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

**Thirty-First Series of Meetings
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ACTIVITIES IN THE YEAR 1996

Report of the Director General

INTRODUCTION

1. *The present document contains the Director General's report on the activities of the International Bureau during the year 1996.*
2. *Activities carried out during the first six months (January 1 to June 30) of that year were reported (document AB/XXIX/3) to the Governing Bodies when they met in September-October 1996.*
3. *The present document repeats the description of the 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.*
4. *The report consists of nine chapters as does the program of activities for the 1996-97 biennium, as adopted by the Governing Bodies in September-October 1995. Each of the nine chapters starts with the quotation of the statement of the objectives of the activities as appearing in the approved program, except Chapters I, VIII and IX which contain no such statement.*

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CHAPTER I: ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNING BODIES AND THEIR COMMITTEES

WIPO General Assembly and Berne Union Assembly (May)

5. On May 21 and 22, these two Governing Bodies met in extraordinary sessions. The sessions were attended by the delegations of the following 84 States: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, and the representatives of the following four intergovernmental organizations: ILO, UNESCO, WTO, CEC.

6. The two Governing Bodies noted with approval the conclusions of the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Proposed Diplomatic Conference (December 1996) on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, which had met in Geneva on May 20 and 21 (see paragraphs 1314 to 1318 below).

7. The two Governing Bodies furthermore decided that the following consultation meetings would take place before the Diplomatic Conference: (i) three regional consultation meetings (of the developing countries of the African, Asian and Latin American and Caribbean regions, respectively), in Geneva, on September 20; (ii) a meeting referred to as the "12 + 12 group" (to be composed of 12 representatives of developing countries and 12 representatives of countries other than developing countries), in Geneva, on October 14 and 15; and (iii) three regional consultation meetings in the said three developing regions, in Santiago de Chile from October 29 to 31, for the Latin America and Caribbean countries, in Casablanca (Morocco) from November 6 to 8, for the African countries, and in Chiangmai (Thailand) on November 21 and 22, for the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

8. The two Governing Bodies decided that, for each regional consultation meeting, the number of participants, paid by WIPO, would be 15 from each group, except for the regional consultation meeting for the African countries, where (on an *ad hoc* basis and without implications for any future other meetings) the said number would be 20.

9. It was understood that the three groups may request WIPO to finance more or less participants for the September 20, 1996, and/or for the October-November 1996 regional consultation meetings, and/or for the Diplomatic Conference, provided that the total of WIPO's financial burden for all those meetings would not change.

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

Budget and Premises Committees
(May and September)

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

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

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13. The *WIPO Budget Committee* held its fifteenth session and the *WIPO Premises Committee* its sixth session jointly in Geneva from September 9 to 11. The following 23 States, members of the WIPO Budget Committee, the WIPO Premises Committee, or both Committees, were represented at the joint session: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY. The following 30 States members of WIPO but not members of the WIPO Budget Committee or the WIPO Premises Committee were represented by observers: ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, CAMEROON, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, GHANA, IRAQ, ITALY, KENYA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, MEXICO, NEW ZEALAND, PARAGUAY, PERU, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, VENEZUELA, ZIMBABWE.

14. The Budget and Premises Committees reviewed the opinion and report of an independent expert on WIPO's needs for additional premises and a memorandum by the Director General on building on the "Steiner lot." The Budget and Premises Committees made two recommendations to the General Assembly. The first was that the International Bureau organize an international architectural competition for constructing a building on the "Steiner lot," it being understood that the competition and its results should not prejudice in any manner any decision to be taken by the two Committees of the Governing Bodies to address the premises needs of WIPO. The second was that the Director General appoint an independent consultant, to be selected by the chairperson of the two Committees, to identify, evaluate and report on rental, purchase and construction options available in Geneva to WIPO for meeting its premises and conference facility needs.

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO
(September/October)

15. From September 23 to October 2, the following six *Governing Bodies of WIPO* held their twenty-ninth series of meetings in Geneva:

WIPO General Assembly, nineteenth session (7th extraordinary);
WIPO Coordination Committee, thirty-sixth session (27th ordinary);
Paris Union Assembly, twenty-fifth session (13th extraordinary);
Paris Union Executive Committee, thirty-second session (32nd ordinary);
Berne Union Assembly, twentieth session (8th extraordinary);
Berne Union Executive Committee, thirty-eighth session (27th ordinary).

16. The following 121 States, 16 intergovernmental organizations and 16 international non-governmental organizations were represented at the meetings: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE; UN, UNDP, IBRD, UNESCO, WMO, WTO, AGECOP, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, CEC, EAPO, EPO, LAS, OAPI, OAU; and ACT, AIPPI, ALAI, CISAC, EBU, ECTA, FIA, FICPI, FIM, ICC, IFIA, IFRRO, International P.E.N., IPA, LIDC, WFMS.

17. The main subjects considered by the Governing Bodies and the main decisions that they adopted are summarized below.

18. *Activities of WIPO from July 1, 1995, to June 30, 1996.* Almost all the delegations expressed their appreciation for the volume and quality of the activities that had been carried out by WIPO in the reporting period and considered that those activities had been conducted with efficiency, creativity, dedication and success.

19. Particular satisfaction was expressed for the volume and quality of the development cooperation activities carried out by WIPO in favor of developing countries. It was emphasized that those activities had obtained their objectives and matched the expectations of the participating countries, and that they covered a variety of crucial areas such as the development of human resources, strengthening of the legal and administrative intellectual property infrastructure, automation of procedures for the granting of intellectual property rights, promotion of inventions and innovation, access to technological information contained in patent documentation, and enforcement of intellectual property rights.

20. It was noted that the International Bureau gave foremost importance to the activities that assisted developing countries in analyzing the implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) for them, and in adapting their national legislation to the obligations established under that Agreement. In this connection, many delegations expressed their satisfaction with the successful conclusion, in December 1995, of the Agreement between WIPO and the World Trade Organization (WTO), including the work on the notification of intellectual property laws and regulations. The delegations of the recipient developing countries expressed the hope that WIPO's development cooperation program would expand in the future and that there would be a significant increase in financial resources allocated to it. A number of delegations of industrialized and other donor countries reiterated their willingness to continue giving support to WIPO in its development cooperation program, with funds and in kind.

21. A number of delegations expressed their satisfaction for the progress achieved by WIPO in the period under review in respect of norm-setting. Most delegations which spoke commended WIPO for the preparatory work that had led to the convening, in December 1996, of the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions and stated their commitment to work toward the successful conclusion of that Conference. Several delegations expressed the hope that efforts made in connection with the draft Patent Law Treaty would soon culminate in success and also expressed the need to make progress toward the conclusion of the Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States.

22. Many delegations expressed their appreciation for the entry into force, in the period under review, of two major international instruments in the field on trademarks initiated by WIPO and concluded under the auspices of WIPO, namely the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT) and the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Protocol). A number of delegations also referred with appreciation to the entry into force and start of operations under the Eurasian Patent Convention, a treaty in whose preparation the International Bureau played an important role.

23. A number of delegations referred with appreciation to the WIPO activities conducted in favor of countries in transition to market economy, in particular, seminars and meetings organized in, and WIPO consultant missions undertaken to, the region, to assist in the strengthening of national legislation and of the administrative intellectual property infrastructure, and in promoting regional cooperation.

24. Many delegations also emphasized the continuing success of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) as evidenced by the constantly increasing number of member States and growth of the number of international patent applications, as well as its essential role in WIPO's income. With respect to WIPO's other activities in international registration, appreciation was also expressed for the promising start of operations, on April 1, 1996, of the Madrid Protocol.

25. The International Bureau's activities in administering international classifications and patent documentation and in promoting the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, were also praised.

26. The Director General replied to the delegations as follows:

(a) He assured delegations that their comments and suggestions had been carefully noted and would be taken into account in the planning of the International Bureau's work in the remaining part of the current biennium and in the preparation of the draft of the program and budget for the subsequent (1998-99) biennium.

(b) In line with suggestions from certain delegations, he stated that the International Bureau would carry out a study, with the help of consultants, on international intellectual property issues arising from the new global information infrastructure, including Internet.

(c) In line with suggestions put forward by several delegations, the Director General stated that WIPO would no longer require the 13% overhead charge for administrative support costs for development cooperation activities funded by extra-budgetary resources from developing countries.

(d) He also stated that, in line with the suggestions made, the number of long-term fellowships offered by the International Bureau to nationals of developing countries for academic training in intellectual property would continue to increase in the future, as had already been the case in the current year.

(e) The Director General said that he fully agreed with the delegations that had stressed the importance of maintaining a balanced geographical distribution of staff within the Secretariat and also of filling a higher number of important posts by women. This was a continuous task, and he was confident that the improvement would continue also in the future.

(f) As far as the WTO and the TRIPS Agreement were concerned, the Director General said that cooperation with the WTO was highly satisfactory and WIPO's role in promoting the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement was both very important and extensive. "Mega symposiums" on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement had been organized by WIPO in 1996 and were to be organized again in 1997 in all the developing regions, and WIPO would finance the participation of all developing country members of WTO.

(g) Finally, the Director General said that, in line with the suggestions of several delegations, he intended to propose that part of the regular budget of WIPO which deals with development cooperation be once again increased, mainly from PCT sources, for the 1998-99 biennium. As for the special allocations provided for in 1995 for development cooperation and

other activities relating to the TRIPS Agreement for the current biennium, it was the Director General's intention to propose that the special allocations not only be renewed but also be increased for the 1998-99 biennium.

27. *Adjustment of the Program of the 1996-97 Biennium.* The WIPO Coordination Committee and the Executive Committees of the Paris and Berne Unions noted the information provided by the International Bureau on certain matters related to the program of the 1996-97 biennium, taking into account developments that had occurred since the program was adopted (in September/October 1995), namely, that (i) a diplomatic conference for the adoption of a new treaty on the international registration of industrial designs would not be held before 1998; (ii) the International Bureau would study the feasibility of an international "deposit" system for nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listings; (iii) the International Bureau would study, with the help of consultants, the needs for and feasibility of the establishment of an international centralized system for the recording of assignments of patent applications and of patents; (iv) the International Bureau would conduct a preliminary study concerning a possible new treaty on intellectual property in respect of integrated circuits, in conformity with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

28. The General Assembly of WIPO and the Assembly of the Berne Union discussed preparations for the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, to take place in Geneva from December 2 to 20, 1996, and agreed on the date, membership and mandate of, and the financing of participation in, two consultation meetings to take place in Geneva, in October and November 1996, respectively. The said preparations included three regional consultation meetings to be held in Casablanca (Morocco), Chiangmai (Thailand) and Santiago de Chile, respectively.

29. The WIPO General Assembly and the Assembly of the Paris Union approved the inclusion in the draft Patent Law Treaty of certain additional topics, namely (i) the filing date of an application and unity of invention; (ii) the recordal of licensing agreements; (iii) belated claiming of priority; and (iv) restoration of rights where a limit of time has been missed, and extension of time limits which have not yet expired but whose extension has been requested. The Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty would be informed, in a document, of the fact that the provisions concerning unity of invention and belated claiming of priority should be treated as having been presented in brackets by the International Bureau.

30. The General Assembly of WIPO and the Assembly of the Berne Union noted with approval the fact that WIPO would organize in Phuket (Thailand), in April 1997, the UNESCO/WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Folklore, and that WIPO would finance eight speakers and 18 participants from developing countries.

31. *Premises.* The WIPO General Assembly unanimously decided to approve the recommendations made by the joint session of the Budget Committee and the Premises Committee, in September 1996, that the International Bureau organize an international architectural competition for construction of a building on the "Steiner lot" (adjacent to the WIPO headquarters building in Geneva), and that a further study should be undertaken by a consultant to examine the various options available in Geneva, including the option to construct a building on the "Steiner lot." The Budget and Premises Committees would review the report of the said consultant by mid-April 1997 at the latest.

32. *Draft Treaty for the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property.* The WIPO General Assembly decided that: (i) the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium would contain an item for the holding of a diplomatic conference in the first half of 1998; (ii) the International Bureau should prepare by April 1997 documents containing a new text of the draft treaty and of the draft regulations and notes to serve as the basic proposal for a diplomatic conference, as well as background documentation; (iii) the said item of the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium would be examined in the September/October 1997 session of the WIPO General Assembly, in the light of the said documents and the experience of the WTO international dispute settlement mechanisms.

33. *Procedural Steps for the Appointment of a New Director General in 1997.* The WIPO Coordination Committee adopted procedural steps for the appointment of a new Director General, as follows: (i) in October 1996, invitations would be sent to Governments to propose one or more nationals as a candidate or as candidates for the post of Director General of WIPO, the deadline for submission of candidatures being January 31, 1997; (ii) the WIPO Coordination Committee would meet on March 18 and 19, 1997, to nominate the candidate for the post of Director General who is to be appointed by the General Assembly; (iii) the General Assembly of WIPO and the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions would have on their agenda for the 1997 ordinary sessions, to be held in September/October, an item entitled "Appointment of the Director General."

34. *Staff Matters.* The Governing Bodies approved the Director General's intention to promote (with effect on October 1, 1996) to the grade of Assistant Director General Mr. Thomas Keefer (a national of Canada), and to grade D.1 (Director grade) Mr. Roberto Castelo (a national of Brazil), Mrs. Carlotta Graffigna (a national of Italy), Mr. Richard Owens (a national of the United States of America) and Mr. Jaime Sevilla (a national of the Philippines).

[Chapter II follows]

CHAPTER II: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

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

Development of Human Resources*Africa*

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

40. *WIPO Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property.* In August, WIPO organized that Seminar in Geneva in English and French. It was attended by participants from, *inter alia*, BOTSWANA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHAD, CONGO, ETHIOPIA, GABON, the GAMBIA, GHANA, KENYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, NIGERIA, SOUTH AFRICA, TOGO, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), as well as 40 officials from Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Lectures were given by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and six WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar also covered the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
41. *WIPO/Sweden Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In August, WIPO organized that Course in Stockholm, in cooperation with the Government of Sweden and with the assistance of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Government officials from, *inter alia*, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SOUTH AFRICA and ZIMBABWE attended the Course. Papers were presented by two government officials and a university professor from Sweden, a government official from Ghana, two representatives of the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO) and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), and three WIPO officials. At the end of the Course, the participants visited the headquarters of WIPO where they met with WIPO officials and attended a meeting to evaluate the Course. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
42. *WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property.* In September, 31 government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and the Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI) in Strasbourg, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of France and with the financial assistance of the Governments of France and Switzerland. The participants came from, *inter alia*, CAMEROON, CHAD, CONGO, MADAGASCAR, SOUTH AFRICA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAIRE and the OAU. The Course was followed, for the majority of participants, by practical training in the industrial property office of one of the following countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Slovenia, Switzerland. The program of the Course covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
43. *WIPO/Netherlands Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks.* In September, 20 participants attended that Course organized by WIPO and BBM in The Hague. The participants came from, *inter alia*, ETHIOPIA, the GAMBIA, KENYA, NIGERIA and SOUTH AFRICA. The subsistence costs of the participants were funded by BBM and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (one participant). Presentations were made by officials of BBM and one WIPO official. The program of the Course covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
44. *WIPO Training Course on Industrial Property.* In September, nine government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and the German Patent Office in Munich. The participants came from, *inter alia*, ETHIOPIA, MALAWI, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE. The travel and part of the subsistence costs were funded by the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG). Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official. The program included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

45. *WIPO Training Course on Practical Aspects of Patent Information.* In September, eight government officials attended that Course organized in The Hague by WIPO and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office with the assistance of the Government of the Netherlands. The participants came from, *inter alia*, GHANA. The subsistence allowances of the participants were funded by the Netherlands. Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official.

46. *WIPO/Austria Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information.* In September, six government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna. The participants came from, *inter alia*, NIGERIA. Half of the travel and subsistence costs were borne by the Government of Austria. Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official.

47. *Training Seminar on Patents, a Source of Information: Introduction to Industrial Property.* In September, 22 government officials attended that Seminar organized by the EPO in The Hague and Vienna. Participants came from, *inter alia*, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CONGO, GABON, the GAMBIA, MADAGASCAR, MALI, TOGO and OAPI. The travel and subsistence costs were funded by the EPO. Presentations were made by EPO officials and two WIPO officials.

48. *WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques.* In September and October, 10 government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm. The participants came from, *inter alia*, BOTSWANA, GHANA, KENYA and SOUTH AFRICA. The subsistence costs were funded by Sweden. Presentations were made by officials of the Swedish Office and one WIPO official.

49. *WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Seminar at its headquarters in Geneva. Some 60 participants representing government officials and non-governmental organizations interested in copyright matters from, *inter alia*, the following developing countries attended the Seminar: ANGOLA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, COMOROS, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ETHIOPIA, GABON, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOZAMBIQUE, NIGER, NIGERIA, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, TOGO, UGANDA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. Twenty-nine officials from 25 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva also attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by a WTO official and six WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by nine practical training courses, mainly in the field of collective management of copyright, given by the authors' societies and government copyright authorities of each of the following nine countries: Algeria, Belgium, Finland, France, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

50. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in Brussels, in cooperation with the Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers (SABAM). Five government officials from CAMEROON, CONGO, GUINEA, MADAGASCAR and TOGO attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials of SABAM and a WIPO official.

51. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in Helsinki, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and several copyright organizations in Finland. Two government officials from GHANA and NIGERIA attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials of the Ministry of Education, a representative of the University of Helsinki, and officials from several copyright societies.

52. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in Paris, in cooperation with the Collection and Distribution Society for the Rights of Music Performers and Dancers (SPEDIDAM), the Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI), the Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (SACD) and the Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM). Eight government officials from BURKINA FASO, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, MADAGASCAR, MALI and NIGER attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from ADAMI, SACD, SACEM and SPEDIDAM, and a WIPO official.

53. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in Budapest, in cooperation with the Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights (ARTISJUS). Two government officials from ETHIOPIA and MALAWI attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from ARTISJUS.

54. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in Lisbon, in cooperation with the Directorate General of Entertainments of Portugal (DGESP). Six government officials from ANGOLA, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE and SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from DGESP and a WIPO official.

55. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in Zurich, in cooperation with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA). Six government officials from, *inter alia*, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, MALI, NIGER and TOGO attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from SUISA.

56. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in London, in cooperation with the British Copyright Council (BCC). Sixteen government officials from, *inter alia*, the GAMBIA, GHANA, LESOTHO, NIGERIA, UGANDA and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from the BCC and a WIPO official.

57. *WIPO/Japan Special Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In November, WIPO organized that Course in Tokyo, in cooperation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan and with the assistance of the Copyright Research and Information Center of Japan. The Course was attended by five participants from BANGLADESH, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA and TONGA. Presentations were made by officials of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan and representatives from copyright and neighboring rights organizations in Japan.

58. *WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure.* In November, WIPO organized that Seminar in The Hague and Geneva, in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office. The participants came from, *inter alia*, NIGERIA.
59. ALGERIA. See under “Arab Countries.”
60. ANGOLA. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries* in Luanda, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Angola, and with the assistance of the Government of Portugal. Two government officials from each of the four other African Portuguese-speaking countries, namely, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, as well as some 100 government officials, writers, composers, artists and lawyers from Angola attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Switzerland and ADAMI, a local expert and four experts from Portugal, as well as by two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
61. Also in March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Round Table on Industrial Property* in Luanda, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of Portugal (INPI). The Round Table was attended by 100 participants from the public and private sectors. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Portugal and a WIPO official; they covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
62. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
63. BENIN. In March, a government official participated in a WIPO-organized training program, in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
64. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges* in Cotonou, in cooperation with the Government of Benin. It was attended by some 120 participants, mostly judges, attorneys, custom and police officials. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso, France, Switzerland and Togo, a local expert and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, a mock trial session and the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
65. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO) Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.
66. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
67. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.

68. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
69. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.
70. BOTSWANA. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
71. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.
72. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
73. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Countries, in Lilongwe.
74. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.
75. BURKINA FASO. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
76. In March, four government officials from BENIN, CAMEROON, CÔTE D’IVOIRE and SENEGAL participated in a WIPO-organized training program at the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA), in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright. The training was provided by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland.
77. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
78. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and the Judicial Professions* in Ouagadougou, in cooperation with the Government of Burkina Faso. It was attended by some 130 participants, mostly judges, attorneys, custom and police officials. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso, France and Switzerland and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, a mock trial session and the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
79. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.
80. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.

81. In August, WIPO organized the *WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa* in Ouagadougou, in cooperation with the Government of Burkina Faso. The Course was attended by 16 participants from ANGOLA, BENIN, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON, GUINEA, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL, TOGO and ZAIRE, as well as 30 local participants. Papers were presented by three WIPO experts from Burkina Faso and France. Three WIPO officials participated in the Course as well as an OAPI official, all of whom presented papers. The program of the Course included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

82. Also in August, two judges attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.

83. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development* in Ouagadougou, in cooperation with the Government of Burkina Faso. The Workshop was attended by 12 participants from BENIN, CAMEROON, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA, MALI, NIGER, SENEGAL and TOGO, as well as by some 20 participants from Burkina Faso who were government officials, staff of national research institutes and inventors. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from France, Senegal and Switzerland, an OAPI official and two WIPO officials. The program of the Workshop also covered the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

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

86. In March, a government official participated in a WIPO-organized training program in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.

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

88. In July, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade* in Yaoundé, in cooperation with the Government of Cameroon. The Seminar was attended by 16 government officials from BENIN, BURKINA FASO, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL, TOGO and ZAIRE, as well as 35 participants from Cameroon. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from France and BBM, a government official from Cameroon and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

89. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.

90. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
91. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.
92. CAPE VERDE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries, in Luanda.
93. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
94. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
95. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
96. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
97. CHAD. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.
98. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
99. In August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
100. In December, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in N’Djamena, in cooperation with the Government of Chad. The Seminar was attended by some 200 participants from Chad who were government officials and representatives from the private sector, mostly representatives from authors and composers associations, judges, attorneys, and customs and police officers. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Switzerland and Togo and a WIPO official.
101. COMOROS. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.
102. CONGO. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.

103. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.

104. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.

105. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.

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

107. In March, a government official participated in a WIPO-organized training program in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.

108. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO African Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement* in Abidjan, in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. It was attended by 39 government officials from BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DJIBOUTI, GABON, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, SENEGAL, TOGO and TUNISIA, as well as by some 20 government officials from Côte d'Ivoire. Presentations in the form of panel discussions were made by three WIPO consultants from Côte d'Ivoire, Switzerland and the WTO, and four WIPO officials.

109. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and Lawyers* in Abidjan, in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. It was attended by some 70 participants, mostly judges, attorneys, custom and police officials. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso, France and Switzerland, and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, a mock trial session and the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

110. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.

111. In August, WIPO organized the *WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa* in Abidjan, in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. The Seminar was attended by 14 judges from BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CONGO, GABON, GUINEA, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL and TOGO, as well as 10 judges from Côte d'Ivoire. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from France, an expert from Côte d'Ivoire and three WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

112. Also in August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.

113. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.
114. DJIBOUTI. See under “Arab Countries.”
115. EGYPT. See under “Arab Countries.”
116. EQUATORIAL GUINEA. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
117. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
118. ERITREA. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.
119. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
120. ETHIOPIA. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.
121. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
122. GABON. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
123. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.
124. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
125. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
126. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
127. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.
128. GAMBIA. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.

129. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
130. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.
131. GHANA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
132. In February, two government officials received training organized by WIPO, in Ouagadougou, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright, with special emphasis on computerized methods.
133. In March, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland provided training to 50 government officials at the Copyright Office of Ghana, in Accra, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
134. In April, four government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
135. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
136. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.
137. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.
138. GUINEA. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
139. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.
140. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
141. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
142. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.

143. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.
144. GUINEA-BISSAU. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries, in Luanda.
145. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
146. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
147. KENYA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
148. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
149. In September, WIPO organized the *WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property* in Nairobi, in cooperation with the Government of Kenya. The Course was attended by 14 government officials from BOTSWANA, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, the GAMBIA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE, as well as 50 local participants from government, university and research circles and the business community. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Sweden, Zimbabwe, the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), BBM and the EPO, and four WIPO officials. The program of the Course included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
150. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
151. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.
152. LESOTHO. In April, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
153. In June, two government officials participated in a WIPO special training course, in Lilongwe, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
154. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.

155. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
156. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.
157. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.
158. LIBYA. See under “Arab Countries.”
159. MADAGASCAR. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
160. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
161. In September, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Antananarivo, in cooperation with the Government of Madagascar. The Seminar was attended by more than 200 participants from the public and private sectors. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Mauritius and Switzerland, a local expert and two WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
162. MALAWI. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
163. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
164. In June, six government officials from LESOTHO, NAMIBIA and ZAMBIA participated in a WIPO special training course, in Lilongwe, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright at the Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA). The training was provided by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland.
165. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.
166. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
167. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries* in Lilongwe, in cooperation with the Government of Malawi. The Seminar was attended by 18 participants from BOTSWANA,

MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE, two officials of SADC and some 40 participants from government circles and the private sector in Malawi. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Ghana, Mauritius, South Africa and Switzerland, two local speakers and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered during the Seminar included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

168. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.

169. In December, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights and Disputes* in Mangochi (Malawi), in cooperation with the Government of Malawi. The Seminar was attended by 42 participants from government circles, including customs authorities and the police, and from the legal profession, the judiciary and academia. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from South Africa, one local speaker and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered during the Seminar included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

170. MALI. In February, a government official received training organized by WIPO, in Ouagadougou, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright, with special emphasis on computerized methods.

171. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Legal and Institutional Framework of Industrial Property* in Bamako, in cooperation with the Government of Mali. The Seminar was attended by about 70 participants from government circles and the legal profession. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from France and Mali, an OAPI official and a WIPO official; they covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

173. In July, WIPO organized the *WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO* in Bamako, in cooperation with ISESCO and the Government of Mali. It was attended by 11 participants from BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CHAD, COMOROS, DJIBOUTI, GABON, GUINEA, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, NIGER and SENEGAL. In addition, some 120 local participants, mostly government officials, writers, representatives from authors’ and composers’ associations, judges, attorneys, custom and police officials, also attended the Meeting. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso, Egypt and Morocco, an official from ISESCO, a government official from Mali and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

174. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.

175. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
176. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
177. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.
178. MAURITANIA. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
179. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.
180. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
181. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
182. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
183. MAURITIUS. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
184. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries, in Lilongwe.
185. MOROCCO. See under “Arab Countries.”
186. MOZAMBIQUE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for African Portuguese-Speaking Countries, in Luanda.
187. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
188. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Industrial Property Round Table* in Maputo, in cooperation with the Government of Mozambique. The Round Table was attended by some 40 participants, including government officials, tradesmen, academics and entrepreneurs. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants—one from Brazil and two from Portugal—and a local speaker. The subjects covered during the Round Table included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

189. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries, in Lilongwe.
190. NAMIBIA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
191. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
192. In June, two government officials participated in a WIPO special training course, in Lilongwe, on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.
193. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.
194. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries, in Lilongwe.
195. NIGER. In May, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland gave special training on practical aspects of the collective administration of copyright to a number of government officials, in Niamey.
196. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.
197. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
198. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
199. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
200. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Zinder, in cooperation with the Government of Niger. The Seminar was attended by some 120 local participants from the public and private sectors. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Mali and Switzerland, and two local experts. The program of the Seminar included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
201. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.
202. NIGERIA. In January, WIPO organized the *WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the*

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

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

204. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.

205. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology* in Abuja, in cooperation with the Government of Nigeria. The Director General made an opening address. The Seminar was attended by 15 participants from BOTSWANA, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, the GAMBIA, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE, and some 100 local participants. They included government officials, lawyers, researchers and lecturers. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Denmark, South Africa, Sweden and ARIPO, two local speakers and a WIPO official.

206. Also in October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Symposium on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges* in Abuja, in cooperation with the Government of Nigeria. The Director General made an opening address. The Symposium was attended by 30 judges from the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Federal High Court, and the National Judicial Institute. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from India and the United Kingdom, two local speakers and two WIPO officials. The program of the Symposium included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

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

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

210. In March, a government official participated in a WIPO-organized training program in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.

211. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
212. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.
213. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
214. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
215. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
216. In November, three government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.
217. SIERRA LEONE. In April, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
218. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.
219. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
220. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.
221. SOUTH AFRICA. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement* in Pretoria, in cooperation with the Government of South Africa. It was attended by 41 government officials from BOTSWANA, EGYPT, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE, as well as by 36 participants from government and other interested circles in South Africa. Presentations in the form of panel discussions were made by four WIPO consultants from Nigeria, South Africa, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the WTO, as well as by four WIPO officials.
222. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.
223. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).

224. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries, in Lilongwe.
225. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.
226. SUDAN. See under “Arab Countries.”
227. SWAZILAND. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
228. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
229. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries, in Lilongwe.
230. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.
231. TOGO. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
232. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
233. During the period under review, a national of Togo benefited a long-term fellowship at CEIPI, in Strasbourg (France).
234. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
235. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
236. Also in August, a judge attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Abidjan.
237. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development, in Ouagadougou.
238. TUNISIA. See under “Arab Countries.”

239. UGANDA. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
240. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.
241. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research, Drafting Patent Claims and Specifications, Patents Statute 1991 and Patents Regulations 1993* in Kampala, in cooperation with the Government of Uganda. It was attended by some 60 participants, including government officials, industrial property practitioners, researchers and university lecturers. The program of the Workshop included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
242. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
243. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.
244. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In April, four government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Pretoria.
245. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.
246. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).
247. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries, in Lilongwe.
248. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.
249. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.
250. ZAIRE. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade, in Yaoundé.
251. In August, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Ouagadougou.
252. ZAMBIA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the

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

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

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

255. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.

256. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).

257. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries, in Lilongwe.

258. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.

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

260. In September, a government official attended the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Nairobi.

261. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology, in Abuja (Nigeria).

262. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries, in Lilongwe.

263. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries, in Khartoum.

264. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.

Arab Countries

265. *WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Protection of Chemical Compounds.* In April, WIPO, the EPO and the German Patent Office organized that Seminar in Munich and Geneva. Two government officials from, *inter alia*, EGYPT and SAUDI ARABIA attended this Seminar. Presentations were made by officials of the three above-mentioned institutions.

266. *WIPO Training Course on Trademarks.* In June, WIPO and BBM organized that Course in The Hague and Geneva. Two government officials from, *inter alia*, EGYPT and SYRIA attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from the two above-mentioned institutions.

267. *WIPO Training Seminar on Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Information and Search.* In June, WIPO, the EPO and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property organized that Seminar in The Hague, Berne and Geneva. One government official from, *inter alia*, EGYPT attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by officials from the three above-mentioned institutions.

268. *WIPO Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property.* In August, WIPO organized that Seminar in Geneva in Arabic. It was attended by participants from, *inter alia*, ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, EGYPT, JORDAN, MOROCCO, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIA, TUNISIA and YEMEN, as well as by 40 officials from Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Lectures were given by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and six WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar also covered the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

269. *WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property.* In September, 31 government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and CEIPI in Strasbourg, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of France and with the financial assistance of the Governments of France and Switzerland. The participants came from, *inter alia*, ALGERIA, EGYPT, MOROCCO, SUDAN, SYRIA and TUNISIA. The Course was followed, for the majority of participants, by practical training in the industrial property office of one of the following countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Slovenia, Switzerland. The program of the Course covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

270. *WIPO/Netherlands Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks.* In September, 20 participants attended that Course organized by WIPO and BBM in The Hague. The participants came from, *inter alia*, BAHRAIN, JORDAN and YEMEN. The subsistence costs of the participants were funded by BBM and UNDP (one participant). Presentations were made by officials of BBM and one WIPO official. The program of the Course covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

271. *WIPO Training Course on Practical Aspects of Patent Information.* In September, eight government officials attended that Course organized in The Hague by WIPO and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office with the assistance of the Government of the Netherlands. The participants came from, *inter alia*, EGYPT. The subsistence allowances of the participants were funded by the Netherlands. Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official.

272. *WIPO/Austria Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information.* In September, six government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna. The participants came from, *inter alia*, EGYPT. Half of the travel and subsistence costs were borne by the Government of Austria. Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official.

273. *Training Seminar on Patents, a Source of Information: Introduction to Industrial Property.* In September, 22 government officials attended that Seminar organized by the EPO in The Hague and Vienna. Participants came from, *inter alia*, ALGERIA, MOROCCO, SAUDI ARABIA and SYRIA. The travel and subsistence costs were funded by the EPO. Presentations were made by EPO officials and two WIPO officials.

274. *WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Seminar at its headquarters in Geneva. Some 60 participants representing government officials and non-governmental organizations interested in copyright matters from, *inter alia*, ALGERIA, attended the Seminar and 29 officials from 25 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva also attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by a WTO official and six WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by nine practical training courses, mainly in the field of collective management of copyright, given by the authors' societies and government copyright authorities of each of the following nine countries: Algeria, Belgium, Finland, France, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

275. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in Algiers in cooperation with the National Copyright Office (ONDA). Four government officials from CHAD, COMOROS, GUINEA and MAURITANIA attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials of ONDA and a WIPO official.

276. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in Zurich, in cooperation with SUISA. Government officials from, *inter alia*, ALGERIA attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from SUISA.

277. *WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure.* In November, WIPO organized that Seminar in The Hague and Geneva, in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office. The participants came from, *inter alia*, JORDAN.

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

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

280. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in Doha.

281. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.

282. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.

283. DJIBOUTI. In April, a government official attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.

284. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.

285. EGYPT. In January, WIPO organized the *WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries* in Cairo, jointly with the Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (RITSEC) and with the assistance of the Government of Egypt. Twenty government officials from ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, JORDAN, LEBANON, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIA, TUNISIA and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, as well as 100 participants from the government and private sectors in Egypt attended the Symposium. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Egypt, Finland, Germany, Slovenia and Switzerland, four Egyptian experts and three WIPO officials. Among the subjects covered were the implications for the countries of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

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

288. In September, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks* in Cairo, in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce and Supply. The Seminar was attended by some 150 participants from the government and private sectors in Egypt. Lectures were given by a WIPO consultant from Egypt and three WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

289. In November, three government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.

290. In December, WIPO organized the *WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law* in Cairo, in cooperation with the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT). The Seminar was attended by 10 university teachers from BOTSWANA, GHANA, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LESOTHO, SOUTH AFRICA, SYRIA, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and ZIMBABWE. Some 100 participants from universities, research and development institutions and public and private sectors in Egypt also attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by seven WIPO consultants from Canada, Egypt, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Zimbabwe, four local speakers and a WIPO official. The program of the Seminar covered, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.

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

292. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.
293. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.
294. KUWAIT. In April, six government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Countries of the GCC, in Doha.
295. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
296. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.
297. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.
298. LEBANON. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.
299. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.
300. LIBYA. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property* in Tripoli, in cooperation with the Government of Libya under the UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of the industrial property system, and the promotion of inventive capacity. The meeting was attended by some 120 participants, coming from government, university and business circles, and the judiciary. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Egypt and Jordan, two speakers from Libya and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.
301. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.
302. MOROCCO. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.
303. In February, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property* in Casablanca, in cooperation with the Government of Morocco. It was attended by some 100 participants from the government, university and private business circles. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Egypt and France, an expert from Morocco, and two WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar dealt, *inter alia*, with the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.
304. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.

305. In July, a government official attended the WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO, in Bamako.

306. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and Counterfeiting* in Casablanca, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The Seminar was attended by over 100 participants including government officials, entrepreneurs, academics, representatives of the judiciary sector and the customs administration. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from France and Italy, and two WIPO officials.

307. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the PCT* in Casablanca, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The Seminar was attended by about 100 participants, including government and customs officials, academics, inventors and representatives of local industry and law firms. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from France, a government official from Morocco and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also participated in the Seminar.

308. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.

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

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

311. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property* in Muscat, in cooperation with the Government of Oman. The Seminar, the first to be organized by WIPO in Oman, was opened by the Minister for Commerce and Industry and was attended by some 140 participants from the government and private sectors. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Canada and Egypt, a local official and three WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

312. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.

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

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

315. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

316. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.

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

318. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.

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

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

321. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries* in Khartoum, in cooperation with ARIPO. The Seminar was attended by 20 participants from 11 ARIPO member States (the GAMBIA, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, SIERRA LEONE, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE) and seven participants from five observer States (Ethiopia, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles and South Africa), who took part in two roundtable discussions. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from South Africa, an ARIPO official and two WIPO officials. Two other WIPO officials also participated.

322. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.

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

324. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property* in Damascus, in cooperation with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade. The Seminar was attended by 29 government officials from ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, EGYPT, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYA, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, TUNISIA, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and YEMEN. Some 400 participants from the public and private sectors in Syria also attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Egypt and Jordan, one local speaker and two WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

325. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.

326. TUNISIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.
327. Also in January, a government official attended the WIPO African Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Abuja.
328. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO African Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Abidjan.
329. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.
330. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium on Intellectual Property for Arab Countries, in Cairo.
331. In April, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Countries of the GCC, in Doha.
332. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
333. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.
334. In December, a university teacher attended the WIPO Afro-Arab Regional Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, in Cairo.
335. YEMEN. In November, three government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Damascus.

Asia and the Pacific

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

Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as by WIPO officials.

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

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

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

340. *WIPO/International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) Symposium on the Commercialization of Patented Inventions.* In August, that Symposium was jointly organized in Kuala Lumpur by WIPO and IFIA, in cooperation with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs of Malaysia and the Malaysian Invention and Design Society (MINDS). There were over 140 participants from BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BOTSWANA, CANADA, CHINA, FRANCE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, KUWAIT, LESOTHO, MALAYSIA, the NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PERU, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TOGO, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM and HONG KONG, as well as UNDP and OAPI officials. Presentations were made by experts from China, Hungary, Iceland, India, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, Switzerland and the United States of America, as well as by a WIPO official. The Symposium ended with a roundtable discussion on the commercialization of patented inventions.

341. *WIPO Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property.* In August, WIPO organized that Seminar in Geneva, in English. It was attended by participants from, *inter alia*, BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CAMBODIA, CHINA, the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LAOS, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, the PHILIPPINES, SAMOA, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, VIET NAM and HONG KONG, as well as 40 officials from Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Lectures were given by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and six WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar also covered the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

342. *WIPO/Sweden Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In August, WIPO organized that Course in Stockholm, in cooperation with the Government of Sweden and with the assistance of SIDA. Government officials from, *inter alia*, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, PAKISTAN and the PHILIPPINES attended the Course. Papers were presented by

two government officials and a university professor from Sweden, a government official from Ghana, two representatives of IFPI and IFRRO, and three WIPO officials. At the end of the Course, the participants visited WIPO's headquarters where they met with WIPO officials and attended a meeting to evaluate the Course. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

343. *WIPO Training Course on Industrial Property.* In September, nine government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and the German Patent Office in Munich. The participants came from, *inter alia*, MONGOLIA, NEPAL, SAMOA and SRI LANKA. The travel and part of the subsistence costs were funded by the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG). Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official. The program included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

344. *WIPO/JPO/EPO Meeting on Common Development Cooperation Issues.* In September, WIPO, JPO and EPO officials met at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva, to exchange views, coordinate planning and share information on common development cooperation issues in the field of industrial property.

345. *WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property.* In September, 31 government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and CEIPI in Strasbourg, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of France and with the financial assistance of the Governments of France and Switzerland. The participants came from, *inter alia*, CAMBODIA, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, LAOS, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, the PHILIPPINES, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM. The Course was followed, for the majority of participants, by practical training in the industrial property office of one of the following countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Slovenia, Switzerland. The program of the Course covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

346. *WIPO/Netherlands Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks.* In September, 20 participants attended that Course organized by WIPO and BBM in The Hague. The participants came from, *inter alia*, BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, INDIA, MALAYSIA, NEPAL, PAPUA NEW GUINEA and THAILAND. The subsistence costs of the participants were funded by BBM and UNDP (one participant). Presentations were made by officials of BBM and one WIPO official. The program of the Course covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

347. *WIPO Training Course on Practical Aspects of Patent Information.* In September, eight government officials attended that Course organized in The Hague by WIPO and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office with the assistance of the Government of the Netherlands. The participants came from, *inter alia*, BANGLADESH, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA and PAKISTAN. The subsistence allowances of the participants were funded by the Netherlands. Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official.

348. *WIPO/Austria Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information.* In September, six government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna. The participants came from, *inter alia*, INDONESIA,

the PHILIPPINES and THAILAND. Half of the travel and subsistence costs were borne by the Government of Austria. Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official.

349. *Training Seminar on Patents, a Source of Information: Introduction to Industrial Property.* In September, 22 government officials attended that Seminar organized by the EPO in The Hague and Vienna. Participants came from, *inter alia*, CHINA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), VIET NAM and HONG KONG. The travel and subsistence costs were funded by the EPO. Presentations were made by EPO officials and two WIPO officials.

350. *WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques.* In September and October, 10 government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm. The participants came from, *inter alia*, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA and the PHILIPPINES. The subsistence costs were funded by Sweden. Presentations were made by officials of the Swedish Office and one WIPO official.

351. *WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Seminar at its headquarters in Geneva. Some 60 participants representing government officials and non-governmental organizations interested in copyright matters from, *inter alia*, the following developing countries attended the Seminar: CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA. Twenty-nine officials from 25 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva also attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by a WTO official and six WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by nine practical training courses, mainly in the field of collective management of copyright, given by the authors' societies and government copyright authorities of each of the following nine countries: Algeria, Belgium, Finland, France, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom. The said practical training courses are described hereafter.

352. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in London, in cooperation with the British Copyright Council (BCC). Sixteen government officials from, *inter alia*, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, the PHILIPPINES and the REPUBLIC OF KOREA attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from the BCC and a WIPO official.

353. *WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure.* In November, WIPO organized that Seminar in The Hague and Geneva, in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office. The participants came from, *inter alia*, BHUTAN, CHINA, VIET NAM and MACAO.

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

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

356. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
357. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
358. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.
359. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.
360. Still in November, a government official attended the WIPO/Japan Special Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Tokyo.
361. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.
362. BHUTAN. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks* in Thimphu, in cooperation with the Government of Bhutan. Fifty-one participants from government, industry, judicial and private business circles attended the Seminar. Two WIPO consultants from India and the United Kingdom and a WIPO official presented papers. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.
363. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
364. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.
365. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.
366. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.
367. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
368. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
369. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO/European Communities (EC)/Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and its Implications for Business Enterprises* in Bandar Seri Begawan, in cooperation with the Government of Brunei Darussalam and with the assistance of the Commission of the European Communities

(CEC) under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. Some 50 participants, mostly from the government circles and public sector, attended the Seminar. Two WIPO consultants from Japan and Switzerland, two experts from Brunei Darussalam and a WIPO official presented papers.

370. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

371. In August, five government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Round Table on Intellectual Property Cooperation and the TRIPS Agreement, in Chiangmai.

372. In September, two government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Information Management, in Manila.

373. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.

374. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.

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

376. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).

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

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

379. Also in March, WIPO organized the *Seminar on China and the International Trademark Registration System* in Shenzhen, in cooperation with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) of the People’s Republic of China. The Seminar was attended by about 500 participants, who were government officials, trademark agents and members of industry. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, an official from the Chinese Trademark Office, two other experts from China and two WIPO officials.

380. In the same month, WIPO organized *Training Days on International Trademark Registration* in Beijing, in cooperation with SAIC. The opening session was held at Peking University, before some 200 students, professors and government officials. The Training Days then took place at SAIC’s headquarters, where they were attended by a total of some 100 participants, who were SAIC officials. Four WIPO officials made presentations during the Training Days.

381. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO/China National Seminar on the Impact of Digital Technology on Copyright Protection* in Beijing, in cooperation with the National Copyright Administration of China (NCAC). The Seminar was attended by some 80 participants from government circles, universities and the electronic industry. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Japan, the Netherlands and the United States of America, four local speakers from China and two WIPO officials. The program covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

382. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).

383. In September, WIPO organized the *WIPO/NCAC National Seminar on the Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Chengdu, in cooperation with NCAC. There were 110 judges and senior copyright officials from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of China. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from Japan, the United Kingdom, CISAC and IFPI, respectively, and by three WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

384. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.

385. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.

386. In the same month, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.

387. Still in November, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Valuation of Industrial Property Assets* in Beijing, in cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office. It was the first seminar to be organized by WIPO dealing exclusively with valuation of industrial property assets. The Seminar was attended by some 250 participants from government circles, professional agencies for the valuation of assets, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the WTO, and several local experts. Two WIPO officials also participated.

388. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.

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

390. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

391. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
392. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.
393. INDIA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
394. In February, WIPO organized the *WIPO/India National Seminar on Digital Technology and Intellectual Property--New Challenges and New Opportunities* in New Delhi, in cooperation with the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India. It was attended by some 80 participants from government circles and professional organizations in the informatics field and the music, film and broadcasting industries. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from France and the United Kingdom, eight experts from India and two WIPO officials. Among the subjects covered were the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
395. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
396. Also in March, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom made a presentation at a seminar entitled "Franchising as a Tool for Development and New Trends in International Commercial Contracts" organized by the India International Law Foundation, in Delhi.
397. In April, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America participated in Delhi as a speaker in the trademark law and practice training program organized by the Faculty of Law of the University of Delhi for trademark practitioners, industry and law students.
398. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
399. Also in May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Roving Seminar on the Role of Trademarks in Marketing of Goods and Services and the TRIPS Agreement* in New Delhi and Hyderabad in cooperation with the Government of India and the Confederation of Indian Industry, and in Bangalore and Mumbai in cooperation with the Government of India and the All India Patent and Trademark Attorneys Association. Altogether, 180 participants from private business and legal practitioners' circles attended the four Seminars. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Australia, a WIPO official and five local speakers.
400. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
401. In September, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Mumbai, in cooperation with the Government of India. The Seminar was attended by about 50 local participants from, principally, the film and music

industries. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom, CISAC and IFPI, a local speaker and two WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

402. In the same month, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Bangalore, in cooperation with the Government of India. The Seminar was attended by about 50 local participants from the public and private sectors. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom, CISAC and IFPI, a local speaker and two WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

403. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.

404. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.

405. In the same month, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.

406. In December, WIPO organized the *WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System* in New Delhi, in cooperation with the Government of India and the Indian Law Institute. The Colloquium was attended by 20 participants from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, CHINA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM, and five local participants, who were mainly Supreme Court or High Court judges or judges specializing in intellectual property litigation. Two WIPO officials also participated in the Colloquium. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and by 16 of the above participants. The subjects covered during the Colloquium included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

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

409. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO Asian Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement* in Jakarta, in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia. The Symposium was attended by 39 government officials from BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, FIJI, INDIA, KUWAIT, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MYANMAR, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, QATAR, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and HONG KONG, and some 60 participants from Indonesia. Presentations in the form of panel discussions were made by four WIPO consultants from India, the Philippines, the WTO and the CEC, as well as by a government official from Indonesia and six WIPO officials.

410. In June, two WIPO consultants from Germany and Malaysia made presentations at the ASEAN Regional Symposium for Professional Representatives, organized by the EPO and held in Jakarta. It was attended by 80 participants.

411. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).

412. In August, five government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Round Table on Intellectual Property Cooperation and the TRIPS Agreement, in Chiangmai.

413. In September, three government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Information Management, in Manila.

414. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.

415. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.

416. In the same month, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.

417. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.

418. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

419. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.

420. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).

421. In December, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property Protection under the Main Treaties Administered by WIPO and the TRIPS Agreement* in Tehran, in cooperation with the Registration Organization for Deeds and Properties and the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the assistance of UNDP. The Seminar was attended by some 300 participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Germany and the United Kingdom, four local speakers and a WIPO official. The Seminar was partly funded under the UNDP-funded national project for the modernization of the industrial property administration of Iran.

422. Also in December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.

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

424. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).

425. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement* in Luang Prabang, in cooperation with the Science, Technology and Environment Organization of the Government of Laos. The Seminar was attended by some 50 participants from government circles, industry and the legal profession. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Australia (two) and Thailand, a local expert and three WIPO officials.

426. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.

427. Still in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.

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

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

430. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

431. In August, WIPO organized the *WIPO/Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM)/Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM) National Seminar on the Benefits of the Intellectual Property System for the Malaysian Business Community* in Shah Alam, in cooperation with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs of Malaysia, SIRIM and FMM. The Seminar was attended by 60 local participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Germany and the United Kingdom and three local experts. The Seminar was financed under the UNDP-funded country project. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

432. In August, five government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Round Table on Intellectual Property Cooperation and the TRIPS Agreement, in Chiangmai.

433. In September, three government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Information Management, in Manila.

434. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.
435. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.
436. Still in November, a government official attended the WIPO/Japan Special Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Tokyo.
437. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.
438. MALDIVES. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
439. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
440. MONGOLIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
441. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
442. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property Information* in Ulaanbaatar, in cooperation with the Government of Mongolia. There were 30 participants from government circles and the University. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Germany and a WIPO official. The Seminar was followed by training for the staff of the Mongolian Patent Office on the use of CD-ROM products containing patent information, conducted by a WIPO official.
443. Also in June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and University Professors* in Ulaanbaatar, in cooperation with the Government of Mongolia. It was attended by some 90 judges, university lecturers and professors, government officials and representatives from writers' and composers' associations. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Japan, Thailand and CISAC, two experts from Mongolia and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
444. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
445. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.

446. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.
447. Still in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.
448. MYANMAR. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
449. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
450. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.
451. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.
452. NEPAL. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
453. In August, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop on the Teaching of Intellectual Property Law* in Kathmandu, in cooperation with the Department of Industries of the Ministry of Industry and the Faculty of Law of Tribhuvan University. There were 45 participants from Government, the legal profession and the above-mentioned University. A WIPO consultant from Thailand and a WIPO official presented papers. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
454. Also in August, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement* in Kathmandu, in cooperation with the Department of Industries of the Ministry of Industry and the Trade Promotion Centre of the Government of Nepal. There were 50 participants from government circles, the legal profession, industry and business. Two WIPO consultants from Thailand and the United Kingdom and a WIPO official presented papers.
455. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.
456. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.
457. PAKISTAN. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.

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

459. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

460. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).

461. In late November and early December, WIPO organized three consecutive *WIPO National Seminars on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement* in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad, in cooperation with the Economic Affairs Division and Export Promotion Bureau of Pakistan. The Seminars were attended by a total of some 200 participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom and the WTO. Two WIPO officials also participated.

462. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.

463. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.

464. Still in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.

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

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

467. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

468. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
469. In August, five government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Round Table on Intellectual Property Cooperation and the TRIPS Agreement, in Chiangmai.
470. In September, WIPO organized the *WIPO/ASEAN Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Information Management* in Manila, jointly with the EPO, under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, and in cooperation with the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer of the Philippines. The Seminar was attended by 16 participants from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, THAILAND and VIET NAM, as well as by 38 local participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants, one from Germany and three from the United Kingdom, an official from the EPO, three of the participants from Malaysia, the Philippines and Singapore, and a WIPO official.
471. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.
472. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.
473. In the same month, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.
474. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.
475. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
476. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices* in Daeduk, in cooperation with the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO), and with the assistance of the JPO. It was attended by 29 government officials from BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM, as well as by over 80 local participants from the government and private sectors. Papers were presented by seven WIPO consultants from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan and the Netherlands, participants from China, India, Malaysia and Singapore, a government official from the Republic of Korea and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also participated in the Symposium.
477. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

478. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
479. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the PCT* in Seoul, in cooperation with KIPO. It was attended by over 200 participants, including government officials, patent attorneys and representatives of industry. Presentations were made by a KIPO official, two WIPO consultants from the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, and a WIPO official.
480. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises* in Daeduk, in cooperation with KIPO and IIPTI and with the assistance of UNDP. The Seminar was funded under the UNDP regional project for the modernization of intellectual property system, with the assistance of a cost-sharing contribution from the Government of the Republic of Korea under that project. The Seminar was attended by 28 participants from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM, and some 30 local participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Australia, India, Switzerland and the United States of America, five participant speakers from China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Sri Lanka, two experts from the Republic of Korea and two WIPO officials.
481. Also in November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries* in Seoul, in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Korea. The Seminar was attended by 15 participants from CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, LAOS, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and THAILAND, and some 200 local participants from government circles and the private sector in the Republic of Korea. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Japan, Thailand and IFRRO, a local speaker and four WIPO officials. The subjects covered during the Seminar included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
482. In the same month, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.
483. SINGAPORE. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
484. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
485. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO/EC/ASEAN National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and its Implications for Business Enterprises* in Singapore, in cooperation with the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents of Singapore and with the assistance of the CEC under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. Some 40 participants from government circles and the private sector attended the Seminar. Two WIPO consultants from Japan and Switzerland, two experts from Singapore and a WIPO official presented papers.

486. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
487. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).
488. In August, three government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Round Table on Intellectual Property Cooperation and the TRIPS Agreement, in Chiangmai.
489. In September, two government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Information Management, in Manila.
490. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.
491. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.
492. In the same month, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.
493. Still in November, a government official attended the WIPO/Japan Special Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Tokyo.
494. SRI LANKA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, in Manila.
495. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Colombo, in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and with the assistance of the Government of Japan. The Seminar was attended by about 70 participants from government departments, the judiciary, the legal profession, music and writers’ groups and academia. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Japan, a local expert, a representative of the Asia-Pacific Office of CISAC, and two WIPO officials. Some of the presentations dealt with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
496. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Introduction and Management of Automation in Industrial Property Offices, in Daeduk.
497. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional (“Mega Symposium”) Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.
498. In late July and early August, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific* in Negombo, in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation, and with the assistance of UNDP. The Course was attended by 20 government officials from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, CAMBODIA, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC

REPUBLIC OF), LAOS, MALDIVES, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, THAILAND, TONGA and VIET NAM. There were also 21 participants from government and business circles in Sri Lanka. Papers were presented by eight WIPO consultants from Australia, China, Finland, Germany, India, Malaysia and the United States of America, as well as by an official from Sri Lanka and an official from the WTO. Two WIPO officials participated, one as a speaker. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.

499. In July, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System* in Colombo, in cooperation with the Judges' Institute of Sri Lanka. The Colloquium was attended by 20 senior judges of Sri Lanka. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from Finland, Germany, India and the United States of America, and a local speaker. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

500. In November, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.

501. In the same month, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.

502. Still in November, a government official attended the WIPO/Japan Special Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Tokyo.

503. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.

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

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

506. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

507. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).

508. In August, WIPO organized the *WIPO/ASEAN Regional Round Table on Intellectual Property Cooperation and the TRIPS Agreement* in Chiangmai, in cooperation with the Department of Intellectual Property of the Ministry of Commerce of Thailand and the EPO. There were 29 government officials from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and VIET NAM, as well as five participants from Thailand and a representative from the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta. The participants included heads of intellectual or industrial property offices, customs and police officials and judicial officials.

Three WIPO officials participated in the Round Table as well as resource persons from the United Kingdom, the EPO and the WTO. The Round Table was funded under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

509. In September, three government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Information Management, in Manila.

510. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Chiangmai, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and with the assistance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan. The Congress was attended by 24 participants from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, LAOS, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA and VIET NAM, 15 local participants from government circles and the private sector in Thailand, five special representatives from Japan, and four officials from the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan. Presentations were made by eight WIPO consultants from Japan, Sweden, the Asia-Pacific Office of CISAC, IFPI, the Asia-Pacific Committee of IFRRO, a local speaker and five WIPO officials. The subjects covered during the Congress included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement

511. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.

512. In the same month, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Seoul.

513. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.

514. TONGA. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).

515. In November, a government official attended the WIPO/Japan Special Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Tokyo.

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

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

518. In late July and early August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Negombo (Sri Lanka).

519. In August, six government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Round Table on Intellectual Property Cooperation and the TRIPS Agreement, in Chiangmai.

520. In September, three government officials attended the WIPO/ASEAN Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Information Management, in Manila.

521. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Symposium on the Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights and the TRIPS Agreement* in Hanoi, in cooperation with the National Office of Industrial Property. The Symposium was attended by 94 participants from the Government, the judiciary and the private sector. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Sweden and the WCO, and a WIPO official.

522. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises, in Daeduk.

523. In the same month, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Chiangmai.

524. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System, in New Delhi.

525. HONG KONG. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional ("Mega Symposium") Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Jakarta.

Latin America and the Caribbean

526. *WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms.* In January, WIPO organized that meeting at its headquarters in Geneva. It was attended by 25 government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, JAMAICA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and two WIPO officials. The purpose of the Meeting was to consider proposals for the above-mentioned possible Protocol and possible new instrument, as well as to examine the intellectual property aspects of the protection of expressions of folklore.

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

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

529. *WIPO Training Seminar on Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Information and Search.* In June, WIPO, the EPO and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property

organized that Seminar in The Hague, Berne and Geneva. Four government officials from, *inter alia*, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, MEXICO and PERU attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by officials from the three above-mentioned institutions.

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

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

532. *WIPO Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property.* In August, WIPO organized that Seminar in Geneva, in Spanish. It was attended by participants from, *inter alia*, ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, as well as 40 officials from Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva. Lectures were given by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and six WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar also covered the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

533. *WIPO/Sweden Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In August, WIPO organized that Course in Stockholm, in cooperation with the Government of Sweden and with the assistance of SIDA. Government officials from, *inter alia*, ARGENTINA and JAMAICA attended the Course. Papers were presented by two government officials and a university professor from Sweden, a government official from Ghana, two representatives of IFPI and IFRRO, and three WIPO officials. At the end of the Course, the participants visited WIPO's headquarters where they met with WIPO officials and attended a meeting to evaluate the Course. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

534. *WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property.* In September, 15 government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in Madrid. The participants came from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. The travel and part of the subsistence costs were funded by Spain. Presentations were made by officials

of the said Office and two WIPO officials. The program included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

535. *WIPO Training Course on Industrial Property.* In September, nine government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and the German Patent Office in Munich. The participants came from, *inter alia*, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. The travel and part of the subsistence costs were funded by the Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft (CDG). Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official. The program included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

536. *WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property.* In September, 31 government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and CEIPI in Strasbourg, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of France and with the financial assistance of the Governments of France and Switzerland. The participants came from, *inter alia*, CHILE, CUBA, MEXICO, PERU, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and URUGUAY. The Course was followed, for the majority of participants, by practical training in the industrial property office of one of the following countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Slovenia, Switzerland. The program of the Course covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

537. *WIPO/Netherlands Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks.* In September, 20 participants attended that Course organized by WIPO and BBM in The Hague. The participants came from, *inter alia*, ARGENTINA and URUGUAY. The subsistence costs of the participants were funded by BBM and UNDP (one participant). Presentations were made by officials of BBM and one WIPO official. The program of the Course covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

538. *WIPO Training Course on Practical Aspects of Patent Information.* In September, eight government officials attended that Course organized in The Hague by WIPO and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office with the assistance of the Government of the Netherlands. The participants came from, *inter alia*, BRAZIL and NICARAGUA. The subsistence allowances of the participants were funded by the Netherlands. Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official.

539. *WIPO/Austria Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information.* In September, six government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna. The participants came from, *inter alia*, MEXICO. Half of the travel and subsistence costs were borne by the Government of Austria. Presentations were made by officials of the said Office and one WIPO official.

540. *Training Seminar on Patents, a Source of Information: Introduction to Industrial Property.* In September, 22 government officials attended that Seminar organized by the EPO in The Hague and Vienna. Participants came from, *inter alia*, ARGENTINA, CHILE, CUBA and MEXICO. The travel and subsistence costs were funded by the EPO. Presentations were made by EPO officials and two WIPO officials.

541. *WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques.* In September and October, 10 government officials attended that Course organized by WIPO and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm. The participants came from, *inter alia*, MEXICO and NICARAGUA. The subsistence costs were

funded by Sweden. Presentations were made by officials of the Swedish Office and one WIPO official.

542. *WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Seminar at its headquarters in Geneva. Some 60 participants representing government officials and non-governmental organizations interested in copyright matters from, *inter alia*, the following developing countries attended the Seminar: ARGENTINA, BARBADOS, BOLIVIA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JAMAICA, MEXICO, PERU, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA. In addition, an official from CUBA attended the Seminar as an observer and 29 officials from 25 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva also attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by a WTO official and six WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by nine practical training courses, mainly in the field of collective management of copyright, given by the authors' societies and government copyright authorities of each of the following nine countries: Algeria, Belgium, Finland, France, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

543. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in Madrid, in cooperation with the General Authors' and Publishers' Society (SGAE). Eleven government officials and officials of authors' rights societies from the following countries attended the Course: ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, MEXICO, PERU, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA. Five observers from Colombia, Cuba and Spain also attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from SGAE and a WIPO official.

544. *WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* In October, WIPO organized that Training Course in London, in cooperation with the British Copyright Council (BCC). Sixteen government officials from, *inter alia*, ARGENTINA, BARBADOS, JAMAICA and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO attended the Course. Presentations were made by officials from the BCC and a WIPO official.

545. *WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure.* In November, WIPO organized that Seminar in The Hague and Geneva, in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office. The participants came from, *inter alia*, ARGENTINA, MEXICO and URUGUAY.

546. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.

547. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries, in Bridgetown.

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

549. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Argentine Magistrates and Judges* in Buenos Aires, in cooperation with the Association of Magistrates and Judges of Argentina. The Seminar was attended by

80 magistrates and judges. Papers were presented by eight WIPO consultants from Argentina, Uruguay and Venezuela, and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.

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

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

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

553. In July, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for Judges* in Buenos Aires, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI). The Seminar was attended by 30 local participants from the judiciary and INPI. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Spain and the United States of America and six local speakers. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

554. Also in July, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property* in Cordoba, in cooperation with INPI. The Seminar was attended by 30 local participants including government officials, academics, lawyers, entrepreneurs and university students. Lectures were given by eight local speakers and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

555. Still in July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

556. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO Meeting of Governmental Experts on Intellectual Property of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) Countries* in Buenos Aires, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property. It was attended by the Heads of the industrial property and copyright offices of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY and URUGUAY, including other government officials, and by three WIPO officials. The main purpose of the event was to have consultations on possible cooperation among the four countries on industrial property and copyright matters, as well as cooperation between them and WIPO.

557. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.
558. Still in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
559. In November, two representatives from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.
560. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.
561. BAHAMAS. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.
562. BARBADOS. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
563. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries* in Bridgetown, in cooperation with the University of the West Indies. There were 16 participants who were government officials from ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, DOMINICA, GUYANA, JAMAICA, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and the BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, and six local participants. Presentations were made by experts from the University of the West Indies and two WIPO officials. The program of the Workshop covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
564. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.
565. BOLIVIA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
566. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
567. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.
568. In September, WIPO organized the *WIPO/Bolivia National Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement* in La Paz, in cooperation with the Government of Bolivia. There were around 80 participants from the public and private sectors. Lectures were delivered by two WIPO consultants from Chile and Mexico, one WIPO official and one local expert.

569. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

570. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

571. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers* in La Paz, in cooperation with the Government of Bolivia and the Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC), and with the assistance of IFRRO. The Seminar was attended by 15 participants from the publishing circles of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and some 120 local participants, among them publishers and lawyers. Presentations were made by six WIPO consultants from Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay and the Canadian Copyright Society, a local speaker, a representative of CERLALC and a WIPO official. The subjects covered during the Seminar included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

572. Also in November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Workshop on the Legal Protection of Biotechnological Innovation for Officials of Industrial Property Offices in the Andean Countries* in La Paz, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce and Industry of Bolivia. It was attended by officials of the industrial property offices of the five Andean countries (BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU and VENEZUELA). Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from the EPO and the United States of America, local experts and two WIPO officials. The main purpose of the Workshop was to provide information and discuss issues relevant to the patenting of biotechnological inventions and examination of such applications. The program covered the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

573. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

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

576. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

577. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries* in Rio de Janeiro, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil. It was attended by 15 government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA.

Papers were presented by 10 local speakers and a WIPO official. The program of the Seminar covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

578. Also in October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property for Brazilian Diplomats* in Brasilia, in cooperation with the Government of Brazil and the Rio Branco Academy. It was attended by 50 trainee diplomats from the Academy. Presentations were made by two WIPO officials. The program of the Workshop covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

579. Still in October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for Judges and Magistrates* in São Paulo, in cooperation with the Association of Judges and Magistrates of São Paulo. It was attended by about 70 persons, most of them members of the judiciary of the State of São Paulo. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Mexico, an expert from Brazil, 18 local speakers and two WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

580. In the same month, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

581. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the PCT* in Rio de Janeiro, in cooperation with INPI. The Seminar was attended by about 150 participants, mostly from industry and law firms. Presentations were made by two government officials from Argentina and one from Uruguay (their participation was financed by WIPO), an invited speaker from the United States of America, officials from INPI, two local speakers, and a WIPO official.

582. Also in November, a representative from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.

583. Still in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

585. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for the Judiciary* in Santiago, in cooperation with the Government of Chile. Some 80 members of the judiciary attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain and the United States of America, five experts from Chile and a WIPO official. The subjects covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

586. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

587. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

588. In November, a representative from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.

589. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

590. COLOMBIA. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Workshop on Decision 344 of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement* in Santa Fe de Bogotá, in cooperation with the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce which acted as *pro tempore* Secretariat of the Administrative Committee of the Cooperation Agreement between industrial property offices of the Andean Countries (namely, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela). The purpose of the Workshop was to discuss the compatibility of Decision 344 (the common regime on industrial property of the Andean countries) with relevant international treaties in the field of industrial property, in particular the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Trademark Law Treaty and the TRIPS Agreement. Some 20 government officials from the industrial property offices of the five Andean countries, as well as from JUNAC and two WIPO officials attended the Workshop.

