patent Organisation, Munich (Germany)

ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok
ETIC	European Tape Industry Council, Brussels
EUROBIT	European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and Information Technology Industry, Frankfurt (Germany)
EWC	European Writers' Congress, Munich (Germany)
FASID	Foundation for Advisory Studies in International Development, Tokyo
FCPA	Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys, Munich (Germany)
FEMUPI	European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property, Mannheim (Germany)
FIA	International Federation of Actors, London
FIAD	International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors, Paris
FIAPF	International Federation of Film Producers Associations, Paris
FIBEP	International Federation of Press Clipping and Media Monitor Bureaus, Zurich (Switzerland)
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys, Paris
FICSA	Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations, Geneva
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation, The Hague
FIM	International Federation of Musicians, Zurich (Switzerland)
FIVS	International Federation of Wines and Spirits, Paris
FSC	Francophone Song Council, Brussels
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva
HTA	Hungarian Trademark Association, Budapest
IAA	International Advertising Association, New York
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) Washington, D.C.
ICA	International Council of Archives, Paris
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce, Paris
ICC	International Computer Center (United Nations), Geneva
ICMP	International Confederation of Music Publishers, Ecully (France)
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission, New York
ICSID	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design, Helsinki
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank, Washington D.C.
IFCLA	International Federation of Computer Law Associations, Amsterdam
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations, Geneva
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists, Brussels
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, The Hague
IFPI	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, London
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations, Salem (Massachusetts, United States of America)
IFSTAD	Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah
IIA	Information Industry Association, Washington, D.C.
IIAS	International Institute of Administrative Sciences, Brussels

IIDA	Inter-American Copyright Institute, Buenos Aires
IIP	Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan, Tokyo
IIPA	International Intellectual Property Association, Washington, D.C.
IIPTI	International Intellectual Property Institute, Daeduk (Republic of Korea)
ILAFP	Ibero-Latin American Federation of Performers, Madrid
ILATID	Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law, Buenos Aires
ILO	International Labour Organisation, Geneva
INTERGU	International Copyright Society, Munich (Germany)
IOJ	International Organization of Journalists, Prague
IPA	International Publishers Association, Geneva
IPCC	Industrial Property Cooperation Center, Tokyo
IPCC	International Publishers Copyright Council, Geneva
IPO	Intellectual Property Owners, Inc., Washington, D.C.
IRPI	Institut de recherche en propriété intellectuelle Henri Desbois, Paris
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah
ISESCO	Islamic Scientific, Educational and Cultural Organization, Rabat
ISETU	International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions, Geneva
ISO	International Organization for Standardization, Geneva
ITMA	Institute of Trade Mark Agents, Croydon (United Kingdom)
IVF	International Video Federation, Paris
IWO	International Vine and Wine Office, Paris
JAPIO	Japan Patent Information Organization, Tokyo
JDPA	Japan Design Protection Association, Tokyo
JIII	Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation, Tokyo
JPA	Japan Patent Association, Tokyo
JPAA	Japan Patent Attorneys Association, Tokyo
JTA	Japan Trademark Association, Tokyo
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement, Lima
LAS	League of Arab States, Cairo
LES	Licensing Executives Society (International), Norwalk (Connecticut, United States of America)
LIDC	International League for Competition Law, Paris
MERCOSUR	Common Market of the Southern Cone, Montevideo
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law, Munich (Germany)
NCIO	National Congress of Inventors Organizations, Moraga (California, United States of America)
NMPA	National Music Publishers' Association Inc., New York
NYPTC	The New York Patent, Trademark and Copyright Law Association, Inc., New York
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization, Yaoundé
OAU	Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, Castries
OIC	Organization of Islamic Conference, Dakar
OLPI	International Association of Producers and Users of Online Patent Information, London
PDG	Patent Documentation Group, Delft (Netherlands)
PTIC	Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada, Toronto (Canada)
RAIS	Russian Agency for Intellectual Property, Moscow
RIAJ	Recording Industry Association of Japan, Tokyo
SACD	Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works, Paris
SACEM	Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers, Paris

SELA	Latin American Economic System, Caracas
SGAE	General Society of Authors in Spain, Madrid
SIAE	Italian Society of Authors and Publishers, Rome
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency, Stockholm
SIECA	General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, Guatemala City
STIM	Swedish Performing Rights Society, Stockholm
STM	International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers, Amsterdam
SUISA	Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works, Zurich (Switzerland)
TMPDF	Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation, Crawley (United Kingdom)
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property, Harrow (United Kingdom)
UIA	International Union of Architects, Paris
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, New York
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Geneva
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme, New York
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe, Brussels
UNIFAB	Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property, Paris
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research, New York
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva
UNJSPB	UN Joint Staff Pension Board, New York
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, Geneva
USTA	United States Trademark Association, New York

[Annex E follows]

ANNEX E

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AND CERTAIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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