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

592. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works in the Academic Environment* in Santa Fe de Bogotá, in cooperation with the National Copyright Office of Colombia and the Colombian Book Chamber. The Seminar was held in the framework of the IXth International Book Fair of Santa Fe de Bogotá and was attended by 100 university deans, professors, directors of research centers and librarians. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Mexico and Venezuela, five government officials from Colombia and France, and a WIPO official. Among the subjects covered were the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

594. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

595. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the International Legal Framework for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement* in Santa Fe de Bogotá, in cooperation with the Government of Colombia. It was attended by some 250 participants from the public and private sectors. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Chile, three local speakers and a WIPO official.

596. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

597. Still in October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
598. In November, two representatives from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.
599. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.
600. COSTA RICA. In March, a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
601. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property* in San José, in cooperation with the Government of Costa Rica. It was attended by some 60 participants from government and business circles and the judiciary. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Germany, Peru, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela, three Costa Rican experts and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
602. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
603. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.
604. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO Workshop on Computerization for the Central American Countries* in San José, in cooperation with the Government of Costa Rica. It was attended by the Heads and other officials of the industrial property offices of the six Central America countries and representatives of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). The Workshop reviewed the current situation of those offices in terms of computerization of industrial property operations and considered the implementation in the said offices of the common computerized trademark system developed by WIPO, at the request of the said countries. That common system had been developed to administer the Protocol of Amendments of the Central American Convention on Trademarks. The possible exchange of industrial property information among the said offices through electronic means was also considered by the Workshop. Presentations and demonstrations were given by two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela and a WIPO official.
605. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.
606. In November, a representative from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.

607. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

608. CUBA. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets* in Havana, in cooperation with the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONITEM) of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba. The Seminar was attended by 14 government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY and PERU, six participants from the private sector of ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COSTA RICA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and MEXICO, and by 90 local participants from government and industry circles. A government leader and the Director General of WIPO delivered opening addresses. Presentations were made by nine WIPO consultants from Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela, and two WIPO officials.

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

610. During the period under review, two nationals of Cuba started intellectual property law studies at the University of Los Andes in Mérida (Venezuela) under WIPO long-term fellowships.

611. In July, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in the New International Context* in Havana, in cooperation with the Cuban Copyright Center (CENDA), with the sponsorship of the Faculty of Law of the University of Havana and the assistance of SGAE. Some 100 participants attended the Course. Presentations were made by eight WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela, four government officials from Cuba and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

612. Also in July, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property and its Legal Regulation at the International Level as the Twenty-First Century Approaches* in Havana for the Professors of the Faculty of Law of the University of Havana, in cooperation with CENDA. The Workshop was attended by 20 professors. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina and Venezuela and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

613. Also in July, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Havana, in cooperation with CENDA and with the assistance of SGAE. The Workshop was attended by 30 participants, among them the senior and technical staff of the Cuban Agency for Administration of Copyright on Musical Works (ACDAM). Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Brazil, Chile, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

614. Also in July, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Union of Cuban Journalists and Writers* in Havana, in cooperation with CENDA. The Workshop was attended by 15 participants and members of UPEC. Three

WIPO consultants from Argentina and Venezuela and a WIPO official participated in the Workshop as panelists. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

615. Also in July, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Writers and Artists* in Havana, in cooperation with CENDA and the National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists (UNEAC). The Workshop was attended by 20 members of the above-mentioned Board representing the different sectors of Cuban literary and artistic activities. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina and Switzerland and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

616. Also in July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

617. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement* in Havana, in cooperation with ONIITEM and the National Copyright Office of Cuba. The Seminar was attended by 70 participants, including government officials, intellectual property attorneys and judges. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina and Chile, a WTO official, four local speakers and a WIPO official.

618. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

619. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

620. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

622. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.

623. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries, in Bridgetown.

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

625. In July, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America* in Santo Domingo, in cooperation with the National Copyright Office (ONDA) and SGAE. It was

attended by 37 government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. In addition, there were 21 participants from the postgraduate course at the University of Los Andes in Mérida (Venezuela), among them three were recipients of WIPO long-term fellowships from Cuba and Ecuador. Also present were 25 observers from Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela, and 20 local participants. In total, 150 participants attended the Course. Presentations were made by 15 WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela and the International Association of Broadcasting Organizations of Uruguay, as well as by a government official from the Dominican Republic and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

626. Also in July, WIPO organized the *WIPO/SGAE National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Santo Domingo, in cooperation with SGAE. The Workshop was attended by 30 participants, among them the directors and the staff of the General Society of Dominican Authors, Composers and Publishers (SGACEDOM). Presentations were made by six WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

627. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

628. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

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

631. During the period under review, a national of Ecuador started intellectual property law studies at the University of Los Andes in Mérida (Venezuela) under WIPO long-term fellowships.

632. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

633. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

634. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

635. In November, two representatives from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.
636. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.
637. EL SALVADOR. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Course for Judges on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in San Salvador, in cooperation with the Judiciary School and Ministry of Justice of El Salvador. The Course was attended by 60 participants, most of them local judges. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Colombia, Spain and the Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (FLAPF), a government official and a WIPO official. Some of the presentations also dealt with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
638. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
639. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
640. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.
641. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.
642. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.
643. GRENADA. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
644. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.
645. GUATEMALA. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Guatemala City, in cooperation with the Registry of Industrial Property of Guatemala. The Course was attended by 50 participants, most of them lawyers, members of authors’ society, government officials and students. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Colombia and Spain, a government official and a WIPO official; they covered, *inter alia*, the pertinent parts of the TRIPS Agreement.
646. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.

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

648. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

649. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

650. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

651. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

653. In September, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property* in Georgetown, in cooperation with the Government of Guyana. The Seminar was attended by some 120 participants from the public and private sectors. Lectures were delivered by two WIPO consultants from Argentina and the United States of America, two WIPO officials and one local expert. The program of the Seminar included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

654. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.

655. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries, in Bridgetown.

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

657. In July, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Recent International Evolution of the Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Port-au-Prince, in cooperation with the Government of Haiti. It was attended by 100 participants, most of them lawyers and government officials as well as members of the National Association of Authors and Performers. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, a local speaker and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

658. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

659. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.

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

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

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

663. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

664. In November, WIPO organized two *WIPO National Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement* in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula, respectively, in cooperation with the Government of Honduras. The first Seminar was attended by around 70 participants from governmental institutions, universities and the private sector, and the second by 14 participants from the same sectors. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, two local speakers and two WIPO officials.

665. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

667. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.

668. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

669. Still in October, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries, in Bridgetown.

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

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

672. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

673. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

674. In November, a representative from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.

675. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

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

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

679. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

680. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

681. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

682. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

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

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

686. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

687. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

688. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

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

691. In May, WIPO organized, successively, two *WIPO National Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement* in Asunción, in cooperation with the Government of Paraguay: one for government officials, industrial property practitioners and the Academy, and the other for members of the judiciary and legislative bodies. In total, some 50 participants from the above mentioned circles attended the two Seminars. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and the WTO, a Paraguayan government official and a WIPO official.

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

693. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

694. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.
695. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
696. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.
697. Also in November, a representative from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.
698. PERU. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Latin American Regional Seminar on the Protection of Trademarks in International Markets, in Havana.
699. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Caracas.
700. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.
701. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.
702. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
703. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries* in Lima, in cooperation with the Government of Peru. It was attended by 40 officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. Three WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Chile also participated. The Meeting heard country reports on prevailing intellectual property issues in the participating countries and reviewed ongoing development cooperation activities carried out by WIPO in the region, in particular under the UNDP-funded regional project for strengthening intellectual property systems. The Meeting requested WIPO to continue providing assistance to the countries of the region, particularly in respect of training, modernization of legislation, implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, strengthening of national administrations, enforcement of industrial property rights, promotion of innovation, development of patent information services and teaching of intellectual property law at university level. Possible accession to WIPO-administered treaties was also discussed.
704. Also in November, WIPO organized the *National Introductory Course on Industrial Property* in Lima, in cooperation with the National Institute for the Defense of Competition

and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI). It was attended by around 150 participants, including government officials and judges and prosecutors from different provinces of the country. Lectures were delivered by a WIPO consultant from Venezuela and five local speakers. Three WIPO officials also participated in the Course. The subjects discussed during the Course included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

705. Also in November, WIPO organized the *First Latin American Congress on the Protection of Industrial Property* in Lima, in cooperation with INDECOPI. The Congress was opened by the Director General. It was attended by more than 300 participants from public and private sectors. Papers covering some 12 different subjects which dealt with various aspects of industrial property were presented by 10 WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, four local speakers and three WIPO officials. The program covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

706. Also in November, two representatives from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.

707. SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.

708. SAINT LUCIA. In late April and early May, a government official attended a session of the WIPO Academy in English which took place in Geneva.

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

710. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries* in Castries, in cooperation with the Government of Saint Lucia. It was attended by government officials from ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, DOMINICA, GRENADA, GUYANA, HAITI, JAMAICA, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SURINAME and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, and officials of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Colombia and two WIPO officials. The Meeting discussed intellectual property issues in general, heard national reports on current developments in intellectual property fields in the participating countries, and possible activities to promote regional cooperation in the field of intellectual property in the Caribbean. The Meeting requested WIPO to continue providing assistance to the countries of the region in various fields, particularly to assess the compliance of the respective national legislations with the enforcement provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

711. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries, in Bridgetown.

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

713. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.

714. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries, in Bridgetown.

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

716. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.

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

718. In October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries, in Castries.

719. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

720. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries, in Bridgetown.

721. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the New Industrial Property System* in Port of Spain, in cooperation with the Ministry of Legal Affairs. The Seminar was attended by around 300 participants, including government officials, representatives of the judiciary, academics and entrepreneurs. The Seminar was opened by the Prime Minister of the country. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Canada and the United States of America, two local experts and two WIPO officials. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

722. URUGUAY. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Uruguayan Judges* in Montevideo, in cooperation with the Uruguayan Copyright Council and the Supreme Court of Justice, under the government-funded country project in the field of copyright. The Seminar was opened by the Vice-President of the Republic and President of the Parliament, and the President of the Supreme Court of Justice. Over 50 judges and public prosecutors from various cities of the country attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela, nine local speakers and a WIPO official. The subjects covered included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

724. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

725. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

726. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

727. In November, a representative from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.

728. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.

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

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

731. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Santo Domingo.

732. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the PCT* in Caracas, in cooperation with the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela. It was attended by about 80 participants, including government officials, patent attorneys and representatives of industry. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Mexico, a government official from Venezuela and two WIPO officials.

733. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, in Santiago de Chile.

734. Still in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
735. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Mérida, in cooperation with the University of Los Andes within the framework of a postgraduate course on intellectual property. It was attended by 150 participants, most of them students and teachers from that University. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Colombia and Spain, and lecturers from Venezuela. The program included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
736. Also in November, a representative from the publishing circles attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers, in La Paz.
737. Still in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries, in Lima.
738. BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries, in Bridgetown.

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

Africa

739. AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (OAPI). In May, a WIPO official attended the 33rd session of the OAPI Board, held in Yaoundé.
740. In July, an OAPI official was briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on the activities of WIPO, with particular emphasis on its international registration activities.
741. In September, an OAPI official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between OAPI and WIPO.
742. In December, a WIPO official made a presentation on international agreements in the field of industrial property with an emphasis on the TRIPS Agreement at the OAPI Seminar on the Involvement of the Judiciary in Intellectual Property, organized in Yaoundé.
743. AFRICAN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (ARIPO). In June, a WIPO official attended the fifth session of the Council of Ministers of ARIPO, held in Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe).
744. In September, the Director General of ARIPO met with the Director General of WIPO in Geneva to discuss matters of mutual interest.

745. In November, four WIPO officials attended the 20th session of the ARIPO Administrative Council, held in Khartoum, concurrently with the WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries. One of the WIPO officials gave an address at the opening ceremony. Some 40 participants attended the session.

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

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

748. In July, two WIPO officials attended the 32nd session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Yaoundé. On that occasion, they also discussed with the Secretary General of OAU cooperation between the two Organizations, especially in the field of promotion of inventions and innovations.

749. SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC). In September, a government official from Malawi had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the organization in Lilongwe, in November, of a WIPO regional seminar on copyright and neighboring rights for member States of SADC.

750. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). In July and December, two and one, respectively, WIPO officials held discussions with UNDP officials in New York on cooperation in favor of African countries, and in particular a possible UNDP-financed regional project for strengthening intellectual property in Africa, to be executed by WIPO.

751. ALGERIA. See under "Arab Countries."

752. ANGOLA. In March, a WIPO official held discussions in Luanda with government leaders and officials on cooperation between Angola and WIPO, as well as the country's possible accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT.

753. In July, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Lisbon and to WIPO in Geneva, where they held discussions with WIPO officials on the possible revision of Angola's industrial property legislation.

754. In November, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva various matters of cooperation, including the country's possible accession to the Paris Convention.

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

756. In October, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso visited Cotonou to assist in the installation of a software for the computerization of procedures for distribution of copyright royalties at the Copyright Office of Benin.

757. BOTSWANA. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the revised draft industrial property bill, 1995. Those comments included compatibility of the said draft bill with the TRIPS Agreement.

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

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

760. In August, at the request of the Government, WIPO prepared and sent to the authorities comments on the Industrial Property Act, 1996. The comments included reference to the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

761. In September, the UNDP Resident Representative in Botswana met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss WIPO's development cooperation activities in that country.

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

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

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

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

766. In August, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Handicraft in Ouagadougou on matters concerning development cooperation, including WIPO's assistance in organizing a subregional seminar on innovation.

767. In November, two WIPO officials met with government officials of the Directorate of the Promotion of Industry and Handicraft in Ouagadougou to discuss matters of cooperation, in particular the organization of the *Salon des inventions et de l'innovation* in Ouagadougou in January 1997.

768. In the same month, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation dealing, *inter alia*, with the strengthening of the protection of industrial property in the country.

769. In December, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and other government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Burkina Faso and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

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

771. In December, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government authorities, at their request, comments on certain draft provisions on copyright.

772. CAMEROON. In December, a WIPO official met with government officials in Yaoundé to discuss, *inter alia*, matters of cooperation and training needs in the field of intellectual property for 1997.

773. CAPE VERDE. In July, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Lisbon and to WIPO in Geneva, where they held discussions with WIPO officials on possible amendments to Cape Verde's industrial property legislation.

774. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Government, at its request, comments, in Portuguese, on the country's draft industrial property law.

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

776. CÔTE D'IVOIRE. In July, a WIPO official undertook a visit to Abidjan to discuss with government officials organizational arrangements for the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking countries of Africa, to be held in August.

777. In September, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso visited Abidjan to assist in the installation of a software for the automation of procedures for distribution of copyright royalties at the Copyright Office of Côte d'Ivoire.

778. DJIBOUTI. See under "Arab Countries."

779. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."

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

781. ERITREA. In October, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation between Eritrea and WIPO, and the envisaged accession of Eritrea to the WIPO Convention.

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

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

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

785. In June, a government official visited WIPO's headquarters and held discussions with WIPO officials concerning WIPO's assistance in strengthening the Office of the Registrar General and modernizing the national industrial property legislation. The said official requested WIPO's assistance in the preparation of Regulations under the Industrial Property Act of 1989 and, at a later stage, in the modernization of the industrial property legislation.

786. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, revised draft Regulations and draft Schedules of Fees and Forms under the Industrial Property Act, 1989.

787. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva proposed amendments to national industrial property legislation, and the modernization of the national trademark registration system.

788. GHANA. In October, the Director General visited Accra where he met with government leaders and officials and discussed matters of cooperation between Ghana and WIPO.

789. Also in October, a WIPO consultant from Sweden undertook a mission to the Registrar General's Department in Accra to train its staff on the implementation of the new Patent Law and Regulations.

790. In November, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government authorities, at their request, draft laws, each with a commentary on its main provisions, on the protection of geographical indications and on the protection of lay-out designs (topographies) of integrated circuits. The draft laws and commentaries took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

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

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

794. In November, the Minister for the Promotion of the Private Sector, Industry and Commerce and another government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Guinea and WIPO, including the organization of a national seminar on industrial property in Conakry in 1997.

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

796. In July, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Lisbon and to WIPO in Geneva, where they held discussions with WIPO officials on the possible revision of Guinea-Bissau's industrial property legislation.

797. Also in July, a WIPO official held discussions in Bissau with government leaders and government and UNDP officials on the possibility of Guinea-Bissau acceding to the PCT and the Madrid Agreement and on the strengthening of cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and WIPO, in particular in modernizing the country's industrial property legislation in the light of the TRIPS Agreement.

798. KENYA. In May, a government official held discussions in Geneva on future cooperation between Kenya and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

799. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning a possible country project in the field of industrial property to be executed by WIPO.

800. In September, a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation, in particular the above-mentioned WIPO-financed country project.

801. In October, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between her country and WIPO and, specifically, the implementation of the said WIPO country project for Kenya.

802. LESOTHO. In late February and early March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Maseru to train eight government officials in the use of the software developed by the Swedish Patent and Registration Office for the administration of the Registrar General's Office of Lesotho and of certain WIPO CD-ROM products.

803. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on training issues in the field of industrial property in Lesotho.
804. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning training of newly recruited government officials in charge of intellectual property, and the organization by WIPO in Lesotho of a national workshop on the promotion of inventive activity in the rural areas for members of the Lesotho Inventors' Association.
805. In September, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation, in particular strengthening of the industrial property system in the country through computerization of industrial property operations and training.
806. LIBERIA. In January, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.
807. LIBYA. See under "Arab Countries."
808. MADAGASCAR. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft project document prepared by WIPO, upon request of the Government, aimed at modernizing the industrial property system in the country.
809. In November, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to the Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OMAPI) in Antananarivo where they discussed with senior officials the draft work program for the modernization of OMAPI and the training of staff under a WIPO country project. The WIPO officials also met with officials from the Ministry of Industrial and Handicraft Promotion.
810. MALAWI. In June, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso undertook a mission to implement the COSIS software for the distribution of copyright royalties in the copyright collective management society in Lilongwe.
811. Also in June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the organization of a possible regional seminar on intellectual property in Malawi.
812. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft study on the compatibility of the country's industrial property legislation with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement and the TLT.
813. In September, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of mutual interest, in particular the organization of a national seminar on the enforcement of industrial property legislation to be held in the country in 1997.
814. MALI. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on assistance in the teaching of intellectual property law in Mali.
815. In June, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the country's industrial property infrastructure, training of government officials and the WIPO long-term fellowships program.

816. In August, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso undertook a mission to Bamako to assess the progress of the project for the establishment of software (COSIS) for the automation of procedures for distribution of copyright royalties at the Copyright Office of Mali.

817. In November, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation between Mali and WIPO.

818. MAURITANIA. In March, at the request of the government authorities, a WIPO consultant from Egypt undertook a mission to Nouakchott to give advice in the preparation of a draft copyright law and the establishment of a copyright office. The advice also took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

819. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of the industrial property infrastructure and legislation in Mauritania.

820. MAURITIUS. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note containing comments on the draft copyright bill of Mauritius. Those comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

821. In December, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Ministry of Trade and Shipping in Port-Louis to identify users' requirements for the computerization of trademark administration at the Trademark Registry.

822. MOROCCO. See under "Arab Countries."

823. MOZAMBIQUE. In late May and early June, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Lisbon and to WIPO in Geneva, where they held discussions with WIPO officials on the development of the industrial property legislation in the country.

824. In November, a WIPO official and three WIPO consultants from Brazil and Portugal met with government leaders and officials in Maputo to discuss the industrial property situation in the country and, *inter alia*, matters related to the possible accession of the country to certain WIPO-administered treaties. (In December, Mozambique acceded to the WIPO Convention.)

825. NAMIBIA. In December, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and other government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Namibia and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

826. NIGER. In February, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Niamey to give technical assistance to government officials from the Copyright Office of Niger on the practical aspects of the collective management of copyright, with special emphasis on computerized methods.

827. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on the situation of the industrial property infrastructure and legislation in that country.

828. NIGERIA. In July, a WIPO official participated in the Workshop on Industrial Property Law and Economic Development, organized in Lagos by the Industrial Property Law Interest Group in association with the Government of Nigeria. It was attended by some 250 local participants from government departments, the legal profession, enterprises and academia.

829. In August, WIPO organized a practical training program on copyright and neighboring rights for two officials from the Nigerian Copyright Commission at the Canadian Copyright Organization (CANCOPY) in Toronto (Canada).

830. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between the newly created Nigerian Copyright Institute and WIPO.

831. In October, the Director General visited Lagos and Abuja and met with the Head of State, government leaders and senior government officials. They discussed matters of cooperation between Nigeria and WIPO.

832. In November, WIPO arranged for an official of the Nigerian Copyright Commission to attend a copyright management course at CANCOPY in Toronto.

833. RWANDA. In June, a government official held consultations with WIPO officials in Geneva on reactivation of cooperation between Rwanda and WIPO.

834. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE. In June, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Lisbon and to WIPO in Geneva, where they held discussions with WIPO officials on industrial property legislative developments in the country.

835. SIERRA LEONE. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning WIPO's assistance in the modernization of the industrial property system in Sierra Leone and accession of the country to WIPO-administered treaties.

836. SOUTH AFRICA. In February, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Pretoria on the strengthening of cooperation between South Africa and WIPO.

837. Also in February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on forthcoming training events in the field of intellectual property, to take place in the country.

838. In May, a WIPO official participated as a panelist in the meeting "Information Society and Development," held in Johannesburg, organized by the Government of the country and the Group of Seven (G7).

839. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on issues related to intellectual property training.

840. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the Government, at its request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights. The draft law took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

841. Also in October, two government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss South Africa's current and future participation in WIPO's

development cooperation activities in Africa, the TRIPS Agreement and South Africa's envisaged accession to the PCT.

842. In the same month, a WIPO official visited Johannesburg to discuss with government officials the possible accession of South Africa to the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. He also participated, as a speaker, in a meeting of the Subcommittee of the Patent Law Commission of the South Africa Institute of Intellectual Property Law and in the annual general meeting of the Industrial Biotechnology Association of South Africa.

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

844. In September, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation, in particular strengthening of the industrial property system in the country through computerization and training.

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

846. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation, in particular the possible organization, in Togo in 1997, of a subregional seminar for patent and trademark agents.

847. In October, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso visited Lomé to assist in the installation of a software for the computerization of procedures for distribution of copyright royalties at the Togolese Copyright Office.

848. Also in October, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Lomé to give technical assistance to government officials of the same Office on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.

849. In December, the Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture and other government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Togo and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

850. TUNISIA. See under "Arab Countries."

851. UGANDA. In October, two WIPO officials visited Kampala to discuss with government officials the conformity of national industrial property legislation with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

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

854. ZAMBIA. In September, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.

Arab Countries

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

856. ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO). In October, the Director General of ISESCO and two other ISESCO officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning future cooperation activities between WIPO and ISESCO, including the provision of technical and legal assistance to ISESCO member States to meet their obligations under the TRIPS Agreement, as well as the joint organization of a regional symposium on the TRIPS Agreement to be held in Rabat in 1997.

857. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). In July, a UNDP official visited WIPO to discuss the objectives and budget for a possible UNDP-financed regional project for Arab countries in the field of intellectual property to be executed by WIPO.

858. In August, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the UNDP in New York to pursue discussions on the above project. The project, entitled "Strengthening and Modernizing the Intellectual Property System for Promoting Technological, Industrial and Cultural Development," was approved by the UNDP at the end of the year, and will start operations in 1997.

859. ARAB SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (ASPIP). In June, an official from ASPIP discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva the current and future activities carried out by ASPIP.

860. ALGERIA. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the readiness of the National Copyright Office (ONDA) to receive Arab officials for training in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

861. In September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva plans for the revision of intellectual property legislation, the possible accession of Algeria to the PCT and the Berne Convention, the possible development of a database for the dissemination of technological information and the possible organization of a national seminar on the TRIPS Agreement in the first quarter of 1997.

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

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

864. Also in May, a WIPO consultant from Egypt undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Office to provide advice to the Government on a plan for the design and development of computerized systems to simplify patent and trademark application procedures.

865. DJIBOUTI. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Djibouti to discuss with government leaders and officials cooperation between Djibouti and WIPO and the compatibility of new national copyright legislation with the Berne Convention as well as with the TRIPS Agreement.

866. In November, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible accession of Djibouti to the WIPO Convention and the possible organization in Djibouti, in 1997, of a national seminar on intellectual property.

867. Also in November, the UNDP Resident Representative in Djibouti discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva possible areas of cooperation between WIPO and UNDP in the field of intellectual property in Djibouti.

868. EGYPT. In January, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's assistance in the revision of Egypt's trademark legislation and training in the field of trademarks, including possible accession to the Madrid Protocol.

869. Also in January, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the field of copyright.

870. In April, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation between his country and WIPO in the field of patents.

871. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the latest draft of the Egyptian patent law and WIPO's possible assistance in that respect.

872. Also in May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva ongoing cooperation between Egypt and WIPO in the field of copyright.

873. In June, a government official visited WIPO to discuss the revision of the Egyptian patent and utility model law, and requested WIPO's advice in the implementation of the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement and the modernization of the national intellectual property system.

874. Also in June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the automation and modernization of the trademark system.

875. In September, a WIPO official met in Cairo with the Minister for Commerce and Supply and other government officials to discuss the possible accession of Egypt to the TLT and the Madrid Protocol, as well as future WIPO's assistance in modernizing the Administration of Commercial Registration (in charge of trademarks) and training its staff.

876. Also in September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Cairo preparations for the WIPO Afro-Arab Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law, to be held in Cairo in December.

877. In October, a government official visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials in Geneva the amendment of trademark legislation, training and the possible organization, in 1997, of a national seminar on the TRIPS Agreement.

878. In November, two officials of the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) undertook a study visit to the EPO in Munich and The Hague. The said officials also visited WIPO to discuss possible areas of cooperation between WIPO and ASRT.

879. In December, three WIPO officials met with government officials in Cairo to discuss future cooperation between Egypt and WIPO.

880. Also in December, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997.

881. JORDAN. In January, the Minister of Culture accompanied by another government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva. They discussed a program of further cooperation between Jordan and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

882. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the proposed amendments to the national Copyright Law. Those comments took account of the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

883. In March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of industrial property cooperation between Jordan and WIPO.

884. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible organization of regional copyright meetings for the Arab countries in Amman.

885. In June, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance needed in training, automation of the Directorate of Trade Registration and Industrial Property Protection, and modernization of the country's industrial property legislation. He also discussed a possible UNDP-financed country project for updating the country's industrial property system.

886. In July, a government official held further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on initiatives taken to revise the Jordanian industrial property legislation and automate the Directorate of Trade Registration and Industrial Property Protection and WIPO's possible assistance in this respect, as well as on a draft document of the said UNDP-financed country project.

887. Also in July, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Amman to discuss with government and UNDP officials the details of the said draft project document. General cooperation between Jordan and WIPO was also reviewed.

888. In August, a WIPO official visited Jordan and discussed with the Director of the Directory of Trade Registration and Industrial Property Protection of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, future WIPO cooperation with Jordan in the revision of the country's industrial property legislation, as well as the advantages of accession to the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

889. In September, a WIPO official and a WIPO expert from Egypt undertook a mission to Amman on the proposed revision of national industrial property legislation and the modernization of the national industrial property administration. The advice provided took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

890. Also in September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible accession of Jordan to the Berne Convention.

891. Still in September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization of a subregional introductory seminar on copyright and neighboring rights, in Jordan, in 1997.

892. In October, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

893. In December, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the revision of the Jordanian industrial property laws and the advantages of Jordan's accession to the PCT and the Madrid Agreement and Protocol.

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

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

896. In September, a WIPO official and a WIPO expert from Syria undertook a mission to Beirut on the proposed revision of national industrial property legislation and the modernization of the national industrial property administration. The advice provided took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

897. In November, a WIPO-funded project for the modernization of the industrial property system was approved for starting operations in 1997.

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

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

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

901. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the work program established under the said country project.

902. In November, a WIPO consultant from Germany undertook a mission to the Industrial Research Center (IRC) in Tripoli in the framework of the said country project. The mission was to give advice on streamlining patent and trademark procedures and formulated recommendations for the modernization of IRC.

903. In December, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997 under the above-mentioned country project.

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

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

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

907. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the objectives of a possible new UNDP-funded country project for further upgrading the national industrial property system.

908. In June, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the EPO in Munich and The Hague, and to WIPO in Geneva. At WIPO, they met with the Director General and other WIPO officials and discussed possible accession of Morocco to the PCT and the Madrid Protocol, and the organization of national seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and the PCT for further upgrading the national industrial property system.

909. In October, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation in the fields of legislative advice and training.

910. Also in October, two government officials benefited from a study visit organized by WIPO to the French National Institute of Industrial Property and to the National Research Development Agency (ANVAR) in Paris.

911. OMAN. In March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible accession of Oman to the WIPO Convention. Oman acceded to the said Convention in November 1996.

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

913. In October, three WIPO officials discussed with government leaders and officials in Muscat the possible accession of Oman to the WIPO, Paris and Berne Conventions, as well as future cooperation in the fields of legislative advice, institution-building and training.

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

915. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation activities, in particular the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

916. In December, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997.

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

918. In September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the proposed revision of Saudi Arabian intellectual property legislation and the proposed organization of a national seminar on the TRIPS Agreement. The discussions covered, *inter alia*, the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

920. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva assistance in respect of the proposed revision of intellectual property legislation in compliance with the TRIPS Agreement and the modernization of the national industrial property office.

921. In October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future WIPO activities in the country, and the possible organization in Khartoum, in 1997, of a national seminar on intellectual property.

922. In December, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Khartoum to provide advice on the modernization of the national industrial property system, to discuss needs for training and equipment and the possible accession of Sudan to the Madrid Protocol and the Hague

Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, as well as to review future areas of cooperation with WIPO.

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

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

925. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Damascus to provide advice and training on the use of CD-ROM technology to the staff of the Directorate.

926. In November, two WIPO officials met with government officials in Damascus to discuss cooperation between Syria and WIPO in respect of industrial property legislation, modernization of industrial property office procedures and the possible accession of Syria to the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention and to the WIPO Convention.

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

928. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation in the field of industrial property.

929. In November, two government officials discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation in respect of legislative advice and training, and the possible organization, in Tunis in 1997, of two national seminars on the TRIPS Agreement and the PCT, respectively.

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

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

932. In May, a WIPO consultant from IFIA undertook a mission to Dubai to provide advice on the establishment of a national association of inventors and on a policy for rewarding innovative and inventive activities and their commercialization.

933. In September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the proposed amendment of national industrial property and copyright laws, and provided to WIPO, for comments, a draft revision of the copyright law. The possible organization of a national seminar on the TRIPS Agreement in Dubai was also discussed.

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

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

936. In October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible cooperation, particularly the organization of a WIPO advisory mission to Yemen in the field of intellectual property.

937. In November, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Sana'a to discuss future cooperation in respect of legislative advice, institution-building and training, as well as the possible organization, in Sana'a, in 1997, of a national seminar on intellectual property.

938. In December, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997.

Asia and the Pacific

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

940. In July, a WIPO official attended two meetings organized by UNDP on the re-designing of the UNDP-financed inter-country program entitled "Strengthening Capacities for Growth Through Trade and Investment." The meetings were held in Bentota (Sri Lanka) and Hanoi.

941. In October, a WIPO official attended a Consultation Meeting organized by UNDP on the Regional Cooperation Framework for the Asia-Pacific Region, 1997-2001, for the UNDP Executing Agencies of the United Nations System, held in Bangkok.

942. ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN). In late February and March, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to each of the seven ASEAN countries, namely, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam, to conduct a comparative study on approaches to enforcement and border measures in relation to intellectual property. In each of them, the members of the mission had discussions with government officials on the main issues of the said study, including the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. In Jakarta, the mission members also had discussions with officials of the ASEAN Secretariat. This study, conducted at the request of the ASEAN countries, was completed and sent to the authorities of the seven countries and to the ASEAN Secretariat in May.

943. In July, two consultants appointed by the CEC held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva as part of the review and evaluation of the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

944. In late August and early September, two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand to promote the public awareness of intellectual property in ASEAN countries through the preparation of information materials. The mission was funded under the said EC-ASEAN Program.

945. *Fourth WIPO/ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property.* In September, WIPO organized that Meeting at its headquarters in Geneva. All the ASEAN countries (BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND and VIET NAM) were represented at the Meeting by their Permanent Representatives and members of the diplomatic staff of their Permanent Missions in Geneva. The Director General participated in the discussions of the Meeting together with other WIPO officials. The Meeting reviewed the activities carried out by WIPO or jointly with ASEAN member countries or the ASEAN Secretariat during the period from September 1995 to August 1996, and established a plan of activities to be carried out in the period from September 1996 to August 1997.

946. FUNDS-IN-TRUST OF JAPAN. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two Funds-in-Trust (FIT) arrangements concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO. One arrangement was to assist the developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region in using industrial property for economic and technological development, and the other arrangement to assist the same region in using copyright and neighboring rights for cultural and economic development. Both arrangements were concluded for the Japanese fiscal year 1995-96 and then again, for the fiscal year 1996-97, respectively. The activities undertaken by WIPO under the said arrangements included the organization, in cooperation with the Japanese authorities, of training courses and other meetings in the region, as well as advisory missions and study-visits. The activities undertaken by WIPO in the Japanese fiscal year 1995-96 were jointly evaluated by WIPO and representatives of the Japanese Government in February, in Geneva, for the arrangement in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and in April, in Tokyo, for the arrangement in the field of industrial property. On the same occasion, the plan of activities to be undertaken in the next (1996-97) fiscal year was discussed and agreed upon. Activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights were undertaken in cooperation with the Agency of Cultural Affairs of Japan, and activities in the field of industrial property with the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). The activities financed by the Japanese FIT arrangement are described elsewhere in this report under "Asia and the Pacific."

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

948. In February, WIPO officials had discussions in Geneva with a private contractor from France engaged to develop a database management system for figurative marks for the ASEAN countries under the said EC-financed program.

949. The activities of the ECAP are described elsewhere in this report under “Asia and the Pacific.”

950. BANGLADESH. In April, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between his country and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

951. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on accession to WIPO-administered treaties, modernization of the national industrial property administration and other future cooperation activities.

952. BHUTAN. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a revised draft industrial property act incorporating amendments required for compliance with obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.

953. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to Thimphu to discuss with government officials the said revised draft legislation on industrial property and a proposed assistance project for establishing an intellectual property system in Bhutan. The discussions took into account, *inter alia*, the TRIPS Agreement.

954. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between Bhutan and WIPO.

955. In September, a WIPO consultant from India visited Thimphu to advise on the setting up of a trademark registry in the country under the WIPO-financed country project for setting up the country’s industrial property administration, which had been approved in July.

956. In November, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the revised national draft industrial property regulations and rules.

957. In the same month, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation, in particular the above-mentioned WIPO country project.

958. In December, a WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Thimphu to assess computerization needs in the trademark area of the Trademark Registry.

959. In the same month, a second WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to the same Ministry to provide advice on trademark administration procedures.

960. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the intellectual property system in the country, and on the latter’s possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties.

961. In September, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future assistance from WIPO, particularly in strengthening the trademark administration.

962. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the compatibility of the country's draft Emergency (Trade Marks) Order with the Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement.

963. In November, a WIPO official undertook an advisory mission to the Attorney General's Chambers on the establishment of a national technological information service based on digitalized patent information.

964. In the same month, another WIPO official undertook an advisory mission, also to the Attorney General's Chambers, to train 11 government officials on the use of the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification).

965. CAMBODIA. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on accession to WIPO-administered treaties and future cooperation activities.

966. CHINA. In January, the Deputy Minister of Culture and two other government officials undertook a WIPO-organized visit to Geneva to discuss with the Director General and other WIPO officials legal issues on the protection of folklore.

967. In late January and early February, two WIPO consultants from the JPO undertook separate advisory missions to the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) in Beijing to advise its staff on, respectively, industrial designs and the PCT. The mission was funded under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between WIPO and the Government of Japan in the field of industrial property.

968. In February, six government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices, computerized office systems and the international classification of trademarks, under the above-mentioned funds-in-trust arrangement.

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

970. Also in March, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia held discussions with government officials of the CPO in Beijing on patent documentation and automation issues.

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

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

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

974. In July, three government officials of the CPO and the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) visited WIPO and held discussions with WIPO officials on matters of cooperation.

975. In November, two WIPO officials visited the CPO in Beijing and had discussions with government officials on future cooperation, including possible activities to be proposed for 1997 and for the 1998-99 biennium.

976. Also in November, three government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation in the patent field.

977. In December, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to the CPO in Beijing on the management and dissemination of patent information and documentation and the PCT procedures during the national phase. The mission was funded under the above-mentioned funds-in-trust arrangement between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

978. Also in December, a WIPO official visited the CPO and had discussions with CPO officials on matters of cooperation in the patent field.

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

980. In March, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Pyongyang, under the said project, to assist in the continuing automation of the operations of the Invention Office.

981. In May, a WIPO consultant from Australia held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the said project.

982. In August, four officials of the Invention Office undertook a study visit to the German Patent Office in Munich, on automated patent administration and computerized documentation and information services. The visit was organized by WIPO under the said project.

983. Also in August, three officials of the same Office undertook a study visit to the CPO in Beijing on patent application procedures. The visit was organized by WIPO under the said project.

984. In September, seven officials of the above-mentioned Office undertook a study visit to the National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland in Helsinki. Four of the officials received training on automated patent administration and computerized documentation and information services, and the other three received training on legal procedures for the international filing of applications. The visit was organized by WIPO under the said project.

985. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights. The draft took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

986. Also in October, a WIPO consultant from China undertook a mission to the Invention Office to advise its staff on the search, management and use of patent information. The mission was organized by WIPO under the said project.

987. Still in October, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the same Office and under the same project, to conduct a final acceptance testing of the computerized system for the administration of industrial property procedures which had been initiated under the said project.

988. In the same month, three government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss issues in the field of patents and also the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

989. In December, a WIPO official visited Pyongyang and participated with government and UNDP officials in the terminal tripartite review meeting on the said project. The project, which had been executed by WIPO from January 1994 to December 1996, was successfully concluded.

990. Also in December, the same WIPO official also had discussions with government officials in Pyongyang on future cooperation in the industrial property field.

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

992. In November, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation, in particular the fifth WIPO high-level meeting of South Pacific countries to be held in Suva in 1997.

993. In December, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation between Fiji and WIPO.

994. INDIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two UNDP-financed country projects aiming at modernizing the Office of the Patent Information System (PIS) in Nagpur and the trademark administration in India, respectively.

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

996. Also in February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices, under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

997. Also in February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the drafting of a proposed law on geographical indications. These discussions also dealt with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

998. Still in February, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between India and WIPO.

999. In the same month, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials, in New Delhi, on the impact of digital technology on copyright.

1000. In March, a WIPO official and an expert from the EPO undertook a mission to the Office of the PIS, in Nagpur, to assist in the implementation of the INDIAPAT database system.

1001. In April, two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom undertook, under the trademark project, a mission to Mumbai on trademark procedures and the preparation of a trademark procedure manual.

1002. Also in April, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook, under the same project, a mission on the continuing computerization of the trademark operations.

1003. Also in April, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between India and WIPO in the promotion of intellectual property in India.

1004. Also in April, a government official reviewed with WIPO officials in Geneva the implementation of the two said UNDP-funded country projects.

1005. In May, a WIPO official visited New Delhi and met with several government officials to follow up on various planned activities and review the progress of those two projects.

1006. Also in May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between India and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1007. Also in May, a WIPO consultant from Australia held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the two said projects.

1008. In June, a government official and a legal expert undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials draft legislation on geographical indications for India.

1009. Also in June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the trademark project.

1010. Also in June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between India and WIPO, particularly with respect to the said projects.

1011. In July, three government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the Paris Convention and India's patent legislation.

1012. Also in July, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the PCT and the advantages for India of adhering to it.

1013. Still in July, a WIPO computer consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Trade Marks Registry in Mumbai and its branch office in Madras to monitor the work which had been completed under the trademark project.

1014. In the same month, a UNDP official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possibility of WIPO's participation in future UNDP-financed activities in India.

1015. In August, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft Act on the protection of layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits, with a commentary on its main provisions. The comments included references to the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1016. Also in August, a WIPO official held discussions with government and UNDP officials, in New Delhi, concerning the possible funding of a program on strengthening the industrial property system in India for the period from 1997 to 2002.

1017. In September, three officials of the Indian Performing Rights Society (IPRS) discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, in particular enforcement questions.

1018. Also in September, two government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss possible accession to WIPO-administered treaties and reviewed the progress of the said country projects.

1019. Still in September, two WIPO consultants from France and the United Kingdom presented papers at four Seminars on the Protection of Biotechnological Inventions organized by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology of the Government of India, which took place in Chandigarh, Calcutta, Pune and Hyderabad.

1020. In October, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to New Delhi to participate in a tripartite review meeting with government and UNDP officials to review the achievements of the two above-mentioned UNDP-funded country projects. Those projects had been successfully executed by WIPO with the full cooperation of the government authorities concerned and UNDP. The WIPO officials also met with government officials to discuss matters of future cooperation between India and WIPO.

1021. Also in October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between India and WIPO in 1997, and matters concerning the TRIPS Agreement.

1022. In November, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to the Office of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks in Mumbai to advise on the automation of the patent office. A WIPO official also participated in the mission, which was financed under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

1023. In the same month, a government official of the Ministry of Industry met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of future cooperation including, *inter alia*, the follow-up of the two said UNDP-funded country projects.

1024. In December, a WIPO official met with senior government officials in New Delhi to discuss future activities in the area of industrial property, as well as matters related to the modernization of the national patent system.

1025. INDONESIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project, which aims at strengthening the national intellectual property system for economic and technological development.

1026. In January, a WIPO official participated, in Jakarta, in a meeting under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, together with officials from the Government, the EPO, the EC, universities and private institutions. The meeting discussed activities in Indonesia under that Program.

1027. Also in January, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks (DGCPT) in Tangerang, under the above-mentioned Program, to assist the said Directorate in the continuing computerization of its operations.

1028. In February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices.

1029. Also in February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation in the intellectual property field in general between Indonesia and WIPO.

1030. In May, a WIPO consultant from Australia, after visiting the EPO in Munich, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the UNDP-financed country project.

1031. In June, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia in Geneva presented to WIPO, on behalf of the Government of Indonesia, a gift of a wooden sculpture. The presentation ceremony was attended by the Director General, other WIPO officials and Indonesian government officials.

1032. In July and August, two WIPO consultants from Belgium and the United States of America undertook a three-week mission to the University of Indonesia in Jakarta to conduct teaching seminars and classes on intellectual property law, under the said country project.

1033. In September, a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of mutual interest, in particular the ongoing revision of intellectual property legislation, human resource development, enforcement measures and further automation of the DGCPT.

1034. In October, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of trademark operations.

1035. In November, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the country's 1997 plan for the modernization of the national intellectual property system and WIPO's assistance in implementing it. The plan includes, *inter alia*, enforcement, in-house training for examiners, preparation of reference material and automation.

1036. In December, a WIPO official visited the DGCPT in Tangerang to provide on-the-job training to trademark examiners in the use of the Vienna Classification. The mission was funded under the above EC-ASEAN Program.

1037. Also in December, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva questions relating to the automation of the DGCPT.

1038. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

1039. In April, two UNDP officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on strengthening WIPO's cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the intellectual property field, with the support of the UNDP.

1040. Also in April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between his country and WIPO in the patent information area.

1041. In July, a UNDP official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's possible assistance to the country in the field of intellectual property, including in respect of the TRIPS Agreement.

1042. Also in July, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties.

1043. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the development and use of industrial property information systems.

1044. In September, a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the organization of a national seminar on WIPO's treaties and the TRIPS Agreement, and the possible extension of the said UNDP-financed country project.

1045. Also in September, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future WIPO activities in the country.

1046. In October, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and WIPO and matters concerning the TRIPS Agreement.

1047. In November, three government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva and discussed the implications of the TRIPS Agreement for the country and the assistance that WIPO could provide in developing the national intellectual property system, both in general and in the context of the provisions of that Agreement. They

also discussed the forthcoming national seminar on industrial property and the TRIPS Agreement to be held in Tehran the following month.

1048. Also in November, two government officials visited WIPO to discuss cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and WIPO in the area of copyright and neighboring rights, with particular emphasis on assistance on legislation and training.

1049. In December, two WIPO officials participated with government and UNDP officials in the terminal tripartite review meeting on the above country project. The project, which had been executed by WIPO from August 1993 to December 1996, was successfully concluded. The WIPO officials also discussed with government officials in Tehran, *inter alia*, on possible accession by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the WIPO Convention and certain WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on a proposed new UNDP-financed country project.

1050. LAOS. In April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Laos and WIPO, and on accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

1051. In June, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on Laos' possible accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT, modernization of the country's intellectual property legislation and WIPO's assistance to that country under a WIPO-country project for modernizing the industrial property administration.

1052. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, an updated draft industrial property law, with a commentary, as well as a draft law, with commentaries, respectively, on the protection of geographical indications and the protection of layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits. The said drafts and comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1053. In December, a WIPO expert from Australia undertook a mission to the Department of Industrial Property in Vientiane to identify users' requirements in respect of the possible computerization of the Department, under the said project.

1054. MALAYSIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project for strengthening the industrial property administration in the country.

1055. In April, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on future cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO in the intellectual property field.

1056. In August, a WIPO official visited the Annual Malaysian Invention and Design Exhibition (MINDEX/INNOTEX '96), in Kuala Lumpur, and presented two WIPO medals for the best invention and the best student's invention.

1057. Also in August, a WIPO official held discussions, in Kuala Lumpur, with government officials on matters of mutual interest. He also participated in the Terminal Tripartite Review of the above-mentioned UNDP-financed project with government and UNDP officials. The project, which has been executed by WIPO from September 1992 to September 1996, was successfully completed.

1058. In September, six officials of the Intellectual Property Division of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs undertook a two-week study visit on trademark administration to the Australian Industrial Property Organisation, in Canberra. The visit was organized by WIPO under the said project.

1059. Also in September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's further assistance in the area of industrial design protection, revision of legislation, further computerization of the above-mentioned Division and accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

1060. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the country's Industrial Designs Act, 1996. Those comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1061. Also in October, a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Malaysia and WIPO in the field of industrial property, in particular the country's possible accession to the PCT.

1062. In November, three government officials from the Intellectual Property Division of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs of Malaysia and three WIPO officials undertook a mission to Nanterre (France) to conduct validation and acceptance tests of the database management system for figurative marks referred to above. The visit of the Malaysian officials was funded under the said project.

1063. Also in November, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial design regulations. Those comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1064. In December, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook an advisory mission to the Intellectual Property Division of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs in Kuala Lumpur regarding the administration of industrial property, computerization and patent information and documentation. The mission was funded under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

1065. Also in December, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook an advisory mission to the same Division to draft a manual on the processing of industrial design applications and to provide on-the-job training on the processing of the said applications. The mission was funded under the above-mentioned country project.

1066. MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF). In January, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Pohpei to advise the Government on ways of making more effective use of the industrial property system through appropriate national industrial property legislation and better administration, on the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

1067. MONGOLIA. In late April and early May, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation for training on industrial property information.

1068. In May, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized study to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C., to get acquainted with its administrative office procedures and the services offered to the public.

1069. In August, the former Minister for Culture and other government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to the possible accession of Mongolia to the Berne Convention. WIPO organized, for the Mongolian delegation, a study visit to the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property in Berne and to SUISA in Zurich.

1070. In September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible assistance to the newly created Mongolian Intellectual Property Office.

1071. In late October and early November, two WIPO consultants from the JPO undertook a mission to Ulaanbaatar to advise the staff of the Mongolian Intellectual Property Office on industrial property administration and computerization as well as on patent information and documentation. The mission was financed under the said funds-in-trust arrangement.

1072. In December, the Minister of Justice and another government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Mongolia and WIPO in the field of intellectual property and, *inter alia*, the possible accession of the country to the Berne Convention.

1073. MYANMAR. In January, the Minister for National Planning and Economic Development and three other government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between Myanmar and WIPO, and in particular on WIPO's assistance in modernizing the national intellectual property system, as well as adherence to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties, and obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.

1074. NEPAL. In April, two university law teachers undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Delhi to participate in the trademark law and practice training program organized by the Faculty of Law of the University of Delhi.

1075. In August, officials of the Department of Industries of the Ministry of Industry held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to the draft industrial property law being prepared by the authorities on the basis of a draft that had been earlier done by WIPO. The discussions also covered the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1076. Also in August, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and a WIPO official held discussions with officials of the above-mentioned Department of Industries in Kathmandu, on the said draft industrial property law and the modernization of the industrial property system.

1077. Still in August, a WIPO consultant from Thailand undertook a mission to the Faculty of Law of Tribhuvan University on the teaching of intellectual property law.

1078. In November, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation activities for Nepal, particularly a first national seminar on copyright and neighboring rights to be held in Kathmandu in 1997.

1079. Also in November, two government officials visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials various matters of cooperation including, *inter alia*, issues related to the modernization of the industrial property system in the country, the advantages offered by the PCT for developing countries, possible future accession to the Paris Convention and the Berne Convention, enforcement and protection against unfair competition, as well as various matters related to the TRIPS Agreement. The two visiting officials undertook study visits, organized by WIPO, to the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property in Berne and the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport.

1080. PAKISTAN. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, preliminary views concerning amendments to the Trade Marks Law and a draft Bill embodying amendments to the Patents and Designs Act, 1911, to bring it into conformity with Article 70.8 of the TRIPS Agreement.

1081. In March and April, two WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Karachi and Islamabad to advise on the modernization of the trademark legislation and administration. The advice on legislation took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1082. In May, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, proposals for revision of the Trade Marks Law as well as comments on the conformity of that Act with the TRIPS Agreement and the Paris Convention.

1083. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to WIPO-administered treaties, modernization of the industrial property administration and future cooperation activities.

1084. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on Pakistan's revised draft Trade Marks Law and on the compatibility of the country's Patents and Designs Act of 1911 with the Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement.

1085. In November, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Islamabad on various matters of cooperation, in particular the modernization of the intellectual property system in the country.

1086. PAPUA NEW GUINEA. In February, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Port Moresby to advise the Government on ways of making more effective use of the industrial property system through appropriate national industrial property legislation and better administration, on the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

1087. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to WIPO-administered treaties, modernization of the industrial property administration and future cooperation activities.

1088. PHILIPPINES. In January, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments and suggestions concerning the revision of provisions of the Patents

Bill of the Philippines. Those comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1089. In February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on chemical, mechanical and electrical examination practices. The mission was funded under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

1090. Also in February, two WIPO consultants from the JPO undertook a WIPO-organized mission to Manila to assist the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) in the areas of patent information and documentation as well as trade and service mark examination. The mission was funded under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

1091. In April, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on general intellectual property cooperation between the Philippines and WIPO, particularly on possible accession to the PCT.

1092. Also in April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on certain provisions of the Patents Bill, in particular in relation to the Patent Law Treaty (PLT).

1093. In June, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the BPTTT and of the country's intellectual property legislation.

1094. In August, a WIPO official visited Manila and discussed with government officials questions relating to various national initiatives for the promotion of inventive and innovative activities in the country. He also spoke at a workshop on the commercialization of inventions organized by the Technology Application and Promotion Institute, in Manila, for some 60 inventors, scientists and entrepreneurs.

1095. In October, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between the Philippines and WIPO in 1997 and, *inter alia*, matters relating to the PCT.

1096. In November, a government official from the BPTTT met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss, *inter alia*, possible cooperation activities for 1997 and the automation and training needs of the BPTTT.

1097. In December, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the preparation of the WIPO World Symposium on Broadcasting, New Communication Technologies and Intellectual Property to be held in Manila in April 1997.

1098. Also in December, a WIPO official undertook an advisory mission to the BPTTT in Manila to provide on-the-job training to trademark examiners in the use of the Vienna Classification. The mission was funded under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

1099. In the same month, another government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation in the industrial property field.

1100. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials on possible cooperation between the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO) and WIPO in respect of industrial property.

1101. Also in April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization of a WIPO regional seminar on copyright and neighboring rights in cooperation with the Government of Korea, to be held in Seoul later in the year.

1102. In May, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials, in Geneva, intellectual property teaching issues.

1103. In June, three government officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of cooperation, in particular promoting the use of the PCT in the country.

1104. In September, three government officials discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva plans for various seminars to be organized in the country.

1105. In October, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva plans for a regional forum to be held in Daeduk in 1997 on a TRIPS-related theme.

1106. In November, two WIPO officials discussed with government officials in Daeduk various matters of cooperation, including the 10th anniversary celebrations of the setting up of the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and the International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems to be organized by WIPO in Daeduk in 1997.

1107. SINGAPORE. In January, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on general cooperation between Singapore and WIPO, as well as between WIPO and the ASEAN countries.

1108. Also in January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on certain provisions of the Patents Act and its Regulations in respect of the PCT.

1109. In September, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of mutual interest, in particular the organization of a regional round table on the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement to take place in 1997 in the country.

1110. In October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation between Singapore and WIPO, as well as on the PCT.

1111. In November, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents in Singapore to review the procedures for the obtention of patents and appropriate revision of the Patent Regulations.

1112. In December, a WIPO official had discussions in Singapore with government officials on proposed cooperation between Singapore and WIPO in jointly providing training in Singapore to officials of other developing countries in 1997 and 1998.

1113. SRI LANKA. In December, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the Code of Intellectual Property Act of Sri Lanka in the context of the TRIPS Agreement and the TLT.

1114. THAILAND. In February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices. The training program was funded under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

1115. Also in February, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a WIPO-organized mission to Bangkok to advise the Department of Intellectual Property on industrial design examination and trade and service mark examination. The training mission was funded under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

1116. Still in February, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between Thailand and WIPO in the field of patent and trademark administration.

1117. In the same month, four judges from the Intellectual Property Court in Thailand underwent a WIPO-organized study visit to law courts handling intellectual property cases in London, Munich and Geneva. On that occasion, they visited WIPO's headquarters and were briefed by WIPO officials on the work of the Organization.

1118. In April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Thailand and WIPO, in particular on training in intellectual property for the judiciary.

1119. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of industrial property cooperation between Thailand and WIPO, including Thailand's possible accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT.

1120. In June, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft amended Patent Act, currently under consideration by the Government, and Thailand's possible accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT.

1121. In July, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva Thailand's possible accession to the PCT.

1122. In October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between Thailand and WIPO in 1997, as well as matters concerning the TRIPS Agreement.

1123. In November, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the JPO in Tokyo on trademark protection. The visit was financed under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

1124. In December, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation and the possible future accession of Thailand to the Paris Convention and the PCT.

1125. TONGA. In January, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Tongatapu to advise the Government on ways of making more effective use of the industrial property system through appropriate national industrial property legislation and better administration, on the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

1126. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments and suggestions on the Industrial Property Act 1994, taking into account, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1127. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, editorial suggestions on a draft of the Industrial Property Act received from the authorities of Tonga, as proposed to be amended on the basis of WIPO recommendations referred to in the preceding paragraph.

1128. In November, a government official undertook a WIPO-organized study visit on collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights to the Australasian Performing Rights Association (APRA) in Sydney.

1129. VANUATU. In January, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Port Vila to advise the Government on ways of making more effective use of the industrial property system through appropriate national industrial property legislation and better administration, on the advantages of adherence to WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

1130. In July, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva Vanuatu's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties.

1131. VIET NAM. In February, two government officials underwent a WIPO-organized training program at the JPO in Tokyo, on patent and trademark examination practices. The mission was financed under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO.

1132. In March, the Minister of Culture and Information, and six government officials visited WIPO in Geneva where they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on copyright legal issues and the possible accession of Viet Nam to the Berne Convention.

1133. Also in March, a WIPO official visited Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and had discussions with government officials on the strengthening of patent documentation and information services.

1134. In April, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Viet Nam and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1135. In November, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to the National Office of Industrial Property in Hanoi on trademark administration. The mission was funded under the said funds-in-trust arrangement.

1136. WESTERN SAMOA. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible membership of WIPO, modernization of the industrial property administration and future cooperation activities.

1137. HONG KONG. In March and in July, three government officials visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the protection of intellectual property situation in Hong Kong.

Latin America and the Caribbean

1138. ANDEAN COUNTRIES. In February, the International Bureau sent to the industrial property offices of the Andean countries a *Manual for the Examination of Marks in the Countries of the Cartagena Agreement*. The Manual had been prepared by a WIPO consultant from Venezuela.

1139. In March, two WIPO officials attended the Second Meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Cooperation Agreement among the Industrial Property Offices of the Andean Countries, which took place in Santa Fe de Bogotá. The main purpose of the Meeting was to discuss the cooperation activities undertaken by WIPO in the subregion since the last meeting of the heads of industrial property offices held in Caracas in July 1995, and to review possible future cooperation.

1140. In April, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities of the Andean countries, at their request, a draft document discussing the possible institution of an Andean jurisprudence database, which would allow retrieval of administrative and court decisions relating to industrial property rights.

1141. In November, two WIPO officials attended the Third Meeting of the above-mentioned Administrative Committee of the Cooperation Agreement among the Industrial Property Offices of the Andean Countries, which took place in La Paz. The main purpose of the Meeting was to discuss present and future regional cooperation activities in the field of industrial property.

1142. IBERO-AMERICAN PATENT DOCUMENTATION AND TRAINING CENTRE. In February, two WIPO officials participated in the preparatory meeting for the Conference on the Establishment of an Ibero-American Patent Documentation and Training Centre in Madrid and in the Conference itself in Alicante (Spain). The Conference was organized by the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office with the purpose of discussing a proposal for the establishment of an Ibero-American Patent Documentation and Training Centre. It was attended by representatives of the industrial property offices of 17 Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela) and of Spain, as well as by observers from WIPO, the EPO and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal

Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM). The Conference concluded with the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding establishing the Ibero-American Patent Documentation and Training Centre.

1143. LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM (SELA). In June, the Permanent Secretary of SELA, accompanied by another SELA official, visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the strengthening of cooperation between WIPO and SELA.

1144. PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE GENERAL TREATY ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (SIECA). In late February and early March, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Chile attended a meeting of the heads of the industrial property offices of the countries of the Central American Isthmus. The meeting discussed, *inter alia*, the draft Central American Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (inventions and industrial designs), prepared by WIPO at the request of the Central American countries. This draft was approved in a first reading with some provisions left for further consultations at the national level, prior to a second reading to take place in San Salvador in August. The meeting also discussed other topics concerning cooperation between the Central American countries and WIPO.

1145. Also in February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to SIECA, at its request, explanatory notes on the above-mentioned draft Central American Convention and on the Protocol Modifying the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Marks and Other Distinctive Signs). The notes took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1146. In August, two WIPO officials participated in San Salvador in a meeting of the heads of the industrial property offices of the countries of the Central American Isthmus organized by SIECA. The meeting was attended by the heads of the industrial property offices of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama, and by several representatives from the private sector of the said countries. The meeting discussed, *inter alia*, the draft Central American Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (inventions and industrial designs), prepared by WIPO at the request of the Central American countries. Cooperation between Central American countries and WIPO was also discussed.

1147. In October, two SIECA officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between WIPO and SIECA in respect of information on intellectual property legislation.

1148. SOUTHERN COMMON MARKET (MERCOSUR). In December, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the MERCOSUR Commission on Intellectual Property organized in Rio de Janeiro by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism of Brazil. Government officials from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay attended that meeting. The Commission discussed and agreed on a work plan for intellectual property for 1997, and on future cooperation activities with WIPO.

1149. ARGENTINA. In January, an official of the Argentine Federation of Musicians discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1150. In May, a WIPO official visited the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Buenos Aires to discuss further cooperation between INPI and WIPO.

1151. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Argentina and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1152. In late June and early July, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to INPI in Buenos Aires to provide training to the staff of the Institute in the examination of patent applications in the field of mechanics. The mission was funded by the EPO.

1153. In July, a government official visited WIPO and received information on WIPO's CD-ROM *IPLEX*, as well as material on the protection of undisclosed information.

1154. In September, a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation in the field of industrial property for 1997.

1155. In October, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to INPI in Buenos Aires to provide training to the staff of the Institute in the examination of patent applications in the field of biotechnology. The mission was funded by the EPO.

1156. In November, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to INPI in Buenos Aires to assist in the organization and improvement of the Institute's patent information services. The mission was funded by the EPO.

1157. BARBADOS. In May, a WIPO official held preliminary discussions, in Georgetown, with senior staff of the Faculty of Law, University of West Indies, on the possibility of a WIPO workshop on industrial property to be organized for legislative draftsmen from Caribbean countries.

1158. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Corporate Affairs and Intellectual Property Office in Bridgetown to discuss cooperation in the field of industrial property.

1159. BELIZE. In late February and early March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Belize City and Belmopan to discuss with government leaders and officials Belize's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO administered-treaties as well as cooperation between Belize and WIPO.

1160. BOLIVIA. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of industrial property.

1161. In July, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to the National Industrial Property Office in La Paz to evaluate and make recommendations about the Office's computerization needs.

1162. In August, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to the said Office in La Paz to train trademark examiners on the use of the *Manual for the Examination of Marks in the Countries of the Cartagena Agreement*.

1163. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.
1164. In October, WIPO sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a draft law on market regulation which had been prepared by the Bolivian authorities. The comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
1165. BRAZIL. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Rio de Janeiro to give advice to the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) on the use of the Nice and Vienna Classifications.
1166. In June, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, visited Rio de Janeiro at the invitation of the Government of Brazil. The Director General discussed with government leaders and officials cooperation between Brazil and WIPO, and participated in a Seminar on Intellectual Property in the National and International Context, organized by INPI to commemorate its 25th anniversary and attended by 270 participants from government circles, the legal profession and industry and commerce.
1167. Also in June, a legal practitioner held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to industrial property and the profession of industrial property agent in Brazil.
1168. In August, a WIPO official participated in a Seminar on Technology Transfer and the Legal Protection of Designs organized in São Paulo by the Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo. The WIPO official made a presentation on industrial property and international competitiveness.
1169. Also in August, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to INPI in Rio de Janeiro to provide training in the examination of patent applications.
1170. In September, a WIPO consultant from the EPO provided training to the staff of INPI in Rio de Janeiro, on the examination of patent applications in the field of computer programs. The mission was funded by the EPO.
1171. In December, a WIPO official visited INPI in Rio de Janeiro to discuss cooperation in 1997, a possible project with WIPO for which INPI would provide financing, and to review the newly-established computerization services for the administration of trademarks and patents.
1172. CHILE. In June, two government officials held separate discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Chile and WIPO in the field of industrial property.
1173. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of industrial property.
1174. In late October and early November, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Department in Santiago to provide training on the examination of patent applications in the field of pharmaceutical products. The mission was funded by the EPO.

1175. In November, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva regarding on-line searching in the trademark sector.

1176. COLOMBIA. In March, WIPO organized a study visit to the Authors' Society of Chile (SCD) in Santiago for four representatives of the Authors' Society of Colombia (SAYCO).

1177. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Colombia and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1178. In late July and early August, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce in Santa Fe de Bogotá to provide on-the-job training to the staff in the examination of pending trademark opposition cases, and to conduct a training workshop based on the above-mentioned *Manual for the Examination of Marks in the Countries of the Cartagena Agreement*.

1179. In August, a WIPO consultant from Cuba undertook a mission to the said Directorate General to advise on the establishment of industrial property information services. The mission was funded under the UNDP-financed inter-regional project for sectoral support.

1180. Also in August, WIPO organized a study visit to SCD in Santiago for two representatives of SAYCO.

1181. Still in August, a WIPO official attended a Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, organized in Paipa by the newly created Anti-Piracy Alliance of Literary and Artistic Works in Colombia and attended by public prosecutors, legal officials and police officers. He also participated in the inauguration of the new documentation center of the Colombian National Copyright Directorate.

1182. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of industrial property for 1997.

1183. In October, a WIPO consultant from the EPO visited the said Directorate General in Santa Fe de Bogotá to provide training on the examination of patent applications in the field of chemistry. The mission was funded by the EPO.

1184. COSTA RICA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a government-financed country project aimed at modernizing the country's intellectual property system. A local consultant worked on the development of a computerized system for trademark administration, and some office equipment was purchased.

1185. From late October to early November, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela undertook two missions to San José to provide assistance to the Intellectual Property Registry in the computerization of trademark operations.

1186. CUBA. In January, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the expected accession of Cuba to the Berne Convention and cooperation between his country and WIPO in the copyright field.

1187. In March, the Director General, accompanied by three other WIPO officials, visited Havana, at the invitation of the Government, and held discussions with the President of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, other government leaders and officials on the strengthening of intellectual property cooperation between Cuba and WIPO.

1188. In April, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and another government official visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on future cooperation activities between Cuba and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

1189. Also in April, the Vice-President of the Commission of Education, Culture, Science and Technology of the National Assembly of Cuba and the President of the Cuban Union of Writers and Artists discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation activities between Cuba and WIPO in, *inter alia*, the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1190. Still in April, a government official undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro to get acquainted with its office procedures.

1191. In June, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Havana on possible cooperation between Cuba and WIPO in organizing a national seminar for judges on intellectual property in 1997.

1192. In October, 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 trademark operations.

1193. In December, two WIPO officials participated as invited speakers in a Seminar on Geographical Indications and Trade, organized in Havana by ONIITEM.

1194. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile had discussions with government officials in Santo Domingo on the modernization and computerization of the Industrial Property and Commercial Registry.

1195. Also in May, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Santo Domingo on the organization of a regional training course on copyright and neighboring rights in the country.

1196. In September, WIPO prepared and sent comments to the government authorities, at their request, on a draft new intellectual property law. The comments referred to the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1197. ECUADOR. In August, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to the National Directorate of Industrial Property in Quito, to train trademark examiners on the use of the *Manual for the Examination of Marks in the Countries of the Cartagena Agreement*.

1198. In October, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to the said National Directorate in Quito to provide assistance in the examination of applications for trademark registration.

1199. EL SALVADOR. In February, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela visited the Department of Industrial Property in San Salvador to assist in evaluating the current status of its computerized system for patents and trademarks operations and in its further development.

1200. In August, a WIPO official had a meeting with government officials in San Salvador to discuss a draft proposed Agreement to be signed between the Government of El Salvador and WIPO for the execution of a technical cooperation program for the modernization and strengthening of the industrial property system in that country.

1201. In December, the Minister of Justice and other government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between El Salvador and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights and, *inter alia*, the establishment of a copyright office and collective management society in the country.

1202. GUATEMALA. In late February and early March, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela visited the Registry of Industrial Property in Guatemala City to assist in evaluating the current status of its computerized system and in its further development.

1203. In May, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's further assistance in modernizing the intellectual property legislation and in training.

1204. HAITI. In July, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland visited Port-au-Prince and were received by the President of the Republic and government leaders. They held discussions concerning a possible country project financed by WIPO for the development of the protection of intellectual property in Haiti. Implementation of the said project began before the end of the year.

1205. HONDURAS. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project aimed at modernizing the Industrial Property Registry, particularly in the computerization of its trademark operations and the training of local staff. A local consultant was engaged to upgrade the patent procedures, and some office equipment was purchased for the Registry.

1206. In February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation activities for 1996.

1207. In late July and early August, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela undertook a mission to the said Registry in Tegucigalpa to provide assistance in the installation of the new equipment purchased under the above UNDP-financed country project and to give advice on the adaptation of the automated system for trademark operations, which had been installed in the Registry under the said project, to the requirements of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs).

1208. MEXICO. During the period under review, WIPO implemented a technical assistance project aimed at modernizing the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI), especially the overall computerization of its patent and trademark operations. The project was financed by a loan from the World Bank to the Government.

1209. In January, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the revision of the Mexican copyright legislation, including compliance with WIPO-administered treaties and the TRIPS Agreement.

1210. In late April and early May, WIPO organized, under above-mentioned project, a study visit on patent agency work for two government officials and two industrial property agents from Mexico to the EPO in Munich, OHIM in Alicante (Spain), and CEIPI in Strasbourg (France).

1211. In May, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Chile and Uruguay undertook a mission to Mexico City to have discussions with IMPI officials on the design and development of a new computerized trademark administration system.

1212. In June, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Mexico and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1213. From late June to early July, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook a mission to IMPI in Mexico City to provide training to its staff in patent search and classification in the field of chemistry and mechanics, respectively. The mission was funded by the EPO.

1214. In August, a delegation of six parliamentarians visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials questions concerning, *inter alia*, the protection of folklore.

1215. In September, a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation with Mexico in further computerizing the operations of IMPI in 1997.

1216. In October, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Uruguay undertook a mission to IMPI in Mexico City to advise on the development of the said computerized trademark administration system.

1217. Also in October, a government official from IMPI discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of industrial property.

1218. NICARAGUA. In March, a WIPO official visited Managua and had discussions with government officials on cooperation activities in the field of copyright.

1219. In August, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed inter-regional project for sectoral support, to the Industrial Property Registry in Managua to provide advice on the development of the automated system for the administration of trademark information and to adapt the said system to the new provisions and procedures established under the Protocol to the Central American Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks).

1220. PANAMA. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial property law. The comments took into account, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1221. Also in February, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited the Directorate General of the Industrial Property Registry in Panama to assist in evaluating the current status of its computerized system and in its further development.

1222. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Panama and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1223. In October, the Minister of Commerce and Industries held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Panama and WIPO in 1997.

1224. PARAGUAY. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a country project for the modernization of the intellectual property system of the country. The project was financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to the Government.

1225. In February, the Minister of External Relations held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance in the modernization of the intellectual property legislation of the country and the organization of a meeting on the TRIPS Agreement in Asunción later in 1996.

1226. Also in February, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Uruguay visited the Directorate of Industrial Property in Asunción to give further advice on the automation of its trademark operations and install a new system developed for that Directorate. This mission was organized under the said country project.

1227. Also in February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on inventions and a draft law to amend the Law on Trademarks. The two draft laws took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1228. Still in February, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Asunción to discuss with government and UNDP officials, as well as with representatives of the IDB, a possible cooperation program in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, which would include the modernization of the country's copyright legislation. On that occasion, they also met with several government leaders and officials, as well as with representatives of private copyright circles.

1229. In April, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela visited the above-mentioned Directorate in Asunción, under the country project, to provide training on trademark procedures.

1230. In late May and early June, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay visited, under the country project, the Directorate in Asunción to give further advice on the automation of its trademark operations.

1231. In July, a WIPO consultant from Argentina undertook a mission to the said Directorate in Asunción to give advice and training on the processing of patent applications.

1232. In December, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to the Directorate in Asunción to provide assistance in the computerization of its work. The mission was organized under the IDB-funded country project.

1233. PERU. In February, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI) in Lima to give advice on the implementation of a computerized system related to the figurative elements of marks.

1234. Also in February, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Lima to discuss with government officials the draft of the new copyright law. The advice that was given took due account of the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1235. Still in February and again in May, the same WIPO consultant from Venezuela discussed with government officials the organization of a possible international congress on the protection of industrial property, to take place in Lima later in 1996.

1236. In June, two government officials held separate discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Peru and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1237. In late June and July, a WIPO consultant from Cuba undertook a mission to INDECOPI in Lima to provide assistance in the organization and improvement of patent information services.

1238. In August, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to INDECOPI in Lima to discuss preparations for the First Latin American Congress on the Protection of Industrial Property, to be organized by WIPO in Lima in November.

1239. In September, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to INDECOPI in Lima to provide training on the examination of patent applications in the field of mechanics. The mission was funded by the EPO.

1240. In November, on the occasion of the First Latin American Congress on the Protection of Industrial Property held in Lima, the Director General had discussions with government leaders and officials. He also met with the Coordinator of JUNAC. The Director General was awarded by the Government of Peru the *Condecoración de Gran Oficial de la Orden al Mérito por Servicios Distinguidos* for his contribution towards the development of intellectual property in Peru.

1241. SAINT LUCIA. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Castries to discuss with government officials Saint Lucia's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties and cooperation between the country and WIPO.

1242. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Saint Lucia and WIPO in the intellectual property field in general.

1243. In May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, draft regulations for the industrial property bill which took into consideration, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1244. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a country project aimed at modernizing and strengthening the Intellectual Property Registry in the context of a sectoral investment program financed by a loan from the IDB to the Government.

1245. In February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the progress of the country project.

1246. In April, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited, under the country project, the Intellectual Property Registry in Port of Spain to give further advice on the computerization of its industrial property operations.

1247. In May, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Port of Spain, on protection against acts of unfair competition and obligations under the TRIPS Agreement on enforcement of intellectual property rights.

1248. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, draft rules implementing the industrial designs bill, draft rules implementing the layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits bill, and a draft schedule of fees and draft forms under the draft rules implementing the patents bill. Those texts took into consideration, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1249. In July, a WIPO official visited Port of Spain and gave advice to members of the ad hoc Intellectual Property Committee concerning the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights, which was to be considered by the Parliament of that country.

1250. In August, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Port of Spain, to provide training to the staff of the said Registry in the international classification of marks. The mission was funded under the country project.

1251. In September, a WIPO consultant from Mexico undertook a mission to the said Registry in Port of Spain to assist in the establishment of industrial property information services. The mission was funded under the said country project.

1252. Also in September, the Minister of Legal Affairs and another government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva, to discuss the implementation of the five new laws which had been recently enacted by the Government on patents, industrial designs, geographical indications, integrated circuits and protection of unfair competition. The organization of a seminar on the new industrial property legislation was also discussed during that meeting.

1253. In October, two WIPO consultants from Chile and the United Kingdom undertook a mission to the Registry in Port of Spain to advise on the streamlining of patent procedures and the computerization of patent and trademark operations.

1254. Also in October, a government official had discussion with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

1255. In December, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the industrial property field for 1997.

1256. URUGUAY. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two country projects, one in the field of industrial property and the other in the field of copyright, both financed by a loan from the IDB to the Government, in the context of its Sectoral Investment Program. The industrial property projects which aimed at modernizing the National Directorate of Industrial Property (NDIP), particularly in the setting up of computerized systems and the establishment of patent documentation on CD-ROMs, as well as training. The copyright project aimed at improving the legal and technical aspects of the protection of copyright and neighboring rights in Uruguay.

1257. In March, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Montevideo, under the copyright project, and discussed with government officials the draft of the new copyright law for Uruguay, taking into account, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1258. Also in March, a WIPO official attended an evaluation meeting of the copyright project with government officials, in Montevideo.

1259. In April, a WIPO consultant from Spain visited the NDIP in Montevideo under the industrial property project, to assist its staff in the establishment of unified criteria for trademark examination and harmonization of trademark procedures.

1260. In late April and early May, a delegation of nine Congressmen and government officials undertook a WIPO-organized visit to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in Madrid, the French Institute of Industrial Property in Paris, and WIPO in Geneva. At WIPO, they discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials cooperation between Uruguay and WIPO, Uruguay's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties, and implementation of the TRIPS Agreement.

1261. Also in May, two WIPO officials visited Montevideo to give advice to the Government on the preparation of a draft patent law. Their advice took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1262. In June, the UNDP Resident Representative in Uruguay held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's cooperation with Uruguay in the field of industrial property.

1263. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation with Uruguay in the field of industrial property for 1997.

1264. Also in September, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on inventions, utility models and industrial designs. The comments referred to the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1265. VENEZUELA. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a database of industrial property case law developed by the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela (SARPI).

1266. In May, a WIPO official discussed with government officials from the Copyright Office in Caracas, cooperation activities between that Office and WIPO.

1267. Also in May, the same WIPO official visited the University of Los Andes in Mérida, where he gave a lecture to some 100 students on intellectual property and public communications, and discussed with university officials cooperation with WIPO regarding the program of long-term fellowships for Latin American government officials.

1268. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Venezuela and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

1269. In August, a WIPO consultant from Argentina gave lectures on copyright and neighboring rights at the University of Los Andes in Mérida, to the students of the postgraduate course on intellectual property.

1270. In October, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to SARPI, in Caracas, to assist in the examination of patent applications in the field of mechanics. The mission was funded by the EPO.

1271. NETHERLANDS ANTILLES. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation in the field of industrial property between the Netherlands Antilles and WIPO.

1272. JOINT INSPECTION UNIT. During the period under review, two Joint Inspection Unit reports concerned with development cooperation matters were received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO, and entitled “Coordination of policy and programming frameworks for more effective development cooperation” (JIU/REP/96/3) and “Review of financial resources allocated by the United Nations system to activities by non-governmental organizations.” (See also paragraph 1674.)

Other Development Cooperation Activities

Interregional Sectoral Support

1273. During the period under review, WIPO implemented activities under the UNDP-financed interregional sectoral support services project, for the benefit of developing countries from all the four developing regions. This project, which consists of consultancies, and advisory and training missions, supports and diversifies the scope of WIPO’s policy advice and technical cooperation to developing countries on intellectual property matters, including the formulation and drafting of country project documents aimed at the strengthening of the national intellectual property matters. During the period under review, the countries visited by WIPO officials and consultants under this project were: BAHRAIN, BARBADOS, BELIZE, BURKINA FASO, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DJIBOUTI, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, JORDAN, LEBANON, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), NICARAGUA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA,

PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, QATAR, SAINT LUCIA, SUDAN, TOGO, TONGA, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, YEMEN, ZAIRE.

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

1274. *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.

1275. *State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services.* From January 1 to December 31, 1996, 745 search reports were delivered to the following 23 developing countries: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, CHILE, CUBA, GHANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, JAMAICA, KENYA, LEBANON, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, SENEGAL, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, VIET NAM. The search reports were prepared by AUSTRIA, AUSTRALIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NORWAY, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM. Some 41 of those reports pertained to inventions related to the environment. In the same period, 610 requests for search reports were received from 24 developing countries. The average delay between receiving the requests and delivering the search reports is approximately three months.

1276. 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, 1996, 3860 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 30 developing countries and regional organizations: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, GHANA, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, LEBANON, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, PERU, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ARIPO. These copies were delivered regularly by the following industrial property offices: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO, and by the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO.

1277. *Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications.* From January 1 to December 31, 1996, 42 search and examination reports prepared by CANADA and GERMANY were sent to ARIPO. In the same period, 37 patent applications were received from ARIPO under this assistance program.

1278. In March, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese schoolgirl at the All-Japan Exhibition of School Children's Inventions, organized by the Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII) in Tokyo.

1279. Also in March, on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the Hungarian Patent Office and Patent Law, in Budapest, three WIPO gold medals were presented by the Director General to three individuals for their outstanding contributions to industrial property and promotion of invention and innovation in Hungary.

1280. Also in March, the Director General presented a WIPO gold medal for outstanding invention to a woman inventor in Havana. Ten diplomas were also presented to inventors who had participated in the conception and development of that outstanding invention.

1281. In April, two WIPO medals were presented by a WIPO official at the 24th Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques, one to an inventor from Syria for the best invention from a developing country, and the other to a female from the Republic of Korea for the best invention by a woman inventor.

1282. *24th Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques.* In April, several WIPO officials visited that Exhibition in Geneva and had discussions with representatives of inventors' associations and inventors from a number of countries.

1283. Also in April, a representative of the China Association of Inventions (CAI) visited WIPO's headquarters in Geneva and held discussions with WIPO officials on matters related to the promotion of inventive and innovative activities in China.

1284. In June, two WIPO gold medals were awarded at the Second World Exhibition of Inventions and Innovations in Casablanca (Morocco), one to a woman inventor and one to a young inventor.

1285. Also in June, two WIPO gold medals were awarded by the Director General, in Rio de Janeiro, to two Brazilian inventors in recognition of their achievements, respectively in the field of biotechnology and telecommunications.

1286. In July, three WIPO medals were awarded to the winners of the best invention and the best student's invention (one at college level and one at high-school level) at the 17th Science and Technology Fair and National Invention Contest, held in Manila.

1287. In August, a WIPO official presented two WIPO medals to the winners of the best invention and best student's invention of the Annual Malaysian Invention and Design Exhibition (MINDEX/INNOTEX '96), organized jointly by the Malaysian Invention and Design Society (MINDS) and the Malaysian Institute for Nuclear Technology Research (MINT) in Kuala Lumpur.

1288. In September, a WIPO medal was awarded to an inventor during the National Excellent Inventions Exhibition, held in Seoul.

1289. Also in September, on the recommendation of the State Patent Office of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Society of Inventors and Innovators, two WIPO medals were awarded to two

Ukrainian inventors for their inventions and outstanding contribution to the promotion of the intellectual property system in Ukraine.

1290. In the same month, three WIPO medals were presented to the winners of the best invention, best woman inventor and best young inventor awards, respectively, on the occasion of the '96 Beijing International Exhibition of Inventions.

1291. In November, a WIPO official presented two WIPO medals at the 45th International Exhibition "Brussels Eureka '96" held in Brussels, one to an inventor from Morocco for the best invention from a developing country and the other to an inventor from Yugoslavia for the best invention by a woman inventor. On the same occasion, a WIPO gold medal was presented to the President of the Exhibition in recognition of his contribution to the worldwide promotion of inventive activity.

1292. In the same month, three WIPO medals were awarded at the Philippine National Inventors' Week '96 held in Manila, one for the best invention and the other two for the best inventions presented by students, one at high-school level and one at college level.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

1293. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. During the period under review, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, SOUTH AFRICA, TAJIKISTAN and THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA became members of the Permanent Committee, bringing the number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 121. On December 31, 1996, they were the following: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

1294. In June, the *WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property* held its seventeenth session in Geneva.

1295. Eighty-three States, members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, ISRAEL, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN. Nine non-member States were represented as observers: AFGHANISTAN, BAHRAIN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BOTSWANA, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, KUWAIT, LUXEMBOURG, NIGERIA, QATAR. Observers from seven intergovernmental organizations, namely BBM, CEC, EPO, LAS, OAU, UNDP and WTO, and four international non-governmental organizations, namely AIPPI, ASPIP, CEIPI and IFIA, also participated in the meeting.

1296. The Committee reviewed the activities under the Permanent Program for Development Cooperation since the last session of the Permanent Committee (June 1994) and the main

orientations for the Permanent Program in 1996 and 1997, on the basis of documents prepared by the International Bureau. Delegations of 63 countries and observers from four intergovernmental organizations and two non-governmental organizations participated in the debate.

1297. Virtually all the delegations commended the International Bureau on the excellence of the documentation before the meeting which was found to be concise, well prepared, comprehensive and informative. All delegations were unanimous in their positive evaluation of the orientation, scope and substance of WIPO's development cooperation program during the period under review. The activities of the International Bureau were regarded as having been carried out in response to the wishes of developing countries and had successfully attained the targets set out.

1298. Many delegations welcomed the signing of the WIPO-WTO Agreement which, in their view, would provide a solid framework for assistance to developing countries to facilitate their compliance with the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement. In this connection and while noting with satisfaction the holding of several regional symposiums on the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, many delegations expressed the wish to have more meetings on the TRIPS Agreement at the national level as well as advice and training in preparing for the implementation of their obligations under that Agreement.

1299. Numerous delegations of developing countries stressed the importance they attached to the UNDP-financed projects executed by WIPO in the field of industrial property and urged that such technical cooperation should continue, and grow. They all deplored the reduced funding available from UNDP for such projects, in particular regional projects which were considered especially useful as a means of reinforcing efforts at the national level. The International Bureau was urged to pursue its contacts with UNDP in order to try to obtain funding for specific activities for the benefit of developing countries, in particular for regional projects in the field of industrial property. While expressing appreciation for the contributions, in cash and kind, from donor countries, those delegations expressed the hope that the latter countries would increase their contributions in the future. The delegations of the donor countries which spoke gave the assurance that they would continue to contribute to WIPO's development cooperation program as the activities were of benefit to all concerned. In this context, a number of delegations noted with satisfaction that WIPO's budget for the 1996-97 biennium had an increased allocation for development cooperation activities.

1300. There was unanimous support for the main orientations of WIPO's development cooperation program for the 1996-97 biennium, and the desire was expressed for a continuation and intensification of the development cooperation activities, notably in areas such as human resources development, legislative revision, in particular relating to the TRIPS Agreement, modernization and computerization of industrial property administrations and establishment of services for small- and medium-sized enterprises, including public information systems. A number of delegations underlined the importance of assistance in promoting regional and subregional cooperation at the request of groups of countries.

1301. The suggestions and requests for development cooperation assistance and activities to be carried out by WIPO in the rest of the 1996-97 biennium were noted by the International Bureau and would be taken into account when it plans its future activities.

1302. The Permanent Committee devoted part of its session to a *Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights* organized by WIPO. The Symposium was attended by the same participants who attended the session of the Permanent Committee. Presentations were made by a WTO official and a WIPO official. The presentations were followed by a panel discussion and exchange of views among the participants and the speakers.

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

1303. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. The number of States members of the Permanent Committee is 108. On December 31, 1996, they were the following: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BHUTAN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, 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, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

[Chapter III follows]

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

1304. *OBJECTIVE.* The objective is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the different countries, goals that correspond to the state of development in which each of them is. This objective may be obtained by the creation of new treaties, by adjusting (through revision or supplementing) existing treaties and by studying questions for the resolution of which international cooperation and/or voluntary harmonization appear to be highly desirable.

*New Treaties in the Field of Copyright and
Certain Neighboring Rights*

1305. The sixth session of the *Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention* and the fifth session of the *Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms* met jointly at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from February 1 to 9.

1306. Experts from the following 71 States and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committees, attended the meeting: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, Commission of the European Communities (CEC).

1307. Representatives of the following five intergovernmental organizations attended the meeting in an observer capacity: ILO, UNESCO, ASBU, OAU, WTO.

1308. Representatives of the following 63 non-governmental organizations also attended the meeting in an observer capacity: ABA, ABU, ACT, AEPO, AFMA, AFTRA, AIDAA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, ARTIS GEIE, BIEM, BSA, CBU, CCIA, CFC, CIPA, CISAC, CRIC, EAPA, EBU, ECIS, EIA, EUROBIT, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FILAIE, FIM, IAB, IAOA, IAWG, ICA, ICC, ICMP, ICOGRADA, ICSID, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IIDA, IIP, IPA, IPO, ITI, IUA, IVF, IWG, JCD, JEIDA, LIDC, MEI, MPI, NAB, NANBA, NMPA, PEARLE, SOFTIC, SPA, URTNA, VSDA, WFMS.

1309. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committees adopted at their prior session (September 4 to 8 and 12, 1995), the Director General had, in the month of September 1995, invited the Governments members of the Committees and the Commission of the European

Communities to submit proposals, in treaty language, on the various issues under consideration by the Committees. In response to that invitation, the European Communities and its Member States, as well as Argentina, China, Uruguay, Australia, Brazil, the United States of America, Japan, Canada and the Republic of Korea submitted proposals regarding a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (“the Berne Protocol”); and the European Communities and its Members States, as well as Argentina, the Sudan, China, Uruguay, Brazil, the United States of America, Japan and Canada submitted proposals regarding a possible instrument for the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms (“the New Instrument”) (those countries are listed in the order in which their proposals were received by the International Bureau). The proposals and comments received were compiled by the International Bureau into comparative tables, which served as the basis of the discussions at the meeting.

1310. The following issues were discussed by the Committees:

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

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

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

1311. Preliminary discussions were also held on *sui generis* protection of databases.

1312. The Committees recommended that they meet again in May and that, in the same month, a preparatory committee and the competent Governing Bodies be convened to prepare and make decisions concerning a diplomatic conference (to be held in December) for the adoption of one or more treaties on the subjects in question. It also decided that the draft of the provisions to be considered by the Diplomatic Conference or Conferences (“the basic proposals”) should be established by the Chairman of the Committees as far as the substantive provisions are concerned and by the International Bureau as far as the final clauses are concerned. The first draft of the latter was to be considered by the Preparatory Committee.

1313. The Committees also briefly considered possibilities to deal with matters concerning the protection of expressions of folklore, and recommended to the Governing Bodies of WIPO that provision should be made for the organization of an international forum in order to explore issues concerning the preservation and protection of expressions of folklore,

intellectual property aspects of folklore, and the harmonization of the different regional interests.

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1314. The *Preparatory Committee of the Proposed Diplomatic Conference (December 1996) on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions* met at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva on May 20 and 21 to consider preparations necessary for the proposed Diplomatic Conference.

1315. The following 84 States members of WIPO and one intergovernmental organization were represented by delegations: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, CEC.

1316. On the basis of the proposals prepared by the International Bureau, the Preparatory Committee adopted the draft administrative and final clauses of the treaty or treaties to be considered by the Diplomatic Conference.

1317. Furthermore, the Preparatory Committee approved the draft rules of procedure of the Diplomatic Conference, the list of States and organizations to be invited to the Diplomatic Conference, and the draft agenda of the Diplomatic Conference.

1318. Finally, the Preparatory Committee approved the dates (December 2 to 20, 1996) for the Diplomatic Conference and Geneva as the venue for it. The Preparatory Committee noted the proposals made concerning the number of delegates from developing countries and countries in transition to market economy for which participation in the Diplomatic Conference should be financed by WIPO.

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1319. The seventh session of the *Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention* and the sixth session of the *Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms* (the two Committees are hereinafter referred to as the "Committee") met jointly at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from May 22 to 24.

1320. Experts from the following 84 States and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committees, attended the meeting: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA,

BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, CEC.

1321. Representatives of the following seven intergovernmental organizations attended the meeting in an observer capacity: ILO, UNESCO, AGE COP, ASBU, LAS, OAU, WTO.

1322. Representatives of the following 51 non-governmental organizations also attended the meeting in an observer capacity: ABA, ABU, ACT, AEPO, AER, AFMA, AIDAA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, ARTIS GEIE, BSA, CBU, CCIA, CFC, CISAC, CRIC, EAPA, EBU, ECIS, EIA, EUROBIT, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FILAIE, FIM, IAB, IAOA, ICC, ICMP, ICOGRADA, ICRT, ICSID, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IPA, ISA, IWG, JEIDA, MEI, MPI, NAB, NANBA, NYIPLA, PEARLE, SOFTIC, SPA, URTNA, WFMS.

1323. The Committee discussed the following questions: (i) right of reproduction, right of communication\transmission\distribution by transmission and technological means of protection; (ii) *sui generis* protection of databases; (iii) all issues which had not so far been discussed by the Committee, and any other issue which the participants considered important.

1324. At the end of the meeting, the Chairman indicated that the preparatory work would continue in the form of consultation meetings in preparation for the Diplomatic Conference.

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1325. *WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Africa on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions.* In September, WIPO organized that Meeting in Geneva, to enable the countries concerned to exchange views in preparation for the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996. Representatives of the following countries attended the Meeting: ALGERIA, BURKINA FASO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, EGYPT, GHANA, JORDAN, KENYA, MALAWI, MALI, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND, TUNISIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

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1326. *WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions.* In September, WIPO organized that Meeting in Geneva, to enable the countries concerned to exchange views in preparation for the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996. Representatives of the following

countries attended the Meeting: BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, THAILAND.

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1327. *WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions.* In September, WIPO organized that Meeting in Geneva, to enable the countries concerned to exchange views in preparation for the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996. Representatives of the following countries attended the meeting: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, JAMAICA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU.

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1328. The *WIPO General Consultation Meeting Concerning the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions* met at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva on October 14 and 15.

1329. The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following 72 countries: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LESOTHO, LUXEMBOURG, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZIMBABWE, and by representatives of the CEC. The aim of the Meeting was to enable the participating delegations to exchange views on the basic proposals for the three treaties to be considered by the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996. The Meeting decided that the mandate of the closed Consultation Meeting, to be held in Geneva on November 29 and 30, should be an exchange of views among the participants on all questions relevant to the said Diplomatic Conference.

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1330. *WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions.* In October, WIPO organized that Meeting in Santiago de Chile, in cooperation with the Government of Chile, in preparation for the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996. The Meeting was attended by government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, JAMAICA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PERU, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and by three WIPO officials. The

Meeting discussed the basic proposals of the three draft treaties to be considered at the said Diplomatic Conference and adopted a report reflecting those discussions.

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1331. *WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for African Countries for the Preparation of the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions.* In November, WIPO organized that Meeting in Casablanca, to enable the countries concerned to exchange views in preparation for the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996. Twenty-two government officials from the following countries attended the meeting: ALGERIA, BENIN, BURKINA FASO, EGYPT, GHANA, KENYA, MALAWI, MALI, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NIGER, NIGERIA, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, SUDAN, TUNISIA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE. A report was adopted reflecting the results of the discussions.

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1332. *WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific for the Preparation of the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions.* In November, WIPO organized that Meeting in Chiangmai, to enable the countries concerned to exchange views in preparation for the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December 1996. Representatives of the following countries attended the Meeting: BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, LAOS, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, VIET NAM. A position paper was adopted reflecting the view of the group on the basic proposal.

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1333. The *WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions* (hereinafter referred to as “the Conference”) convened by the Director General of WIPO took place in Geneva from December 2 to 20.

1334. There were 762 registered participants, 543 representing 127 member States of WIPO (ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ANDORRA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, 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, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF

MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE) and the European Community, four representing three other States (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ETHIOPIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)), 12 representing seven intergovernmental organizations (ILO, IMO, ITU, OAU, UNESCO, WMO, WTO) and 203 representing 76 non-governmental organizations (AADI, ABA, ABU, ACT, AEPO, AFM, AFMA, AFTRA, AGICOA, AIDAA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, APP, ARTIS GEIE, ATRIP, BSA, CBU, CCIA, CFC, CISAC, CIX, CLIP, CRIC, CSAI, DVB, EBLIDA, EBU, ECACC, ECCA, ECCL, ECIS, EIA, EWC, FERA, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FID, FIEJ, FILAIE, FIM, IAA, IAB, IAOA, IAWG, ICC, ICMP, ICOGRADA, ICSID, ICSU, IFJ, IFLA, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IIP, IIPA, IPA, IPO, ISA, ITAA, IVF, JCD, JEIDA, MEI, MPI, NAB, NANBA, NMPA, SOFTIC, SPA, URTNA, USTA, VSDA, WFMS).

1335. The texts on which the discussions of the Conference were based were called “the basic proposal.” There were four such texts (each was accompanied by explanatory notes): (i) one was the draft of the substantive law provisions of a proposed treaty which was designed to deal with certain rights of authors, which, during the Conference, was called “Treaty No. 1” and which, when adopted, received the title “WIPO Copyright Treaty”; (ii) one was the draft of the substantive law provisions of a proposed treaty which was designed to deal with certain rights of performing artists and producers of phonograms (that is, fixations of sounds, and sounds only) which, during the Conference, was called “Treaty No. 2” and which, when adopted, received the title “WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty”; (iii) one was the draft of the substantive law provisions of a proposed treaty which was supposed to establish a *sui generis*, intellectual property right in databases (that is, a right other than copyright) and which, however, was not discussed in the Conference; (iv) one was the draft of the administrative and final clauses of all and any of the proposed treaties.

1336. The Rules of Procedure provided for the establishment of two, so-called Main Committees: Main Committee I had the task to work on the substantive law provisions, whereas Main Committee II had the task to work on the administrative provisions and final clauses. The discussions were also based on written proposals for amendments made, during the Conference, by Delegations of States and the European Community. They were the subject matter of 67 documents issued during the Conference.

1337. The Conference adopted two treaties, which are briefly summarized below, as well as a number of “agreed statements,” a resolution and a recommendation.

1338. The *WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) (1996)* provides that any Contracting Party (even if it is not bound by the Berne Convention) must comply with the substantive provisions of the 1971 (Paris) Act of the Berne Convention.

1339. As to the subject matters to be protected by copyright, the WCT mentions two: (i) computer programs, whatever may be the mode or form of their expression, and (ii) compilations of data or other material (“databases”), in any form, which by reason of the selection or arrangement of their contents constitute intellectual creations. (Where a database does not constitute such a creation, it is outside the scope of this Treaty.)

1340. In respect of the rights of authors, the WCT deals with three: the right of distribution, the right of rental and the right of communication to the public. Each of them is an exclusive

right, subject to certain limitations and exceptions. Not all of the limitations or exceptions are mentioned in the following.

—The right of distribution is the right to authorize the making available to the public of the original and copies of a work through sale or other transfer of ownership.

—The right of rental is the right to authorize commercial rental to the public of the original and copies of three kinds of works: (i) computer programs (except where the computer program itself is not the essential object of the rental), (ii) cinematographic works (but only in cases where commercial rental has led to widespread copying of such works materially impairing the exclusive right of reproduction) and (iii) works embodied in phonograms as determined in the national law of the Contracting Parties (except for countries that since April 15, 1994, have in force a system of equitable remuneration for such rental).

—The right of communication to the public is the right to authorize any communication to the public, by wire or wireless means, including “the making available to the public of their works in such a way that members of the public may access these works from a place and at a time individually chosen by them.” The quoted expression covers in particular on-demand, interactive communication through the Internet.

1341. The WCT obliges the Contracting Parties to provide legal remedies against the circumvention of technological measures (e.g., encryption) used by authors in connection with the exercise of their rights and against the removal or altering of information, such as certain data that identify the work or their authors, necessary for the management (e.g., licensing, collecting and distribution of royalties) of their rights (“rights management information”).

1342. The WCT obliges each Contracting Party to adopt, in accordance with its legal system, the measures necessary to ensure the application of the Treaty. In particular, the Contracting Party must ensure that enforcement procedures are available under its law so as to permit effective action against any act of infringement of rights covered by the Treaty. Such action must include expeditious remedies to prevent infringement and remedies which constitute a deterrent to further infringements.

1343. The WCT establishes an Assembly of the Contracting Parties to deal with matters concerning the maintenance and development of the Treaty, and entrusts to the International Bureau of WIPO the administrative tasks concerning the Treaty.

1344. The WCT, which was concluded on December 20, 1996, is open for signature at WIPO’s headquarters until December 31, 1997. As on December 31, 1996, it had been signed by the following 12 States and one intergovernmental organization: BOLIVIA, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, GERMANY, INDONESIA, ITALY, KENYA, MONGOLIA, NAMIBIA, SPAIN, TOGO, VENEZUELA, European Community.

1345. The WCT is open to States members of WIPO and to the European Community. The Assembly constituted by this Treaty may, once the WCT enters into force, decide to admit other intergovernmental organizations to become party to it.

1346. The WCT will come into force after 30 instruments of ratification or accession by States have been deposited. Such instruments must be deposited with the Director General of WIPO, who is the depositary of the Treaty.

1347. The *WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) (1996)* provides for certain intellectual property rights of two kinds of beneficiaries: performers (actors, singers, musicians, etc.) and producers of phonograms (the persons or legal entities who or which take the initiative and have the responsibility for the fixation of the sounds). They are dealt with in the same instrument because most of the rights granted by the WPPT to performers are rights connected with their fixed, purely aural performances (which are the subject matter of phonograms).

1348. As far as *performers* are concerned, the WPPT grants performers four kinds of economic rights in their performances fixed in phonograms (not in audiovisual fixations, such as motion pictures): the right of reproduction, the right of distribution, the right of rental and the right of making available. Each of them is an exclusive right, subject to certain limitations and exceptions. Not all of those limitations and exceptions are mentioned in the following.

—The right of reproduction is the right to authorize direct or indirect reproduction of the phonogram in any manner or form.

—The right of distribution is the right to authorize the making available to the public of the original and copies of the phonogram through sale or other transfer of ownership.

—The right of rental is the right to authorize the commercial rental to the public of the original and copies of the phonogram as determined in the national law of the Contracting Parties (except for countries that since April 15, 1994, have in force a system of equitable remuneration for such rental).

—The right of making available is the right to authorize the making available to the public, by wire or wireless means, of any performance fixed in a phonogram, in such a way that members of the public may access the fixed performance from a place and at a time individually chosen by them. This right covers, in particular, on-demand, interactive making available through the Internet.

1349. The WPPT grants three kinds of economic rights to performers in respect of their unfixed (live) performances: the right of broadcasting (except in the case of rebroadcasting), the right of communication to the public (except where the performance is a broadcast performance) and the right of fixation.

1350. The WPPT also grants performers moral rights: the right to claim to be identified as the performer and the right to object to any distortion, mutilation or other modification that would be prejudicial to the performer's reputation.

1351. As far as *producers of phonograms* are concerned, the WPPT grants them four kinds of rights (all economic) in their phonograms: the right of reproduction, the right of distribution, the right of rental and the right of making available. Each of them is an exclusive right, subject to certain limitations and exceptions. Not all of those limitations and exceptions are mentioned in the following.

—The right of reproduction is the right to authorize direct or indirect reproduction of the phonogram in any manner or form.

—The right of distribution is the right to authorize the making available to the public of the original and copies of the phonogram through sale or other transfer of ownership.

—The right of rental is the right to authorize the commercial rental to the public of the original and copies of the phonogram as determined in the national law of the Contracting Parties (except for countries that since April 15, 1994, have in force a system of equitable remuneration for such rental).

—The right of making available is the right to authorize making available to the public the phonogram, by wire or wireless means, in such a way that members of the public may access the phonogram from a place and at a time individually chosen by them. This right covers in particular on-demand, interactive making available through the Internet.

1352. As far as *both performers and phonogram producers* are concerned, the WPPT obliges—subject to various exceptions and limitations—each Contracting Party to accord to nationals of the other Contracting Parties with regard to the rights specifically granted in the Treaty the treatment it accords to its own nationals (“national treatment”).

1353. Furthermore, the WPPT provides that performers and producers of phonograms enjoy the right to a single equitable remuneration for the direct or indirect use of phonograms, published for commercial purposes, for broadcasting or for communication to the public. However, any Contracting Party may restrict or—provided that it makes a reservation to the Treaty—deny this right. In the case and to the extent of a reservation by a Contracting Party, the other Contracting Parties are permitted to deny, *vis-à-vis* the reserving Contracting Party, national treatment (“reciprocity”).

1354. The WPPT also provides that the term of protection must be at least 50 years and that the enjoyment and exercise of the rights provided in the Treaty cannot be subject to any formality.

1355. The WPPT obliges the Contracting Parties to provide legal remedies against the circumvention of technological measures (e.g., encryption) used by performers or phonogram producers in connection with the exercise of their rights and against the removal or altering of information, such as the indication of certain data that identify the performer, the performance, the producer of the phonogram and the phonogram, necessary for the management (e.g., licensing, collecting and distribution of royalties) of the said rights (“rights management information”).

1356. The WPPT obliges each Contracting Party to adopt, in accordance with its legal system, the measures necessary to ensure the application of the Treaty. In particular, the Contracting Party must ensure that enforcement procedures are available under its law so as to permit effective action against any act of infringement of rights covered by the Treaty. Such action must include expeditious remedies to prevent infringement and remedies which constitute a deterrent to further infringements.

1357. The WPPT establishes an Assembly of the Contracting Parties to deal with matters concerning the maintenance and development of the Treaty, and entrusts to the International Bureau of WIPO the administrative tasks concerning the Treaty.

1358. The WPPT, which was concluded on December 20, 1996, is open for signature at WIPO’s headquarters until December 31, 1997. As on December 31, 1996, it had been signed by the following 12 States and one intergovernmental organization: BOLIVIA, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, GERMANY, INDONESIA, ITALY, KENYA, MONGOLIA, NAMIBIA, SPAIN, TOGO, VENEZUELA, European Community.

1359. The WPPT is open to States members of WIPO and to the European Community. The Assembly constituted by this Treaty may, once the WPPT enters into force, decide to admit other intergovernmental organizations to become party to it.

1360. The WPPT will come into force after 30 instruments of ratification or accession by States have been deposited. Such instruments must be deposited with the Director General of WIPO, who is the depositary of the Treaty.

1361. As mentioned above, the Diplomatic Conference also adopted a *resolution* and a *recommendation* whereby it urged the continuation of WIPO's efforts for the conclusion of an "Audiovisual Protocol" to complement the WPPT in respect of the rights of performers in the audiovisual fixations of their performance, and of a "Database Treaty" for providing a *sui generis* protection for databases even if they do not qualify for copyright protection.

The Proposed Patent Law Treaty

1362. The second session of the *Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty* was held at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from June 17 to 21.

1363. The following 63 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA. AFGHANISTAN and four intergovernmental organizations (CEC, EAPO, EPO, OAU) were represented by observers. Representatives of the following 22 non-governmental organizations also took part in the session in an observer capacity: ABA, AIPLA, AIPPI, APAA, ATRIP, BDI, CIPA, CNCPI, CNIPA, ECACC, EPI, FCPA, FICPI, ICC, JIPA, JPAA, LIDC, PIPA, TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE, WFEO.

1364. Discussions were based on two working documents prepared by the International Bureau of WIPO and entitled "Draft Patent Law Treaty and Draft Regulations" and "Notes."

1365. The draft Treaty prepared by the International Bureau was comprised of 11 Articles, entitled: Abbreviated Expressions, Application, Filing Date, Representation; Address for Service, Signature, Unity of Invention, Request for Recordal of Change in Name or Address, Request for Recordal of Change in Ownership or Change in Inventorship, Request for Correction of a Mistake, Opportunity to Make Observations, Amendments and Corrections in Case of Intended Refusal, Regulations. The Regulations were comprised of eight Rules.

1366. It resulted from the discussions that, in general, the Committee of Experts was in favor of the draft Treaty and the draft Regulations, subject to several suggestions for improvement. Thus, the Committee recommended that the following two topics be included in the next draft of the Treaty and Regulations, in addition to the request for recordal of licensing agreements: (i) belated claiming of priority (delayed submission of priority claim and delayed filing of the subsequent application); and (ii) restoration of rights where a time limit had been missed (including "further processing") and extension of time limits which had not yet expired but whose extension was requested by the party concerned. These suggestions would be referred to the Governing Bodies of WIPO for decision at their September/October 1996 session.

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1367. The third session of the *Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty* was held at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from November 18 to 22.

1368. The following 68 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HAITI, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LITHUANIA, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM. Four intergovernmental organizations (EC, EPO, OAU, WTO) were represented by observers. Representatives of the following 17 non-governmental organizations also took part in the session in an observer capacity: ABPI, AIPLA, AIPPI, APAA, BDI, CIPA, CNCPI, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FICCI, FICPI, JIPA, JPAA, LIDC, PIPA, UNICE.

1369. The Committee of Experts considered selected draft provisions for the proposed Patent Law Treaty and its Regulations. They were prepared by the International Bureau and concern the conditions for granting a filing date, the maximum formal requirements for applications, the extension of time limits and belated claiming of priority. A Model International Form for applications for the grant of a patent was also considered.

1370. All delegations underlined the importance of patent law harmonization and expressed their interest in the work of the Committee of Experts. In general, the Committee of Experts was in favor of the approach proposed for the draft Treaty, subject to a number of suggestions for amendment or further study. In order to establish a link between the future Patent Law Treaty (PLT) and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), it was agreed that, with respect to application formalities, the PLT should adopt to the maximum extent possible the solutions provided for in the PCT and in the Regulations under the PCT, and that this should be achieved by including in the PLT references to the relevant provisions of the PCT, in their present version and in any future version.

Proposed New Treaty on the International Registration of Industrial Designs

1371. The sixth session of the *Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* was held at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from November 4 to 8.

1372. The following 11 States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND. The following 17 States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, COSTA RICA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, JAPAN, MALI, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Representatives of two intergovernmental organizations (BBDM, EC) and 20 non-governmental organizations (ABA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, APAA, ATRIP, CELIBRIDE, CIPA, CNIPA, ECTA, EURATEX, FICPI, ICSID, JDPA, JIPA, JPAA, LIDC, TVS, UEPIP, UNICE) took part in the session in an observer capacity.

1373. Discussions at the session were on the basis of the draft of a possible new Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, which had been prepared by the International Bureau. The new Act is intended to introduce into the Hague system changes designed to facilitate for States not yet party to the system to participate in it and to promote a greater use of that system by applicants.

1374. The draft new Act examined by the Committee of Experts was comprised, apart from two preliminary provisions, of two chapters. The first chapter set out the simple and quick system of protection for industrial designs desired by those future Contracting Parties that did not carry out substantive examination, and the second chapter laid down the additional conditions to be satisfied, in whole or in part, by depositors who designated Contracting Parties that carried out substantive examination.

1375. Progress was made insofar as it appeared that some of the conditions required by the Contracting Parties having an examining office (such as the naming of the creator, a description or a claim) could possibly be reduced, or even removed, as conditions for allocating a filing date. Some delegations announced that changes could be envisaged for that purpose in the domestic legislation of their countries.

1376. It was agreed that the maximum period of time within which Contracting Parties having examining offices could notify a refusal, which was 30 months in the draft, could be replaced by a much shorter time limit (18 months or even less).

1377. With respect to the amount of the individual designation fee, a number of countries pointed out that each office should be in a position to cover its own costs. Several delegations and representatives of observer organizations nevertheless felt that the freedom to determine the individual designation fee should be limited and were favorable to introducing a ceiling for that fee.

1378. The Committee of Experts also examined a set of draft Rules. Discussions concerned in particular the presentation of a reproduction of the design which could be accepted by all

designated Contracting Parties, and several suggestions were made as to additional matters that ought to be dealt with in the Rules.

1379. The International Bureau announced that it would submit a revised new draft Act and a full set of draft Rules to the next session of the Committee of Experts, to be held in November 1997.

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

1380. The eighth session of the *Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States* was held at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from July 1 to 5.

1381. The following 61 States and one intergovernmental organization participated in the meeting of the Committee: ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALI, MEXICO, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, CEC.

1382. The Committee worked on the basis of a revised draft Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property. The revised version of the draft Treaty was the result of the discussions held in the Committee since its first session in 1990.

1383. The Committee of Experts considered, in particular, the following four issues: the relationship between the dispute settlement system of the proposed Treaty and other dispute settlement systems; the scope of participation in the panel procedure for entities not party to or bound by the source treaty under which the dispute arises; the relationship between the number of contracting parties required for a quorum, for the adoption by the WIPO General Assembly and for the acceptance by contracting parties of amendments to the proposed Treaty and for the entry into force of the proposed Treaty; whether a contracting party may seek, through the procedures established by the proposed Treaty, a declaration or opinion as to whether an obligation exists or has been breached by that party.

1384. As concerns future work, it was proposed that the WIPO General Assembly decide whether a Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property should be convened and if so, whether it should be held in the period near the end of 1997 and the first half of 1998, or otherwise.

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1385. At its session in September/October 1996, the WIPO General Assembly adopted the following proposals of the Director General: (i) the draft program and budget for the 1998-99

biennium would contain an item for the holding of a diplomatic conference in the first half of 1998; (ii) documents containing new texts of the draft Treaty, draft Regulations and Notes would be prepared by the International Bureau by July 1997, and distributed in that month; and (iii) the above-mentioned item of the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium would be examined in the September/October 1997 session of the WIPO General Assembly in the light of the said documents and the experience of the WTO international dispute-settlement mechanisms.

Well-Known and Famous Marks

1386. The second session of the *Committee of Experts on Well-Known Marks* was held at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva from October 28 to 31.

1387. The following 54 States members of WIPO or of the Paris Union were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CANADA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CROATIA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LITHUANIA, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN. The EC were also represented. A representative of BBM took part in the session in an observer capacity. The representatives of the following 17 non-governmental organizations took part in the session in an observer capacity: AIDV, AIM, AIPPI, APAA, ASPIP, ATRIP, ECACC, ECTA, FICPI, ICC, INTA, JIPA, JPAA, JTA, LIDC, UEPIP, UNICE.

1388. The Committee of Experts examined a set of draft provisions that aimed to improve the protection of well-known marks. Whether or not these draft provisions would be adopted in the form of a recommendation by the General Assembly of WIPO or the Paris Union Assembly or in the form of an international instrument such as a Protocol to the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT) remained undecided. It was agreed to wait until sufficient agreement had been reached on the content of the proposed revisions before examining that question in detail.

1389. A large majority of the delegations and of the observer representatives

- (i) spoke in favor of a broad definition of the protection of well-known marks that was not limited to disputed marks but would also cover tradenames, symbols, emblems and logos used in business;
- (ii) considered that use of the well-known mark in the country where protection was claimed should not be a condition for protection.

1390. With respect to the territory on which the mark had to be well-known and the persons to whom the mark had to be well-known, it was agreed that knowledge of the mark in the relevant sector of the public and knowledge of the mark on the territory on which it was to be protected should be adequate, but without excluding other factors outside that territory.

1391. With regard to the criteria for determining whether a mark was to be protected as a well-known mark, it was emphasized that account had to be taken not only of advertising at

local level, but also of that carried out at worldwide level. It was also proposed that a criterion be added in order to measure the distinctive nature, whether inherent or acquired, of a mark. A suggestion was also made that account be taken in determining whether a mark was well-known or not of the extent to which it had been registered worldwide and of the record of successful enforcement of that mark.

1392. Several delegations held with respect to the content of protection that a well-known mark should be protected only as of the time it became well-known and only for the time during which it was considered well-known, and wished for that point to be expressly mentioned in the draft. However, it was also noted that each country should be free to afford protection to well-known marks on the basis of less stringent criteria.

1393. The majority of delegations that spoke on the matter of refusal of registration noted that the task of determining whether a mark was well-known should not be placed on the offices, since many of them did not have the necessary resources for assessing whether a mark was well-known or for gathering conclusive evidence. The representatives of observer organizations nevertheless held that applications for registration of marks that were obviously in conflict with well-known marks should, in any event, be systematically refused. It was further suggested that a possibility be studied of requiring offices to determine *ex officio* whether a mark was well-known only where no opposition procedure existed.

1394. With regard to the procedure for invalidating and prohibiting use, practically all delegations and representatives of observer organizations spoke in favor of maintaining the five-year period laid down in Article 6*bis*(2) of the Paris Convention and several delegations suggested the possibility of introducing a time limit for filing a request for prohibition as provided for by the second sentence of that Article.

Business Identifiers; Names and Emblems of Non-Profit Organizations

1395. During 1996, the International Bureau completed work on a study on the possibilities of giving increased legal protection to business identifiers (such as marks, brand names, slogans, logos) and names and emblems of non-profit organizations. The results of that study would be reported to the Governing Bodies at their September/October 1997 session.

Recording and Indicating Trademark Licenses

1396. During 1996, the International Bureau completed work on a study on formalities concerning the recordal of licenses for the use of marks, and on questions concerning the indication of licenses on products and their packaging. A Committee of Experts to meet in 1997 will consider that study.

Unfair Competition

1397. In 1996, the International Bureau published *Model Provisions on Protection Against Unfair Competition*, in English, French and Spanish, as a follow-up to the publication, in 1995, of a study on the existing world situation in respect of such protection.

[Chapter IV follows]

CHAPTER IV: INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

1398. *OBJECTIVES.* As to the information and documentation activities of industrial property offices: the objective is to encourage and institute close cooperation among national and regional industrial property offices, and among such offices and the International Bureau, in all matters concerning information and documentation covering patents, trademarks and industrial designs including, in particular, the standardization of the form of data and data carriers (such as paper and electronic media) and of the indexing and classifying of patent documents, all this in order to facilitate the exchange of industrial property information (among industrial property offices), the retrieval of the information contained in data carriers, the establishment of the state of the art, searching for the purposes of patent examination and effective use of the information by the public. Those activities are planned and monitored by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).
1399. As to international classifications: the objective is to continue the improvement of the International Patent Classification (IPC), the Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (“Nice Classification”), the Vienna Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (“Vienna Classification”) and the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs (“Locarno Classification”), important tools in the orderly arrangement of relevant documents, in the retrieval of technological information contained in patent documents, and in the registration and examination of trademarks and service marks (whether or not they have figurative elements) and of industrial designs. “Improvement” means (i) the covering of new fields of technology, of new designations of goods and services, of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and of new kinds of figurative elements of marks and (ii) the more precise description and classification of existing fields of technology, the elimination of obsolete designations of goods, services and figurative elements, and the more precise description and classification of existing ones. It also means the updating of the Classifications in various languages.

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

1400. This Committee consists of the States members of the PCT and IPC Unions and of such other States members of the Paris Union which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members of the Committee. The following intergovernmental organizations are also members: ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

1401. In 1996, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, SAINT LUCIA and SOUTH AFRICA became members of the PCIPI. This brought the number of members to 115 as of December 31, 1996: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA,

HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAINT LUCIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

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1402. The *PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI)* held its sixteenth session in Geneva from April 15 to 19. The following 22 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: BULGARIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) was represented by observers.

1403. The *PCIPI/GI* approved the text of a new WIPO Standard ST.13 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Applications for Patents, Supplementary Protection Certificates, Industrial Designs and Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits). The new Standard recommends to industrial property offices wishing to change their present numbering systems or intending to introduce numbering systems for the above-mentioned industrial property rights, to apply a format comprised of a year designation of four digits according to the Gregorian calendar to indicate the year of filing, and a serial number of up to seven digits to identify an individual application. Industrial property offices introducing parallel numbering series for different types of industrial property rights are recommended to use, as a significant part of the application number, letter codes as provided in the Standard. Furthermore, the *PCIPI/GI* approved the recommended contents of Annual Technical Reports on Industrial Design Information Activities, on the basis of which industrial property offices would be requested to provide, on a tentative basis, information for the year 1995. Finally, the *PCIPI/GI* took decisions with regard to the collection of information which will permit the International Bureau to analyze the use of WIPO Standards, Recommendations and Guidelines.

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1404. The *PCIPI/GI* held its seventeenth session in Geneva from October 14 to 18. The following 23 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, KENYA, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The PDG was represented by observers.

1405. The *PCIPI/GI* approved the text of a new WIPO Standard ST.35 (Recommended Standard Format for Data Exchange of Mixed-Mode Published Patent Document Information on Reel-to-Reel and IBM 3480/90 Cartridge Tapes (MMMT)). The Standard defines the formats to be used for the data exchange and processing of published patent information in

mixed-mode form on the said data carrier, and provides for a device and layout independent presentation of patent documents with particular reference to exchange on magnetic tape.

1406. The PCIPI/GI also completed the revision of WIPO Standards ST.6 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Published Patent Documents), ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patents and Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs)) and ST.10/B (Layout of Bibliographic Data Components). The revision of Standards ST.6 and ST.10/B was required in order to cope with the intention of some industrial property offices to introduce, in applications and published industrial property documents, a four-digit indication of year designations.

1407. Furthermore, the PCIPI/GI agreed on a concept of republications of corrected patent document which provides for the use of WIPO Standard ST.16, associated with a defined numeral to indicate republications. As a consequence of the agreement reached, the relevant WIPO Standards will have to be reviewed in 1997.

1408. Finally, the PCIPI/GI agreed on the layout and content of a survey of numbering systems with regard to applications, published documents and registered rights. This survey will be published in the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation*.

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1409. *Subgroup A of the PCIPI Working Group On Search Information (PCIPI/SI)* met in Rijswijk (Netherlands) from April 15 to 19. Subgroup A was created by the Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) at its November/December 1995 session, to deal with Project C 139 relating to the chemical field (subclasses A 61 K and P). The Working Group had agreed that Subgroup A should have the mandate to expediently advance the said Project to the stage where it could be finalized by the Working Group.

1410. The following 12 members of the PCIPI/SI were represented at the session of Subgroup A: BELARUS, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, EPO. Two WIPO officials participated in the session.

1411. Subgroup A dealt with the revision of IPC subclass A 61 K (Project C 139, mentioned above), assigned to it by the PCIPI/SI; it completed its task and agreed on a number of amendments to the existing subclass A 61 K and on the elaboration of a new subclass (A 61 P), intended for secondary obligatory classification of “therapeutic activity of chemical compounds or medicinal preparations.”

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1412. The *PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI)* held its seventeenth session in Geneva from June 10 to 21. The following 20 members of the PCIPI/SI were represented at the session: CANADA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, KENYA, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO.

1413. The Working Group dealt with 51 IPC (International Patent Classification) revision projects on the program for the 1996-97 biennium, of which 11 belonged to the mechanical field, 18 to the chemical field and 22 to the electrical field. Fourteen revision projects were completed.

1414. In order to finalize revision Projects C 28, C 79 and C 80 for the seventh edition of the IPC, the Working Group agreed to create a subsidiary body for consideration of these projects.

1415. The Working Group finalized the English and French versions of the references to be introduced into class G 05 and discussed selected patent documents that could be used for training in classifying.

1416. The Working Group also discussed the improvement of the official catchword indexes to the IPC and approved a list of catchwords with American spelling to supplement the already available catchwords with British spelling. The Working Group also approved certain catchword entries relating to indexing codes in the IPC.

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1417. *Subgroup B of the PCIPI/SI (Class 21)* met in Munich from November 11 to 15. Subgroup B was created by the PCIPI/SI at its June 1996 session to deal with three projects relating to the mechanical field, with a view to elaborating a modified scheme of class F 21 (“Lighting”) of the IPC. The Working Group had agreed that Subgroup B should have the mandate to expediently advance the said projects to the stage where they could be finalized by the Working Group.

1418. The following eight members of the PCIPI/SI were represented at the session of Subgroup B: CROATIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, EPO. Two WIPO officials participated in the session.

1419. This session of Subgroup B completed one of the above-mentioned projects and agreed on a number of amendments to the said class F 21, including the creation of two new subclasses intended for indexing the use or application of lighting devices and the form of light sources.

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1420. The *PCIPI/SI* held its eighteenth session in Geneva from December 2 to 13. The following 17 members of this Working Group were represented at the session: CANADA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO.

1421. The Working Group dealt with 47 IPC revision projects on the program for the 1996-97 biennium, of which 19 belonged to the mechanical field, nine to the chemical field and 19 to the electrical field. Ten revision projects were completed. The Working Group approved observations relating to two patent documents selected for use in IPC training, which had brought to 20 the number of patent documents selected and considered by the Working Group during the last years.

1422. The Working Group also considered and approved guidelines concerning the presentation of chemical structural formulae in the IPC, to be included in the *Specific Instructions for the Revision of the IPC*. Finally, the Working Group approved a number of new catchwords for introduction in the official English and French catchword indexes, and agreed on the continuation, until its next session in June 1997, of the trial relating to the exchange of documents using electronic-mail (e-mail) services. That trial would include 18 IPC revision projects.

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1423. The *PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI)* held its fifth session in Geneva from May 6 to 10. The following 21 members of the PCIPI/TI were represented at the session: BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The CEC was represented by observers.

1424. The Delegation of the CEC gave a presentation on the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM) and the Communities trade mark system, which included the important role played in that system by information technology. The International Bureau gave a presentation on the MECA (*Madrid Electronic Communication*) system, operational since April 1, 1996, which allowed electronic communications with national offices in respect of inquiry access to the International Register and two-way communications of data relating to international applications and registrations.

1425. The Working Group discussed the draft revision of WIPO Standard ST.60 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Marks) and approved certain amendments to the proposal, including generic codes for the regrouping of codes and new codes for the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol. The Working Group also approved the text of WIPO Standard ST.64 which provided guidelines on a list of recommended search files for trademark search. In respect of trademark data exchange format, the Working Group agreed to continue to discuss the possible standard using the MECA tagging system as a basis of discussion.

1426. During the session, at the initiative of the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property, a visit was organized for the members of the Working Group to the former's headquarters in Berne, for a demonstration of the new electronic system dealing with the Institute's administration of industrial property rights.

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1427. The *PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC)* held its eighteenth session in Geneva from May 20 to 24. The following 36 members of the PCIPI/EXEC were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, MALAWI, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

UZBEKISTAN, EPO. The PDG and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

1428. The Committee agreed with a proposal made by the German Patent Office to replace the two-letter code "DL" by the code "DT" ("DL" is currently used in the electronic database of the International Register of Marks (and, as a result, in the CD-ROM publication ROMARIN) to designate Germany without the territory that, prior to October 3, 1990, constituted the German Democratic Republic).

1429. The Committee discussed a problem which was met by users of patent information, namely, certain restrictions relevant to the act of making paper copies of patent documents stored on machine-readable data carriers, such as CD-ROMs, and agreed to send out a questionnaire to carry out an investigation on this matter.

1430. In respect of the use of the Internet for electronic communication on PCIPI matters, the Committee decided to initiate a pilot trial of e-mail transmission of PCIPI documents in the second half of 1996. The Committee also exchanged views about home pages which had been established by industrial property offices on the Internet. Several delegations presented information about their home page. As for the IPC revision, the Committee accepted some 50 revision requests.

1431. As regards standards, the Committee adopted the new WIPO Standard ST.13 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Applications for Patents, SPCs [supplementary protection certificates], Industrial Designs and Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits), and also adopted the proposed revision of WIPO Standard ST.60 and a new standard ST.64 (see paragraph 1425 above).

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1432. The *PCIPI/EXEC* held its nineteenth session in Geneva from November 25 to 29. The following 39 members of the *PCIPI/EXEC* were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, IRELAND, JAPAN, LESOTHO, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. KYRGYZSTAN, THAILAND, the PDG and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

1433. The Delegations of Brazil, India, Portugal, Romania, the United Kingdom and the United States of America made presentations on their experience in the automation of industrial property information processing and further improvement of their Web site on the Internet.

1434. The Committee decided to create a new Task to conduct a survey to identify current and potential problems arising as a result of the changeover to the use of electronic data carriers for industrial property information and documentation, and proposed solutions with a view to elaborating the long-term policy of the *PCIPI* for the electronic age.

1435. The Committee adopted the new WIPO Standard ST.35 (Recommended Standard Format for Data Exchange of Mixed-Mode Published Patent Document Information on Reel-to-Reel and IBM 3480/90 Cartridge Tapes (MMMT)). The Committee also adopted a revised text of WIPO Standard ST.6 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Published Patent Documents) in order to reflect the adoption of the revised WIPO Standard ST.13 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Patent Applications).

1436. In respect of the use of the Internet, the Committee noted that a total of 22 industrial property offices had created their own Web site to provide general information to the public, and recognized a need for discussing the possibility of using this new means of communication for the dissemination of searchable industrial property information and the exchange of working documents between the International Bureau of WIPO and industrial property offices. In this regard, the Committee decided to include in its work program discussions as to whether industrial property offices should make searchable industrial property information available on the Internet. It was informed that the WIPO Web site (<http://www.wipo.int>) contained general information about the PCIPI and a few important WIPO Standards, such as WIPO Standards ST.3 (two-letter country codes) and ST.9 (the so-called INID Code for the identification of bibliographic data).

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1437. The *PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI)* held its eighteenth session in Geneva from May 20 to 22. The following 36 members of the PCIPI/MI were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, MALAWI, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, EPO. The PDG and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

1438. The Working Group received progress reports from the EPO on the status of the EASY (*Electronic Application SYSTEM*) project for the electronic filing of patent applications, and on the development of the mixed-mode CD-ROM software under the MIMOSA (*MIXed-MODE Software Application*) project.

1439. The Delegation of the United States of America provided updated information on the steps being taken in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) concerning the changeover from paper to CD-ROM for the exchange of patent documents. Details were provided of the results of tests conducted on printing from USAPat CD-ROMs. The Delegation announced that the USPTO intended to change over to CD-ROM from the beginning of 1997, at which stage only one paper set of documentation would be provided to Offices with which the USPTO has agreements to exchange documents in paper format. Finally, the Delegation of the

United States of America informed the meeting on progress made in enacting legislation relating to the proposed introduction of Pre-Grant Publications (PGPubs); the latter was now expected to take effect from April 1, 1997.

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1440. The *PCIPI/MI* held its nineteenth session in Geneva from November 25 to 27. The following 39 members of the *PCIPI/MI* were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, IRELAND, JAPAN, LESOTHO, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. KYRGYZSTAN, THAILAND, the PDG and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

1441. The Working Group was provided with progress reports on the EASY project for the filing of patent applications in electronic form, and on the development and application of the above-mentioned MIMOSA CD-ROM software.

1442. Furthermore, the Working Group was given an update on the steps being taken in the USPTO to implement the Statement of Principles (adopted by the *PCIPI/EXEC* in 1995) concerning the changeover from paper to electronic data carriers for the exchange of patent documents, and was also informed of the latest status of the Pre-Grant Publications (PGPubs) proposals made by the Government of the United States of America to the US Congress.

International Patent Classification Union

1443. The *Committee of Experts of the IPC Union* held its twenty-fourth session in Geneva from March 25 to 28. The following 17 members of the Committee were represented at the session: BRAZIL, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The EPO was also represented.

1444. The Committee adopted amendments to the sixth edition of the IPC, submitted by the *PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI)*, affecting 35 subclasses of the IPC.

1445. The Committee agreed on a procedure for proposing new catchwords for the official catchword indexes to the IPC. The Committee also agreed that catchwords referring to selected indexing codes should be introduced into the official catchword indexes and entrusted the *PCIPI/SI* with the selection and presentation of such catchwords. This session of the Committee also commemorated the 25th anniversary of the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification, which was concluded in 1971.

*Special Union for the International Classification
of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks
(Nice Union)*

1446. The *Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union* held its sixteenth session in Geneva from November 4 to 8. The following 12 States, members of the Working Group, were represented at the session: DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The following nine States and two intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: BRAZIL, CHINA, CROATIA, ITALY, LATVIA, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, BBM, CEC.

1447. The Working Group approved the Explanatory Notes relating to the modified Class 42 and to the new Classes 43, 44 and 45 of the Nice International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, as well as a number of indications of services for the alphabetical list relating to those four Classes.

1448. The Working Group agreed on an abbreviation of the expression “Nice Classification,” namely, “NCL,” which should be used in official documents and publications relating to the registrations of marks, together with an indication of the edition according to which the marks were classified (for example, “NCL (7)” for a mark classified according to the seventh edition of the Nice Classification), and recommended to the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union that a recommendation to that effect be made to the States members of the Nice Union.

1449. In 1996, training in the use of the Nice Classification was given by WIPO officials to government officials in BRAZIL.

1450. The *WIPO Classification Service for Marks*, which gives advice (for a fee) 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. In 1996, a total of 301 classification reports were drawn up (in 1995: 206).

*Special Union for the International Classification
of the Figurative Elements of Marks
(Vienna Union)*

1451. The *Committee of Experts for the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks* held its third session in Geneva from October 21 to 25. The following five States, members of the Vienna Union, were represented at the session: FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, TURKEY. The following 12 States and two intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, DENMARK, JAPAN, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, BBM, CEC.

1452. The Committee of Experts adopted a number of amendments and additions to the Vienna Classification. It noted that these changes would be introduced into the Classification

by the International Bureau and that a new (fourth) edition of the Vienna Classification, comprising the said amendments and additions, would enter into force on January 1, 1998.

1453. The Committee of Experts agreed with a new presentation of the Vienna Classification in order to facilitate its use and broaden further interest in it.

1454. In 1996, training in the use of the Vienna Classification was given by WIPO officials to government officials in BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA and the PHILIPPINES.

Publications

1455. The 1996 updates of the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation (IPID)* (a loose-leaf publication comprising four volumes in English and French and two in Spanish) were published in English in March.

1456. Following the discontinuation, at the end of 1995, of the monthly periodical *JOPAL (Journal of Patent Associated Literature)*, and its replacement by the CD-ROM product JOPALROM, JOPALROM discs, issued on a quarterly basis, were provided free of charge to the national offices of the PCT Contracting States. Each disc replaced the previous one.

1457. The seventh edition of the *International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification)* was published in two parts, in both English and French, in December. Part I lists the goods and services in alphabetical order and Part II, in class order. The seventh edition of the Nice Classification (replacing the sixth edition published in 1992) entered into force on January 1, 1997.

1458. Publication of new editions would take place in 1997 for the Vienna Classification (fourth edition), in 1998 for the Locarno Classification (seventh edition), and in 1999 for the IPC (seventh edition).

[Chapter V follows]

CHAPTER V: INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

1459. *OBJECTIVES.* The objectives are: (i) to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (the “PCT”) and to further develop the PCT system; (ii) to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (“the Madrid Agreement”) and the Madrid Protocol (1989) Relating to that Agreement; and (iii) to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (“the Hague Agreement”).

PCT System (Patent Cooperation Treaty)*New Contracting States*

1460. As a result of the deposit of an instrument of accession or ratification in 1996, the following six States became bound by the PCT, on the dates indicated, bringing the number of Contracting States to 89 on February 26, 1997: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, on September 7, 1996; CUBA, on July 16, 1996; GHANA, on February 26, 1997; ISRAEL, on June 1, 1996; SAINT LUCIA, on August 30, 1996; YUGOSLAVIA, on February 1, 1997.

Statistics

1461. In 1996, the International Bureau received the “record copies”^{*} of 47,291 international applications: 45,791 were received from the various “receiving Offices,” that is, the national and regional Patent Offices with which the international applications are filed, whereas 1,500 were filed by applicants direct with the International Bureau.

1462. This number is by 8,385 higher than the number of applications in 1995 and thereby represents an increase of 21.55% over that year.

1463. The number of record copies received by the International Bureau in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations was as follows:

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

Number of Record Copies Received Since 1978

1464. The following table shows, by country of origin (that is, of residence or nationality of the applicant), the number of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau¹ in 1996, and the corresponding percentages:

Number of Record Copies Received³	Country of Origin of the Applicant²	Percentage of All Record Copies Received
20,828	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ³	44.04
5,695	GERMANY ³	12.04
3,861	JAPAN ³	8.16
3,440	UNITED KINGDOM ^{3,4}	7.27
2,307	FRANCE ³	4.88
1,844	SWEDEN ³	3.90
1,589	NETHERLANDS ³	3.36
1,075	SWITZERLAND ^{3,5}	2.28
940	CANADA ³	1.99
873	AUSTRALIA ³	1.85
703	FINLAND ³	1.49
652	ITALY ³	1.38
580	DENMARK ³	1.23
366	RUSSIAN FEDERATION ³	0.77
335	AUSTRIA ³	0.71

Number of Record Copies Received³	Country of Origin of the Applicant²	Percentage of All Record Copies Received
312	NORWAY ³	0.66
291	BELGIUM ³	0.62
273	SPAIN ³	0.58
260	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	0.55
203	ISRAEL ³	0.43
153	NEW ZEALAND ³	0.32
119	IRELAND ³	0.25
114	CHINA ³	0.24
77	HUNGARY ³	0.16
57	BRAZIL ³	0.12
41	LUXEMBOURG ³	<0.10
32	SLOVENIA	<0.10
31	CZECH REPUBLIC ³	<0.10
28	GREECE	<0.10
25	SINGAPORE ³	<0.10
24	MEXICO ³	<0.10
21	BULGARIA ³	<0.10
21	SLOVAKIA ³	<0.10
19	POLAND ³	<0.10
14	UKRAINE	<0.10
13	ROMANIA ³	<0.10
11	BELARUS	<0.10
11	PORTUGAL	<0.10
7	MONACO ³	<0.10
5	ICELAND	<0.10
5	LATVIA	<0.10
4	CUBA	<0.10
4	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	<0.10
4	TURKEY ³	<0.10
3	KAZAKSTAN	<0.10
3	LITHUANIA ³	<0.10
3	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	<0.10
2	ARMENIA	<0.10
2	ESTONIA	<0.10
2	SRI LANKA ³	<0.10
2	OAPI STATES ³	<0.10
1	ALBANIA	<0.10
1	GEORGIA	<0.10
1	KYRGYZSTAN	<0.10
1	LESOTHO	<0.10

Number of Record Copies Received ³	Country of Origin of the Applicant ²	Percentage of All Record Copies Received
1	MALAWI	<0.10
1	SWAZILAND	<0.10
1	UZBEKISTAN	<0.10
<hr/> 47,291 <hr/>		<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

1465. In 1996, the average number of Contracting States designated per international application was 56.18 (46.45 in 1995). This figure is much higher than the number of States where patent protection would eventually be sought, because the applicants of 45.23% (46.09% in 1995) of all international applications received by the International Bureau in 1996 used the possibility of paying the maximum designation fees (10 in 1995 and 11 in 1996) while designating any number of (frequently all) PCT Contracting States in order to extend the effects of the international application to as many States as might be of interest to them, retaining the option of deciding at a later stage in which States they wished to proceed. The 56.18 designations per international application, had, on average, the effect of 30.33 national or regional applications (25.3 in 1995) in or for the designated Contracting States. The difference between the number of Contracting States designated per international application and their effect as national or regional applications is due to the fact that each designation for a regional (ARIPO, EAPO, European or OAPI) patent covered several States. In 1996, a European patent was sought in 45,511 international applications (37,588 in 1995), which represented 96.2% (96.6% in 1995) of the total number of international applications.

Footnotes relating to table on preceding pages:

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

² Of the international applications received, 5,766 (= 12.2%) were filed with the EPO as a receiving Office and 1,487 (= 3.1 %) were filed with the International Bureau as a receiving Office; those applications are included in the figures concerning the country of origin of the applicant.

³ Residents of the following countries filed international applications with the International Bureau as a receiving Office: AUSTRALIA (6), AUSTRIA (5), BELGIUM (8), BRAZIL (2), BULGARIA (1), CANADA (72), CHINA (1), CZECH REPUBLIC (2), DENMARK (3), FINLAND (1), FRANCE (53), GERMANY (24), HUNGARY (2), IRELAND (10), ISRAEL (15), ITALY (43), JAPAN (27), LITHUANIA (2), LUXEMBOURG (8), MEXICO (4), MONACO (3), NETHERLANDS (681), NEW ZEALAND (1), NORWAY (13), OAPI (2), POLAND (1), ROMANIA (1), RUSSIAN FEDERATION (6), SINGAPORE (5), SLOVAKIA (4), SPAIN (2), SRI LANKA (2), SWEDEN (10), SWITZERLAND (122), TURKEY (1), UNITED KINGDOM (20), UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (324). Furthermore, nationals and residents of the following countries can file either with the EPO or with their national Offices (the figures appearing below in brackets after the name of the country show the numbers of records copies received from the national Office concerned (before the slant) and from the EPO (after the slant): AUSTRIA (247/83), BELGIUM (139/144), DENMARK (541/36), FINLAND (693/9), FRANCE (2152/102), GERMANY (1924/3747), GREECE (26/2), IRELAND (85/24), ITALY (259/350), LUXEMBOURG (1/32), MONACO (0/4), NETHERLANDS (519/389), PORTUGAL (10/1), SPAIN (246/25), SWEDEN (1798/36), SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN (463/490), UNITED KINGDOM (3128/292).

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

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

1466. The following table shows the total number of designations made in the international applications, the record copies of which were received in 1996, broken down according to the designated States and the number of times a Contracting State was designated per 100 international applications (expressed as a percentage).

Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection¹	Designated State	Percentage of all Designations Made¹
64,960	GERMANY	137.36
64,756	UNITED KINGDOM	136.93
63,823	SWEDEN	134.96
63,683	SPAIN	134.66
63,621	AUSTRIA	134.53
63,598	SWITZERLAND ²	134.48
63,580	DENMARK	134.44
63,579	PORTUGAL	134.44
63,453	LUXEMBOURG	134.18
56,045	FINLAND	118.51
45,460	FRANCE	96.13
45,331	ITALY	95.86
45,237	NETHERLANDS	95.66
45,153	BELGIUM	95.48
45,101	GREECE	95.37
45,097	IRELAND	95.36
45,086	MONACO	95.34
41,126	JAPAN	86.96
41,004	RUSSIAN FEDERATION ¹	86.71
38,999	SUDAN ¹	82.47
38,944	MALAWI ¹	82.35
38,932	KENYA	82.32
38,414	UGANDA ¹	81.23
38,189	BELARUS ¹	80.75
37,939	KAZAKSTAN ¹	80.22
37,775	KYRGYZSTAN ¹	79.88
37,510	TAJIKISTAN ¹	79.32
36,993	LESOTHO ¹	78.22
36,875	TURKMENISTAN ¹	77.97
36,484	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA ¹	77.15
36,135	ARMENIA ¹	76.41
34,991	CANADA	73.99
34,407	AZERBAIJAN ¹	72.76
31,248	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	66.08
30,234	CHINA	63.93
29,339	AUSTRALIA	62.04
28,544	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	60.36
26,455	MEXICO	55.94
26,047	BRAZIL	55.08
24,239	NORWAY	51.25

Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection¹	Designated State	Percentage of all Designations Made¹
23,624	CZECH REPUBLIC	49.95
23,582	SINGAPORE	49.87
23,573	POLAND	49.85
23,481	NEW ZEALAND	49.65
23,297	HUNGARY	49.26
22,492	UKRAINE	47.56
22,421	SLOVAKIA	47.41
21,945	ROMANIA	46.40
21,808	BULGARIA	46.11
21,763	VIET NAM	46.02
21,590	SLOVENIA	46.65
21,340	LATVIA	45.12
21,218	LITHUANIA	44.87
21,092	GEORGIA	44.60
21,081	ESTONIA	44.58
21,018	UZBEKISTAN	44.44
21,008	SRI LANKA	44.42
20,926	BARBADOS	44.25
20,852	MONGOLIA	44.09
20,782	MADAGASCAR	43.94
20,703	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	43.78
20,663	OAPI STATES	43.69
20,561	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	43.48
20,482	LIBERIA	43.31
20,458	ICELAND	43.26
20,274	SWAZILAND ¹	42.87
18,933	TURKEY	40.04
18,913	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	39.99
18,752	ALBANIA	39.65
10,185	ISRAEL	21.54
4,787	CUBA	10.12
3,204	SAINT LUCIA	6.78
3,054	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	6.46

Footnotes relating to table on preceding pages:

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

² Included the simultaneous designation of LIECHTENSTEIN.

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

1467. The languages of filing of the international applications whose record copies were received in 1996 by the International Bureau and the corresponding percentages were as follows:

Language of Filing	Number of Applications	Percentage of Total Number of Applications
English	32,130	67.94
German	6,558	13.87
Japanese	3,566	7.54
French	2,434	5.15
Swedish	862	1.82
Russian	364	0.77
Dutch	335	0.71
Finnish	320	0.67
Spanish	270	0.57
Norwegian	175	0.37
Danish	168	0.36
Chinese	109	0.23
Total	<u>47,291</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1468. In 1996, 33,046 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT were filed with the Offices indicated below, which acted as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEAs). This represented an increase of 22.87% over 1995. In the following table, those demands are broken down according to the IPEA which received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA)	Number of Demands	Percentage of Total Number of Demands
EPO	18,213	55.11
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	9,569	28.96
SWEDEN	2,478	7.50
JAPAN	1,563	4.73
AUSTRALIA	893	2.70
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	138	0.42
AUSTRIA	117	0.35
CHINA	75	0.23
Total	<u>33,046</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1469. The growth of 22.87% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in 1996 as compared to 1995, apart from reflecting the increased number of international applications filed, could be attributed to the fact that applicants were increasingly (about 80% of all applicants) taking advantage of the benefits of the procedure under Chapter

II of the PCT, which provides an opinion as to whether the claimed invention meets the PCT criteria for novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability, and postpones by 10 more months the beginning of the national or regional procedures.

Automation

1470. Automation of the PCT administration continued throughout the year. Most of the aging data input terminals were replaced by personal computers (PCs) utilizing state-of-the-art word processors and providing a common platform for further automation developments. The DICAPS (*Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System*) was renamed SPIDI (*Système de Publication Informatisé pour Demandes Internationales*) and received several enhancements to increase its functionality and capacity to accommodate the growth in the PCT. The type of PCT data in electronic form was expanded and made available to several new governmental and non-governmental organizations, greatly increasing the dissemination of these data and at the same time decreasing the reliance on paper-based dissemination.

1471. *EASY Project*. In 1996, discussions on technical and legal cooperation for continuing the development of the EASY (*E*lectronic *A*pplication *S*ystem) filing software were held between WIPO officials and officials of the EPO, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Geneva, Munich, The Hague and Washington, D.C. WIPO worked with the above-mentioned Offices, in the framework of the three Offices' ongoing trilateral cooperation, on the development of an implementation guide which could be used by any software provider wishing to produce EASY-compatible application filing software. In 1996, WIPO also worked closely with the EPO for the development of a PCT EASY filing software compatible with the EPO EASY software.

1472. While the ultimate aim of the EASY project is to achieve complete on-line electronic filing of applications, leading to the elimination of paper filing, the project was aimed initially at the development of a means to enable electronic filings on diskettes. It was expected that significant benefits and savings for applicants and patent offices would result from the preparation of patent applications using the EASY system, including immediate validation of data as they were entered, the use of help screens, reduction of paper used, and eventually more streamlined and better quality publication of patent applications.

Publications

1473. The *PCT Gazette*, which contains bibliographic data and an abstract of each published international application under the PCT, continued to be published weekly, in separate English and French editions. In 1996, it included entries relating to the 42,186 (35,638 in 1995) international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian or Spanish, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issue of the *PCT Gazette*.

1474. In 1996, the number of international applications published as PCT pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages was as follows:

Language of Publication	Number of Applications	Percentage of International Applications Published
English	30,878	73.20
German	6,023	14.28
Japanese	2,768	6.56
French	1,987	4.71
Russian	240	0.57
Spanish	200	0.47
Chinese	90	0.21
Total	<u>42,186</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1475. Four special issues of the *PCT Gazette* were published in 1996: two issues, containing consolidated general information relating to Contracting States, national and regional offices and International Authorities, were published in January and July; and two issues, one containing the Minimum Documentation List of Periodicals, the other, the Administrative Instructions under the PCT, were published in May. A bilingual index of the *PCT Gazette* for 1995 was published in August.

1476. The *PCT Applicant's Guide*, a five-binder loose-leaf publication in English and in French of more than 1,000 pages for the users of the PCT system, continued to be updated on a regular basis by the International Bureau.

1477. The leaflet entitled *Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)* was updated and made available, on a regular basis and free of charge, in English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese and Spanish.

1478. The *PCT Newsletter*, providing up-to-date news for users of the PCT, was published monthly during the period under review.

1479. The text of the *Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and Regulations under the PCT (as in force from January 1, 1996)* was published in German and Russian in June.

1480. *PCT CD-ROM Products*. All international applications published since 1978 were available in CD-ROM format in the ESPACE-WORLD series (a total of 593 CD-ROMs). The CD-ROMs containing international applications published between 1978 and 1989 were available from WIPO, whereas the CD-ROMs containing the international applications published from 1990 onwards were sold by the EPO in Vienna.

Training and Promotion

1481. In 1996, some 95 information and training seminars (representing about 155 training days for over 7,700 persons) dealing with the promotion, use and advantages of the PCT were organized for government officials, inventors, patent attorneys and other persons from the

legal profession and industry in the following 40 countries: ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GUYANA, HONDURAS, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LIBYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, PANAMA, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA.

1482. In addition to the activities enumerated above aimed at promoting the use of the PCT, government officials from the following countries and officials from the following intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations were briefed on the PCT and its operations, or were given training, at WIPO or at national industrial property offices: ANDORRA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AZERBAIJAN, CAPE VERDE, CHINA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, GERMANY, GUINEA-BISSAU, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, JAPAN, KENYA, LAOS, MALAWI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, THAILAND, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, URUGUAY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, EAPO, EPO, OAPI, CEIPI, CNCPI.

Development of the PCT System

1483. The *PCT Committee for Administrative and Legal Matters (PCT/CAL)* held its sixth session in Geneva from April 29 to May 2. The following 72 States members of the Committee were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GUINEA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ISRAEL, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LITHUANIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM. The EPO was also represented.

1484. The following eight States members of the Paris Union were represented by observers: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BURUNDI, CROATIA, HAITI, INDONESIA, JORDAN, MOROCCO, SOUTH AFRICA.

1485. Four intergovernmental organizations (EAPO, ICPIP, OAPI, OAU) and seven non-governmental organizations (AIPPI, APAA, CIPA, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FICPI) were represented by observers.

1486. The Committee discussed a proposal for a supplementary international search system giving applicants the possibility of requesting a supplementary international search report from an International Searching Authority different from the one that carries out the usual "mandatory" international search. It was concluded that further consultation with interested parties would be necessary.

1487. Furthermore, the Committee discussed a proposal according to which the *PCT Gazette*, which is currently published in separate English- and French-language editions, would be published as a single bilingual edition. The bilingual *Gazette* would differ from the present two editions in that it would no longer contain abstracts and drawings relating to published international applications. The International Bureau explained that the proposal was prompted by the increase in the number of alternative sources of information about published international applications, particularly CD-ROMs and on-line databases, the ever increasing volume of the *Gazette*, the increase in the production costs and the decrease in subscriptions. The Committee agreed in principle to the publication of a bilingual *Gazette* without abstracts and drawings, but requested the International Bureau to study the matter further and to put it before an appropriate body of the PCT Union.

1488. Finally, the Committee also discussed an outline proposal which would permit the filing of international applications in a broader range of languages than is currently possible, in particular where the official language of a given State is not one of the languages currently accepted for filing international applications. Most delegations welcomed the envisaged liberalization and the Committee invited the International Bureau to draw up detailed proposals for further consideration at a later date.

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

Commencement of the Operations under the Madrid Protocol

1489. As decided by the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its extraordinary session in January 1996, the Madrid Protocol entered into operation on April 1, 1996, the date of the entry into force also of the new Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol.

New Adherences to the Madrid Protocol; Membership in the System

1490. Pursuant to the deposit of an instrument of accession or ratification, in 1996, the following five States became bound by the Madrid Protocol on the dates indicated, bringing the number of member States to 14 on March 20, 1997: CZECH REPUBLIC, on September 25, 1996; DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, on October 3, 1996; MONACO, on September 27, 1996; POLAND, on March 4, 1997; PORTUGAL, on March 20, 1997.

1491. Thus, the number of the States party to the Madrid system (that is, the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol) was on March 20, 1997, 51 of which nine bound by both the Agreement and the Protocol: CHINA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, GERMANY, MONACO, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, 37 bound by the Agreement only: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, EGYPT, FRANCE, HUNGARY, ITALY, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG,

MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAN MARINO, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, and five bound by the Protocol only: DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM.

Assembly of the Madrid Union

1492. The *Assembly of the Madrid Union* held its twenty-seventh session (16th extraordinary) in Geneva from January 15 to 18. The following 42 States, members of the Madrid Union, were represented at the session: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LIBERIA, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UZBEKISTAN.

1493. The following 14 States, members of the Paris Union but not of the Madrid Union, were represented by observers: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, BURUNDI, CANADA, GREECE, INDONESIA, IRELAND, JAPAN, MEXICO, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, TURKEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Representatives of two intergovernmental organizations (BBM and CEC), as well as representatives of 10 international non-governmental organizations (AIDV, AIM, AIPPI, APAA, CNIPA, ECTA, FICPI, INTA, LIDC, UNICE) participated in the session in an observer capacity.

1494. The Assembly adopted implementing Regulations, including a new Schedule of Fees, common to the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol. The Assembly further decided that April 1, 1996, would be the date of entry into force of those Common Regulations, that date being also the date on which the Madrid Protocol became operational.

Statistics

1495. In 1996, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid system. The total number of registrations recorded in the International Register was 18,485, and the total number of renewals 4,510, representing a decrease of 1.99% and an increase of 18.43 %, respectively, compared to the number of registrations and renewals published in 1995 (18,852 and 3,808, respectively). The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 22,995, as compared with 22,660 in 1995, representing an increase of 1.48%. As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 10.79, the international registrations recorded in 1996 had the equivalent effect of 199,453 national registrations (197,216 in 1995).

1496. The following table breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected in 1996 according to the country of origin of the mark or of the holder of the renewed registration, together with the corresponding percentages:

Registrations		Country of Origin/ Holder	Renewals		Total Registr./Renewals	
Number	Percent.		Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.
5,044	27.29	GERMANY	1,566	34.72	6,610	28.74
3,887	21.03	FRANCE	1,089	24.15	4,976	21.64
2,370	12.82	SWITZERLAND	514	11.40	2,884	12.54
2,347	12.70	BENELUX	484	10.73	2,831	12.31
1,821	9.85	ITALY	365	8.10	2,186	9.51
988	5.35	SPAIN	154	3.41	1,142	4.97
712	3.85	AUSTRIA	165	3.66	877	3.81
214	1.16	CZECH REPUBLIC	50	1.11	264	1.15
154	0.83	PORTUGAL	9	0.20	163	0.71
109	0.59	CHINA	--	--	109	0.47
82	0.44	SLOVENIA	--	--	82	0.36
76	0.41	LIECHTENSTEIN	21	0.47	97	0.42
75	0.40	POLAND	--	--	75	0.33
72	0.39	HUNGARY	46	1.02	118	0.51
66	0.36	MONACO	6	0.13	72	0.31
62	0.34	SWEDEN	--	--	62	0.27
58	0.31	SLOVAKIA	17	0.38	75	0.33
57	0.30	BULGARIA	--	--	57	0.25
43	0.23	CROATIA	--	--	43	0.19
37	0.20	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1	0.02	38	0.17
30	0.16	DENMARK	--	--	30	0.13
27	0.15	NORWAY	--	--	27	0.12
25	0.14	UNITED KINGDOM	--	--	25	0.11
22	0.12	YUGOSLAVIA	2	0.04	24	0.10
18	0.10	KAZAKSTAN	--	--	18	0.07
18	0.10	MOROCCO	15	0.33	33	0.14
17	0.09	FINLAND	--	--	17	0.07
14	0.08	LATVIA	--	--	14	0.06
11	0.06	SAN MARINO	1	0.02	12	0.05
8	0.04	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	--	--	8	0.03
6	0.03	UKRAINE	--	--	6	0.03
4	0.02	ROMANIA	--	--	4	0.02
3	0.01	CUBA	--	--	3	0.01
3	0.01	VIET NAM	--	--	3	0.01
2	0.01	BELARUS	--	--	2	0.01
1	0.01	ALGERIA	5	0.11	6	0.03
1	0.01	EGYPT	--	--	1	0.01
1	0.01	UZBEKISTAN	--	--	1	0.01
<u>18,485</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>4,510</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>22,995</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1497. *Fees.* As from April 1, 1996, a new schedule of fees entered into force in the Madrid system, as decided by the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its January 1996 extraordinary session. The basic fee, as well as the complementary and supplementary fees payable in connection with an international application or a renewal were lowered by some 23%.

1498. *Coefficients.* The Director General was informed by the following country, party to the Agreement, of the coefficient (2, 3 or 4) to be applied to it for the distribution 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 37 of the Common Regulations under the said Agreement and the Madrid Protocol): MOROCCO (2).

*Distribution of Supplementary Fees and Complementary Fees
Collected under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol*

1499. The following amounts were distributed to States member of the Madrid Union as those States' share of the distribution of supplementary fees and complementary fees in respect of 1996 (the countries quoted below are in decreasing order of the amounts distributed to them):

Countries	Swiss Francs
BENELUX**	1,561,190.07
SPAIN	1,381,758.73
PORTUGAL	1,116,762.53
SWITZERLAND	1,074,346.02
FRANCE	1,046,147.89
GERMANY	1,014,370.92
HUNGARY	918,666.94
CZECH REPUBLIC	872,528.38
POLAND	770,173.85
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	769,993.73
AUSTRIA	748,249.63
SLOVAKIA	743,649.84
ITALY	739,582.75
ROMANIA	658,007.33
YUGOSLAVIA	611,162.78
CROATIA	579,197.49
CHINA	563,491.59
UKRAINE	526,536.75
BULGARIA	481,093.03
SLOVENIA	476,871.54
EGYPT	453,460.34
BELARUS	424,412.09
VIET NAM	403,695.69

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REP. OF MACEDONIA	391,596.97
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	377,639.74
Countries	Swiss Francs
MONACO	289,476.52
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	284,450.99
LATVIA	281,608.75
UZBEKISTAN	280,552.16
DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA	263,733.49
KYRGYZSTAN	249,916.74
TAJIKISTAN	246,101.86
CUBA	238,288.09
KAZAKSTAN	230,079.31
AZERBAIJAN	216,038.61
MOROCCO	213,793.35
ARMENIA	187,944.84
ALGERIA	186,936.32
MONGOLIA	173,940.02
SUDAN	165,350.32
LIECHTENSTEIN	158,137.69
LIBERIA	128,717.06
ALBANIA	105,691.82
SAN MARINO	86,964.44
Total	<u>22,692,309.00</u>

** BENELUX comprises BELGIUM, the NETHERLANDS and LUXEMBOURG. Its trademark office is the BBM (Benelux Trademark Office).

1500. A number of the member States of the Madrid Union used all or part of the above amounts for paying their contributions to the budgets of the Unions administered by WIPO.

Automation

1501. *MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System) Project.* The MAPS project had been developed to take into account the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol. The data contained in the SEMIRA system (System of *Electronic Marks' Interrogation, Registration and Administration*) were converted to MAPS in October 1995, and MAPS became fully operational in 1996.

1502. The main purposes of MAPS are to:

(i) reduce and, eventually, eliminate the circulation of paper documents within the International Trademark Registry and between the Registry and the Finance Division, thereby, *inter alia*, speeding up the processing of international applications, refusals, subsequent

designations and other requests for change, as well as renewals, by allowing several operations to take place in parallel;

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

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

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

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

1503. The scanning (which started in 1990) of international trademark registration files into the archiving system using digital optical discs known as MINOS (*Marks INformation Optically Stored*) continued in the period under review. On December 31, 1996, about 4.09 million pages (representing some 347,500 international trademark registration files) had been scanned and stored on the optical discs.

1504. *Electronic exchange of data.* The electronic communication of notifications issued by the International Bureau under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol was initiated in 1996, with two national offices and with the BBM.

Publications

1505. On June 12, 1996, the fortnightly bilingual English/French periodical *Gazette OMPI des marques internationales/WIPO Gazette of International Marks*, containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations made in the International Register of Marks, was published for the first time. It replaced the monthly periodical *Les Marques internationales* (published in French only).

1506. In preparation for the entry into force on April 1, 1996, of new implementing Regulations common to the Madrid Agreement and Protocol, and the entry into operation of the Madrid Protocol on the same date, a completely new publication entitled *Guide to the International Registration of Marks under the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol*, replacing the former *Guide to the International Registration of Marks*, was published in both English and French in March.

1507. A publication entitled *Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks* was issued in Arabic in January, and in both Italian and Portuguese in February. Another publication entitled *Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks--Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, and Common Regulations (as in force on April 1, 1996)* was issued in both English and French in May, in Spanish in September, in Russian in October, and in German in November.

1508. *ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) CD-ROM Products*. In 1996, information regarding all international registrations of marks made under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, which have been entered in the International Register of Marks kept by the International Bureau and currently in force, continued to be made available on two CD-ROMs, namely: (i) one ROMARIN "BIBLIO" disc, containing the complete bibliographic data of more than 319,000 international registrations currently in force, supplied on a four-weekly basis: 13 such discs were issued in 1996; and (ii) one ROMARIN "IMAGES" disc, containing a complete image data set of some 120,000 images in black and white and in color of figurative marks for the 20-year period, supplied once a year since 1993: the fourth such disc was issued in March.

1509. *Access to Electronic Database (ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs)*. In 1996, discussions continued between WIPO officials and officials of a number of national industrial property offices of member States of the Madrid Union, at their request, as well as with officials of BBM and the EPO, to assist the said offices in developing ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs (ROMARIN-clones) intended to contain the national and regional trademarks of certain countries and groups of countries.

Training and Promotion

1510. In June, WIPO organized two *Seminars on the Madrid Protocol and the New Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol* at its headquarters in Geneva. The first Seminar (in English) was attended by 49 participants from BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, LIECHTENSTEIN, the NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE and the UNITED KINGDOM. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and three WIPO officials. The second Seminar (in French) was attended by 67 participants from AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, the CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, HUNGARY, ITALY, LATVIA, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, POLAND, PORTUGAL, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND and BBM. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and three WIPO officials. Certain WIPO CD-ROM products were also demonstrated by WIPO officials during the sessions. For both Seminars, the participants came from industrial property offices and from the private sector.

1511. In 1996, government officials from the following 52 countries and three territories who visited WIPO were briefed on the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol and their operations, or were provided with training, including on the use of the ROMARIN CD-ROMs: ALGERIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL,

BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LIBERIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NEPAL, NORWAY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SLOVAKIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, YUGOSLAVIA, HONG KONG, MACAO, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

1512. In addition, government officials, representatives of non-governmental organizations and members of the private sector were given briefings or explanations by WIPO officials and WIPO consultants on one or more aspects of the Madrid system at seminars or meetings in AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CHINA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FRANCE, GEORGIA, ITALY, the NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as well as at WIPO's headquarters.

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

New Contracting States

1513. As a result of the deposit of its instrument of accession in 1996, BULGARIA became bound by the Hague Agreement on December 11, 1996, bringing the number of Contracting States to 26 on that date.

Statistics

1514. In 1996, the total number of industrial design deposits registered by the International Bureau was 3,726, and the total number of renewals and prolongations 2,106, representing an increase of 4.99% and 2.13%, respectively, in relation to the figures in 1995 (3,549 and 2,062, respectively).

1515. The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/prolongations, by country of origin, recorded by the International Bureau in 1996.

International Deposits		Country of Origin ¹	Renewals/ Prolongations		Total Dep./Ren./Prol.	
Number	Percent.		Number	Percent.	Number	Percent
1,124	30.16	GERMANY	624	29.63	1,748	29.97
887	23.80	FRANCE	604	28.68	1,491	25.57
594	15.94	BENELUX	317	15.05	911	15.62
536	14.39	SWITZERLAND	335	15.90	871	14.93
417	11.19	ITALY	148	7.03	565	9.69
136	3.65	SPAIN	69	3.28	205	3.52
10	0.27	LIECHTENSTEIN	3	0.14	13	0.22
10	0.27	SLOVENIA	--	--	10	0.17
4	0.11	HUNGARY	--	--	4	0.07
3	0.08	MONACO	5	0.24	8	0.14
2	0.05	YUGOSLAVIA	--	--	2	0.03
1	0.03	EGYPT	1	0.05	2	0.03
1	0.03	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	--	--	1	0.02
1	0.03	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	--	--	1	0.02
<u>3,726</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>2,106</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>5,832</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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

1516. *Fee Increase.* As from April 1, 1996, there was a 3% fee increase in the Hague system, as decided by the Assembly of the Hague Union at the September-October 1995 sessions of the Governing Bodies.

Distribution of State Fees Collected Under the Hague Agreement

1517. The following amounts were distributed to States member of the Hague Union as those States' share of the distribution of State fees in respect of 1996 (the countries quoted below are in decreasing order of the amounts distributed to them):

Countries	Swiss Francs
HUNGARY	267,615
BENELUX*	208,204
GERMANY	192,529
SWITZERLAND	191,867
ITALY	189,571
FRANCE	189,505
MONACO	68,536
LIECHTENSTEIN	64,737
ROMANIA	33,493
DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA	31,588
YUGOSLAVIA	30,692
SLOVENIA	28,490
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	19,657
SURINAME	14,509
SENEGAL	14,278
BENIN	12,499
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	10,376
BULGARIA	592
Total	<u>1,568,738</u>

* BENELUX comprises BELGIUM, the NETHERLANDS and LUXEMBOURG. Its designs office is the BBDM (Benelux Designs Office).

Publications

1518. In 1996, the International Bureau continued the monthly publication of its bilingual English/French periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux*, which contains information on the industrial designs deposited with it.

1519. In 1996, the International Bureau continued to make available the *Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs* in both English and French, in a loose-leaf binder edition.

1520. The text of the *Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, and Regulations (as in force on April 1, 1996)* was published in both English and French in May.

Development of the Hague System

1521. An *Advisory Meeting of Users of the Hague System* was convened by WIPO at its headquarters on November 8 and was attended by some 40 participants from the national industrial property offices of BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CROATIA, HUNGARY, JAPAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SWEDEN and the UNITED KINGDOM, one regional office (BBDM), 10 non-governmental organizations (ABA, AIPPI, ASCPI, CELIBRIDE, FICPI, JDPA, JPA, JPAA, TVS, UEPIP) and representatives of depositors and industrial property agents.

1522. The International Bureau presented a report on the work done at the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs which had met in Geneva in early November 1996. It also presented the prototype of a CD-ROM containing the bibliographic data and reproductions of industrial designs. In that connection, the International Bureau stated that it was studying the possibility of publishing registered industrial designs on CD-ROM, inasmuch as this publication could replace, at least as far as reproductions were concerned, the traditional paper publication of the periodical *International Designs Bulletin*. Finally, the International Bureau called attention of the participants to certain frequent irregularities in applications for international deposits and announced that it would study the possibility of modifying the administrative instructions relating to reproductions, with a view to taking new techniques into account.

1523. In 1996, several government officials who were attending meetings and seminars at WIPO were briefed by WIPO officials on the Hague system and its operations.

**Lisbon System (Protection of Appellations of Origin
and their International Registration; Lisbon Agreement)**

1524. *OBJECTIVE.* 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”).

Statistics

1525. The table below shows the international registrations effected by the International Bureau for the period 1967 to 1996, broken down by country of origin:

Country of Origin	Total Registrations
FRANCE	472
CZECH REPUBLIC	71
BULGARIA	48
SLOVAKIA	37
HUNGARY	28
ITALY	26
ALGERIA	19
CUBA	18
TUNISIA	7
PORTUGAL	6
MEXICO	4
ISRAEL	1
Czechoslovakia*	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>738</u>

1526. All appellations of origin registered by the International Bureau under the Lisbon Agreement are contained in the above-mentioned ROMARIN CD-ROM series “BIBLIO” discs (see paragraph 1508) and all important bibliographic data are fully searchable.

* Registrations effected before December 31, 1992, when Czechoslovakia ceased to exist. By virtue of a Protocol concluded on October 7, 1993, out of the 108 registrations effected for Czechoslovakia, 107 were distributed between the CZECH REPUBLIC (70) and SLOVAKIA (37) and one registration was canceled upon request of the relevant administrations in the CZECH REPUBLIC and in SLOVAKIA.

[Chapter VI follows]

CHAPTER VI: ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION ACTIVITIES

1527. *OBJECTIVE.* The objective is to provide services in relation to disputes referred to the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (“the Center”) for settlement pursuant to the procedures (good offices, mediation, arbitration, expedited arbitration, etc.) administered by the Center.

Arbitrators and Mediators

1528. In 1996, the International Bureau continued to receive offers from specialists to serve as WIPO arbitrator or mediator for the Center. The lists of WIPO arbitrators and mediators comprised, on December 31, some 650 persons from 61 countries, details of whose professional experience, qualifications and specializations were entered in a database.

Training and Promotion

1529. On March 29, a *WIPO Conference on Mediation* was organized at WIPO’s headquarters in Geneva. It was attended by 138 participants, coming from the following 37 countries: Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam. The participants came from laws firms, the judiciary, university and research centers, government circles, interested non-governmental organizations, and public as well as private enterprises.

1530. The objective of the Conference was to explore the use of mediation as a procedure for the settlement of commercial disputes, in general, and intellectual property disputes, in particular, to identify the main features of mediation and to discuss the opportunities it presented as a means of settling disputes. Presentations were made by nine international experts in mediation from China, France, Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and by a WIPO official.

1531. On May 28 and 29, and May 30 and 31, respectively, WIPO organized two *Training Programs on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes* in Geneva.

1532. The first program was attended by 27 participants and the second by 29. Those participants, who were attorneys, patent and trademark agents, academics or persons working in industry, came from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. Two WIPO consultants from the United States of America and several WIPO officials conducted the programs, in which methodological teaching alternated with practical advice and simulated mediation exercises involving disputes over the violation of patents and copyright.

1533. On September 18, a *Group of Experts* met at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva to revise the draft WIPO Emergency Relief Rules, which are intended to make available an optional facility for obtaining emergency interim relief. The Group of Experts comprised the President of the Swiss Arbitration Association (ASA), the Secretary of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the Vice-President of the London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA), and the Vice-President of the Netherlands Arbitration Institute (NAI). The proposed new facility would be available to parties as an additional and optional feature of arbitration under the WIPO Arbitration Rules.

1534. On November 15 and 16, WIPO organized a *WIPO Workshop for Arbitrators* in Geneva. It was attended by 45 participants from the following 14 countries: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, ITALY, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The participants were primarily lawyers practicing intellectual property or general commercial law, and many possessed arbitration experience as counsel or arbitrator. Others were members of the judiciary or working in national industrial property offices.

1535. The objective of the Workshop was to familiarize the participants with the principles and practices of arbitration, through eight sessions on different topics that covered all stages of the arbitral process. Each session was introduced by an experienced arbitrator and was followed by practical exercises in groups, and discussions among the participants and between the participants and the instructors. The experts who introduced the sessions came from France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

1536. On November 27, the *WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Council* held its third meeting at WIPO's headquarters. The meeting was attended by the six members of the Council. The Council reviewed the activities of the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center since its last meeting in November 1995, and discussed those planned for the next 12 months. The Council also discussed the proposed WIPO interim arbitral relief facility, which seeks to overcome the problem of the lack of availability of interim relief in arbitration prior to the constitution of an arbitral tribunal, and which would be available to parties as an additional and optional feature of arbitration under the WIPO Arbitration Rules. Finally, the Council reviewed a draft text of the WIPO Emergency Relief Rules which the above-mentioned Group of Experts, meeting in Geneva in September, had revised in the light of the comments on the proposal received from interested parties.

1537. The Center was presented by WIPO officials in 1996 in other meetings held in Birmingham (United Kingdom), Cape Town, Cleveland (United States of America), Dallas (United States of America), Geneva, Kota Kinabalu (Malaysia), Kyoto (Japan), London, New York, Orlando (United States of America), Prague, Seoul, Zeist (Netherlands) and Zurich.

Publications

1538. A brochure entitled *WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center—WIPO Services Under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules*, was published in English, French and Spanish in February; two other brochures entitled *WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center—Guide to WIPO Mediation* and *Conference on Mediation, Geneva, March 29, 1996*, were published in English in August and in French in November.

[Chapter VII follows]

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

1539. *OBJECTIVES.* The general objective is to promote the realization of the importance and the benefits of intellectual property--both industrial property and copyright--for the social, economic and cultural progress of any country, both on the domestic level and in international relations. The best way to such benefits consists of adhering to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them and to properly apply and enforce such treaties. Consequently, one of the main goals is to promote adherence to, and the application and enforcement of, such treaties.
1540. Another objective is to increase and spread general knowledge about developments in the field of intellectual property, and, in particular, about the legislation, frequency of use and practical administration of intellectual property. Such knowledge is useful, if not essential, to all those concerned with intellectual property.

Adherences to Treaties

1541. In 1996, the International Bureau continued to promote accession by States to the various treaties administered by WIPO. It did that through visits to governments in their respective capitals, in meetings with government officials visiting WIPO, in meetings with Permanent Missions of the States represented in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings and seminars or courses. Numerous memoranda explaining the advantages of accession to WIPO-administered treaties were prepared and sent to the interested authorities.

1542. In 1996, the following States deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to the following treaties:

- WIPO Convention: Eritrea, Mozambique, Nepal, Oman;
- Paris Convention: Colombia, Nicaragua, Panama, United Arab Emirates;
- Berne Convention: Bahrain, Cuba, Panama, Republic of Korea;
- Brussels Convention (Satellites): Trinidad and Tobago;
- Budapest Treaty: Canada, Estonia, Israel;
- Geneva Convention (Phonograms): Slovenia;
- Hague Agreement: Bulgaria;
- Locarno Agreement: China, Estonia, Guinea;

- Madrid Protocol: Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Monaco, Poland, Portugal;
- Nairobi Treaty: Poland;
- Nice (Trademark Classification) Agreement: Estonia, Guinea, Lithuania, Poland;
- Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT): Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cuba, Ghana, Israel, Saint Lucia, Yugoslavia (Greece withdrew its reservation concerning Chapter II of the PCT);
- Rome Convention: Saint Lucia, Slovenia;
- Strasbourg (IPC) Agreement: China, Estonia, Greece, Guinea, Poland;
- Trademark Law Treaty: Czech Republic, Guinea,¹ Monaco, Netherlands,² Sri Lanka, Ukraine, United Kingdom;
- Vienna Agreement: Guinea, Poland.

1543. The up-to-date list of the States members of these and other WIPO-administered treaties is available on request from the International Bureau.

*Contacts with the Governments of Individual Countries
Other than Developing Countries³*

1544. ALBANIA. In January, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the program and organizational arrangements for a national symposium on industrial property to be organized in March.

1545. In March, a WIPO official participated in a tripartite review meeting held in Tirana to review the activities undertaken under the UNDP-financed country project aimed at strengthening the functions of the Albanian Patents and Trademarks Office. The meeting was attended by government and UNDP officials.

1546. Also in March, WIPO organized the above-mentioned *WIPO National Symposium on the Role of the Industrial Property System in Economic and Technological Development* in Tirana, under the UNDP-financed country project, in cooperation with the Albanian Patents and Trademarks Office and with the assistance of UNDP. The Symposium was attended by some 80 participants from the government and private sectors. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Austria and Germany, four government officials and a local patent attorney.

1547. Still in March, two WIPO consultants from Austria and Germany visited the said Albanian Office, under the same project, to provide advice to its staff on patent classification and examination. They also had discussions, together with a WIPO official, with government officials on cooperation activities.

¹ Guinea will become bound by the Treaty three months after the deposit of the instrument of accession of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

² The Netherlands will become bound by the Treaty three months after the deposit of the instruments of ratification of Belgium and Luxembourg.

³ For contacts with Developing Countries, see Chapter II.

1548. In June, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, a study visit for a government official to the German Patent Office and the EPO in Munich, to observe the services offered by those Offices in the field of patent information and documentation.

1549. ANDORRA. In March, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials a draft patent law, prepared by WIPO, and a copyright law for Andorra.

1550. In May, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials a draft patent law, prepared by WIPO, and in particular provisions for implementing the PCT.

1551. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

1552. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the above-mentioned draft copyright law prepared by the International Bureau.

1553. ARMENIA. In January, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva various questions relating to the Eurasian Patent Convention, as well as to the possible modification of Armenian legislation to conform to the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement, in particular in relation to the protection of layout-designs of integrated circuits.

1554. AZERBAIJAN. In January and early February, two government officials were given training in receiving Office procedures under the PCT and in the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement at WIPO in Geneva. They also had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on the activities of the Department of Patent and Licensing of the State Committee of Science and Technology, possible cooperation with WIPO in organizing a national seminar on patents in late 1996, and various questions concerning the PCT.

1555. In February, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between Azerbaijan and WIPO.

1556. In April, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on training under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement, and the ongoing cooperation between Azerbaijan and WIPO.

1557. BELARUS. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the intellectual property situation in Belarus, including the drafting of laws for the protection of integrated circuits and against unfair competition. He was also briefed on WIPO's activities in the framework of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

1558. In October, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on certain trademark questions concerning, *inter alia*, the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol.

1559. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure, organized in The Hague and Geneva by WIPO in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office.

1560. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. In May, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's expected accession to the PCT and on the Madrid Agreement and Protocol. (Bosnia and Herzegovina became party to the PCT on September 7, 1996.)

1561. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on various questions concerning, in particular, patent information and documentation, as well as possible technical assistance in the context of Bosnia and Herzegovina having recently become a member of the PCIPI.

1562. BULGARIA. In June, three WIPO officials visited the Patent Office of the Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia, to attend the final acceptance test of the automated verbal and figurative trademark search system of that Office, developed by a French computer company under the UNDP-financed and WIPO-executed country project, and also to evaluate the operational version of the EPO's Common Software installed in the said Office.

1563. In September, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project aimed at modernizing the country's industrial property system, a study visit for a government official to the National Institute of Industrial Property in Paris, to observe the services offered by that Institute in the field of patent information.

1564. CROATIA. In January, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the organization, in late 1996, of a national symposium on the new national patent law and the PCT.

1565. CZECH REPUBLIC. In April, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center at a conference on intellectual property rights, organized by a private company in Prague and attended by some 70 participants from the commercial and legal sectors.

1566. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Law Teaching and Research* in Prague, in cooperation with the Industrial Property Office of the Czech Republic and the Charles University. The Seminar was attended by 60 participants from ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BULGARIA, CROATIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, GEORGIA, HUNGARY, KYRGYZSTAN, POLAND, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN. They were mainly industrial property law professors and researchers, and staff members of industrial property offices. Presentations were made two officials from the Czech Republic, four speakers from France, Germany, Kazakstan and the United States of America, and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also participated in the Seminar, one of them as a moderator.

1567. DENMARK. In September, a group of Danish professors visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities, in particular the forthcoming Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions.

1568. ESTONIA. In September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a number of questions concerning, in particular, the draft industrial design law of Estonia.

1569. FINLAND. In March, two government officials visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials various proposals and WIPO's plans with respect to the question of the protection of business identifiers.

1570. In April, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a number of practical questions concerning the organization of a WIPO seminar on the Eurasian patent system, to take place in Helsinki in August.

1571. In August, WIPO organized the *WIPO Seminar on the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO)* in Helsinki, in cooperation with the National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland. The purpose of the Seminar was to promote use of the Eurasian patent system among European patent attorneys. It was the first meeting on such a topic organized outside the territory of the nine countries party to the Eurasian Patent Convention (namely, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan). The Seminar was attended by over 50 participants, who were government officials from Finland and patent attorneys from DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, GERMANY, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, NORWAY, SWEDEN and the UNITED KINGDOM. Two WIPO officials also participated in the Seminar. Four invited officials from the EAPO and the Russian Federation, as well as a WIPO official made presentations.

1572. FRANCE. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two funds-in-trust (FIT) arrangements, for the benefit of developing countries in the four developing regions, concluded between the Government of France and WIPO in the fields of industrial property and copyright, respectively. The activities undertaken under the said arrangements included training seminars, study visits and also advisory missions aiming at the modernization of national legislation and intellectual property administrations. The said activities are described in the Chapter relating to Development Cooperation with Developing Countries.

1573. In February, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest, in particular the Madrid Protocol and the Trademark Law Treaty.

1574. GEORGIA. In May, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property cooperation between the country and WIPO, and on a national seminar on trademarks and geographical indications to be held later in the year.

1575. In September, a government official was briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on the advantages of his country's accession to the Madrid Protocol, and also discussed organizational details of a WIPO regional seminar to be held in Tbilisi next October.

1576. In October, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademarks and Geographical Indications* in Tbilisi, in cooperation with the Georgian Patent Office. The

Director General of WIPO made an opening address. The Seminar was attended by 64 participants from ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE, UZBEKISTAN and the EPO. They were from patent offices, patent attorney circles and industry. Presentations were made by a government official from Georgia, three speakers from France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also attended the Seminar.

1577. Also in October, the Director General, accompanied by three other WIPO officials, undertook an official visit to Georgia, at the invitation of the Government. In Tbilisi, he held discussions with government leaders and government officials concerning, in particular, Georgia's possible accession to the Madrid Agreement and Protocol and the Eurasian Patent Convention, and cooperation between the country and WIPO in connection with the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement. During his visit, the Director General was conferred the degree of *Doctor of Law, Honoris Causa* of the Tbilisi State University. He also participated in the inauguration of the new building of the Georgian Patent Office in Tbilisi.

1578. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure, organized in The Hague and Geneva by WIPO in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office.

1579. GERMANY. In June, a group of three judges and another group of four judges, all members of the German Federal Patent Court, visited WIPO's headquarters and were given separate briefings by WIPO officials on recent developments at the international level in the fields of industrial property and of trademarks, respectively.

1580. In July, the Minister for Justice, accompanied by two other government officials, visited WIPO's headquarters. He met with the Director General and other WIPO officials and discussed matters of cooperation between Germany and WIPO.

1581. Also in July, a WIPO official attended in Munich a meeting organized by the German Patent Office to discuss a proposal for the republication of corrected patent documents, which would be considered at the forthcoming (October) meeting of WIPO's Working Group on General Information of the Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/GI).

1582. In October, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, visited the Berlin Branch of the German Patent Office and had discussions with government officials on matters of cooperation between Germany and WIPO, in particular the possible organization of a meeting for Central and Eastern European and Central Asian countries in Berlin in 1997.

1583. In December, officials of the German Patent Office had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation, in particular the organization of the above-referred meeting in Berlin in the first half of 1997. They also discussed PCT matters.

1584. GREECE. In January, the Director General and another WIPO official participated in the inauguration ceremony of the new headquarters building of the Industrial Property Organisation (OBI) in Athens, and held discussions with government officials on cooperation between Greece and WIPO.

1585. HUNGARY. In January, two government officials discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials preparations for the celebration of the centenary of the Hungarian patent system, in Budapest, in March, and WIPO's participation.

1586. In March, the Director General and another WIPO official attended, in Budapest, the celebrations of the centenary of the Hungarian patent system, in particular, the opening, by the President of the Republic, of the International Exhibition and Fair of Inventions and New Ideas ("Genius 96"), organized by the Association of Hungarian Inventors. The Director General had discussions with government leaders and officials on matters of common interest in the field of intellectual property, and gave a speech at the Jubilee General Assembly commemorating the 1100th anniversary of the foundation of Hungary, organized by the Hungarian Association for the Protection of Industrial Property and attended by some 1200 participants. During that visit, the Director General was decorated by the President of the Republic with the *Order of Merit* of the Hungarian Republic.

1587. In October, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO's electronic publication activities at the DAT'96 Conference which was organized in Budapest by the Hungarian Chamber of Database Producers, with the cooperation, *inter alia*, of the Hungarian Patent Office.

1588. In November, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning, *inter alia*, possible cooperation in organizing a seminar on geographical indications in that country.

1589. ISRAEL. In September, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property matters, including the new copyright law which was going to be considered by the Parliament of that country.

1590. ITALY. In April, a WIPO official made a presentation at a meeting organized by the Italian Patent and Trademark Office in Rome to discuss the deposit system established under the Budapest Treaty.

1591. JAPAN. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two funds-in-trust (FIT) arrangements, for the benefit of developing countries in the Asian and Pacific regions, concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO in the fields of industrial property and copyright, respectively. The activities undertaken by WIPO under the said arrangements are described in the Chapter relating to Development Cooperation with Developing Countries.

1592. In March, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva various questions concerning the Trademark Law Treaty, in the light of Japan's possible ratification of that Treaty.

1593. KYRGYZSTAN. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

1594. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure, organized in The Hague and Geneva by WIPO in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office.

1595. Also in November, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's advice on several draft intellectual property laws currently under consideration in Parliament.

1596. LITHUANIA. In February, WIPO organized the *WIPO/Lithuania National Seminar on the Implementation of the Berne Convention and of the National Legislation on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Vilnius, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture. The Seminar was attended by some 60 participants, representing various ministries, the judiciary and private sector circles interested in the protection of copyright and neighboring rights. Papers were presented by six experts from Denmark, Lithuania, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, as well as by two WIPO officials.

1597. In July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

1598. In November, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning Lithuania's possible accession to the Madrid Agreement and Protocol and to the Budapest Treaty, and ratification of the TLT. Discussions concerned also WIPO's advice on the compatibility of Lithuania's industrial property laws with the TRIPS Agreement, as well as advice on the drafting of laws on the protection of geographical indications and of layout designs of integrated circuits.

1599. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure, organized in The Hague and Geneva by WIPO in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office.

1600. In December, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the Law on Trademarks and Service Marks of Lithuania as regards its conformity with the TLT and the TRIPS Agreement.

1601. NETHERLANDS. In August, a WIPO official gave a paper on the system of deposit of microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty at the Eighth International Congress for Culture Collections, organized in Veldhoven by the Centraalbureau voor Schimmelcultures (CBS) and the Institute of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, under the auspices of the World Federation for Culture Collections (WFCC).

1602. POLAND. In September, a WIPO official attended a Conference on Industrial Property in the European Integration, organized in Krakow by the CEC and the Government of Poland. It was attended by over 200 participants, including government officials from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden. The Conference dealt mainly with cooperation in the field of industrial property between the CEC and the European countries in transition to market economies.

1603. PORTUGAL. In November, the Director General delivered a speech at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the National Institute of Industrial Property. This event was organized in Lisbon in the framework of a seminar entitled “Evolution of Industrial Property in the Last 20 Years.” There were some 200 participants.

1604. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning, among other items, the promotion of bilateral contacts with industrial property offices of a number of countries, and the possible organization of a seminar for patent attorneys in the coming months.

1605. In October, the *WIPO-EPO Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Filing Patent and Trademark Applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Agreement (Marks) and the European Patent Convention* was organized in Kishinev by the State Agency on Industrial Property Protection of the Republic of Moldova, in cooperation with WIPO and the EPO. The Seminar was attended by about 100 participants, who were mainly government officials, patent attorneys, and representatives of institutes and local enterprises. Presentations were made by a government official from the Republic of Moldova, an EPO official and two WIPO officials.

1606. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure, organized in The Hague and Geneva by WIPO in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office.

1607. ROMANIA. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the International Bureau’s comments on the draft new law on trademarks and geographical indications of Romania.

1608. In September, WIPO sent to the Government, at the latter’s request, comments on a draft law on marks and geographical indications. The comments took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1609. RUSSIAN FEDERATION. In April, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest, in particular the protection of patents and copyright in the Russian Federation and the functions of the recently established Eurasian Patent Organization.

1610. In June, a WIPO official spoke at a Conference on Patent Information in the Modern Age, which was organized in Moscow and Saint Petersburg for celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Russian Patent Library. Two other WIPO officials also attended. In Moscow, the three WIPO officials held discussions with a number of government officials from the Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation (ROSPATENT) and several related patent institutes about their respective activities, in particular in the field of patent examination and documentation.

1611. In October, two WIPO officials participated in an international conference entitled “Eurasian and European Patents: Acquisition, Opposition, Enforcement,” organized in Moscow by the Russian National Groups of AIPPI and LES. One of the WIPO officials presented a paper on the PCT and the Eurasian Patent Convention.

1612. Also in October, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the three draft treaties to be considered at the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva next December.

1613. In November, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Moscow on the three draft treaties to be considered at the above-mentioned WIPO Diplomatic Conference.

1614. SLOVAKIA. In January, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the organizational structure of the Industrial Property Office of the Slovak Republic and future training of government officials under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

1615. In April, a government official discussed with the Director General in Geneva cooperation between Slovakia and WIPO in general industrial property matters.

1616. In September, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, undertook an official visit to Slovakia, at the invitation of the Government. In Bratislava, he was received by the Prime Minister and met with government leaders, dignitaries and officials. They discussed cooperation between the country and WIPO, particularly in connection with WIPO's assistance in drafting new intellectual property legislation. In Banská Bystrica, the Director General participated in the inauguration of the new building of the Industrial Property Office. In a ceremony organized at the Mathias Bel University, he was conferred the title of *Doctor of Law, Honoris Causa*, in recognition of his contribution to the establishment of the intellectual property system in Slovakia.

1617. SLOVENIA. In July, the Minister for Science and Technology and the Minister for Agriculture, accompanied by three other government officials, visited WIPO's headquarters and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on Slovenia's possible accession to the Madrid Protocol and the Budapest Treaty, and on questions concerning the protection of geographical indications in Slovenia.

1618. In September, a government official had further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions concerning the protection of geographical indications in Slovenia.

1619. In December, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a roundtable discussion on the protection of geographical indications which was organized in Potorož by the Slovenian Ministry of Agriculture on the occasion of the first Slovenian Congress on Wines and Viticulture.

1620. SPAIN. In June, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Madrid on matters of cooperation between Spain and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1621. In December, two government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights between Spain and WIPO.

1622. SWEDEN. In October, a 13-member group from the trademark department of a patent attorney firm in Stockholm visited WIPO and were briefed on WIPO's industrial property activities, in particular the Madrid Protocol.

1623. In November, the Minister for Trade and two other government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between Sweden and WIPO.

1624. SWITZERLAND. In April, a WIPO official spoke at an International Conference on Trademark Protection organized by a private company in Zurich.

1625. In November, a WIPO official gave a course on the international aspects of the protection of trademarks and industrial designs at the *École supérieure de commerce* in Geneva.

1626. TAJIKISTAN. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between Tajikistan and WIPO, in particular in the organizing, in 1997, of a seminar on the role of industrial property in countries in transition to market economy.

1627. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure, organized in The Hague and Geneva by WIPO in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office.

1628. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA. In September, a WIPO official conducted a training course on the use of the International Patent Classification (IPC), at the Industrial Property Protection Office in Skopje, for the patent examiners of the Office. The course provided basic theoretical and practical training in how to classify and search with the use of the IPC and the IPC:CLASS search system on CD-ROM.

1629. Also in September, the Minister of Development, accompanied by two government officials, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and WIPO.

1630. TURKMENISTAN. In May, the *WIPO-EPO Regional (CIS) Seminar on Licensing* was organized in Ashgabat by the Patent Office of Turkmenistan in cooperation with WIPO and the EPO. The Seminar was attended by about 40 participants from the 12 CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries (namely, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN), who were mainly government officials, patent attorneys and representatives of industry. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from Slovenia, two EPO consultants from France and Germany, a government official from Turkmenistan and a WIPO official.

1631. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure, organized in The Hague and Geneva by WIPO in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office.

1632. Also in November, a group of 13 senior government officials and a UNDP official visited WIPO as part of a study program organized by the UNDP Office in Ashgabat. They were briefed on WIPO's activities, particularly in relation to the Madrid Agreement, the Eurasian Patent Convention and the TRIPS Agreement.

1633. UKRAINE. In May, the *Seminar on the Patent and Copyright Systems for Scientists and Scientific Research Institutions: Practical Problems* was jointly organized in Kyiv by the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the International Association of the Academies of Sciences of the CIS countries and WIPO. The Seminar was attended by about 250 participants, who were government officials, academicians, representatives of institutes and patent offices and patent attorneys from UKRAINE and the other CIS countries (namely, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN and UZBEKISTAN). Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Denmark, Germany and the United States of America and by a WIPO official.

1634. In September, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of the country to the Eurasian Patent Convention, as well as on organizational matters concerning a WIPO-EPO regional seminar to be held in Kyiv next November.

1635. In November, the *WIPO-EPO Regional Seminar on Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights* was organized in Kyiv by the State Patent Office of Ukraine in cooperation with WIPO and the EPO. It was attended by about 150 participants from ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN. They were mainly government officials, private practitioners and industrial property managers of enterprises and research institutions. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from France, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom, a government official from Ukraine, and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also participated in the Seminar. The subjects discussed at the meeting included the further development of the Ukrainian industrial property legislation in order to comply with the TRIPS Agreement.

1636. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure, organized in The Hague and Geneva by WIPO in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office.

1637. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In March, two WIPO officials attended the Patent and Trademark Depository Library Training Conference organized in Washington, D.C., by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), where they demonstrated certain WIPO CD-ROM products.

1638. In May, the Director General had discussions with the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks in Washington, D.C., on intellectual property matters of mutual interest.

1639. In June, a government official from the US Department of State had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest.

1640. Also in June, WIPO organized the *WIPO Seminar on Current Issues of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)* in Washington, D.C., and in Geneva, in cooperation with the International Copyright Institute (ICI) of the Copyright Office of the United States of America. The Seminar was attended by 14 participants from ARMENIA, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN. Presentations were made by eight speakers from the United States of America, a representative of IFPI, two WIPO consultants from Germany and the Russian Federation, and three WIPO officials. The subjects covered, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1641. In July, the Director General, accompanied by four other WIPO officials, participated in the Intellectual Property Conference of the Americas, organized in Los Angeles by the USPTO. The Director General delivered a speech at the opening and two other WIPO officials acted as moderators in panel discussions. The Conference was attended by some 400 participants from the countries of North and South America, who were mainly senior government officials and representatives of the private sector.

1642. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning cooperation between the United States of America and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1643. In October, three WIPO officials visited the USPTO in Washington, D.C., and had discussions on several issues of mutual interest.

1644. Also in October, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's industrial property activities in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and possible cooperation in that respect.

1645. Still in October, two WIPO officials spoke at a meeting of the Working Group on Intellectual Property, Interoperability and Standards of the US Department Advisory Committee on International Communications and Information Policy, held in Washington, D.C. The meeting dealt mainly with Internet domain names and copyright issues.

1646. In November, a WIPO official attended in Washington, D.C., a meeting of the above-mentioned Working Group, which discussed mainly issues relating to trademark and Internet domain names.

1647. UZBEKISTAN. In April, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on continued cooperation between Uzbekistan and WIPO and possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties.

1648. In May, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, undertook an official visit to Tashkent at the invitation of the Government. During that visit, the Director General was received by the President of the Republic and held discussions with the Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and other government officials on continued cooperation between Uzbekistan and WIPO, the Eurasian patent system, legislative issues in connection, *inter alia*, with the TRIPS Agreement, and intellectual property training and teaching matters. The Director General also spoke at the Seminar on Intellectual Property Rights Protection, organized by the above-mentioned Committee and attended by some

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

1649. In June, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

1650. In July, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the Czech Patent Office in Prague to study the structure and functions of that Office. They also visited WIPO's headquarters in Geneva where they had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials concerning, in particular, the proposed setting up of an institute for teaching and research in the field of industrial property in their country.

1651. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of the country to the Eurasian Patent Convention, as well as on organizational matters concerning a WIPO regional seminar to be held in Tashkent next November.

1652. In November, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in Legal Relations in Business* in Tashkent, in cooperation with the State Patent Office of Uzbekistan. The Seminar was attended by about 150 participants from government and business circles in the CZECH REPUBLIC, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN. The EPO was also represented. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from France, Germany and Slovenia, and a government official from Uzbekistan. Two WIPO officials also participated in the Seminar. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1653. Also in November, a WIPO official visited the State Patent Office in Tashkent, together with government officials from the patent offices of the Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary and Slovenia. Matters of bilateral cooperation between the five above-mentioned offices, as well as cooperation with WIPO, were discussed.

1654. Still in November, a government official attended the WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure, organized in The Hague and Geneva by WIPO in cooperation with the EPO, BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office.

1655. YUGOSLAVIA. In December, three government officials visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials concerning matters of mutual interest.

Cooperation with the United Nations System of Organizations

1656. UNITED NATIONS. The Director General and other WIPO officials participated in the work of a number of inter-secretariat bodies of the United Nations System of Organizations established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative Committee on

Co-ordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of the Specialized Agencies, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in Nairobi in April and in New York in October; the ACC Task Force on Universal Access to Basic Communication and Information Services, which met in Geneva in February; the Organizational Committee of the ACC(OC), which met in Geneva in April, in Nairobi in May and in New York in late September and early October; the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination/Information Systems Co-ordination Committee (ACC/ISCC), which met in Geneva in October; the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ), which met in New York in March; the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), which met in New York in September; the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions (CCAQ(FB))), which met in Rome in February; the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ), which met in Geneva in March; the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and General Administrative Questions (CCAQ(PER))), which met in Vienna in late April and early May; the Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB), which met in New York in March. In July, a WIPO official attended the 22nd session of the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) which met in Geneva.

1657. UNITED NATIONS AD HOC INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON OUTER SPACE ACTIVITIES. In February, a WIPO official attended the 17th session of the said meeting, organized in Vienna by the Office for Outer Space Affairs (OOSA).

1658. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE) (UNITED NATIONS). In February, a WIPO official attended the third Meeting of the European Regional Representatives, organized in Geneva by the ECE.

1659. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM LEGAL ADVISERS MEETING. In March, two WIPO officials attended the Legal Advisers Meeting, held in Geneva.

1660. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE SPECIAL INITIATIVE ON AFRICA. In March, a WIPO official attended a briefing meeting on this Initiative, convened by the Director General of the World Health Organization (WHO) in Geneva.

1661. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). In March, a WIPO official attended an Inter-Agency Consultative Meeting convened by UNDP in Geneva.

1662. In May, a WIPO official attended an information meeting organized by UNDP in Geneva for United Nations agencies to report on the status and activities of UNDP in countries in transition to market economy.

1663. INFORMATION SYSTEMS CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (UN) (TASK FORCE ON LIBRARY COOPERATION, STANDARDS AND MANAGEMENT (ISCCTF/LIB)). In April, two WIPO officials attended that meeting, held in Rome.

1664. INTER-AGENCY PROCUREMENT WORKING GROUP (IAPWG). In April, a WIPO official attended the 21st session of that Working Group, held in Seoul.

1665. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD). In April, two WIPO officials attended the ninth session of UNCTAD, held in Midrand (South Africa).

1666. INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE (ICC). In April, three WIPO officials attended the 57th session of the ICC Management Committee, held in Geneva.

1667. In October, a WIPO official attended a session of the ICC Management Committee, held in Geneva.

1668. UNITED NATIONS OPEN DAY. In June, a WIPO official attended a meeting in Geneva on the organization of an Open Day on the United Nations and the Olympic Goals, to take place in October.

1669. INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON LANGUAGE ARRANGEMENTS, DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATIONS (IAMLADP). In June, a WIPO official attended a session of the IAMLADP held in Geneva.

1670. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC). In late June and early July, a WIPO official attended the 1996 substantive session of ECOSOC, held in New York.

1671. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY. In September, a WIPO official attended part of the 51st session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York, and in December, a WIPO official attended meetings of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly, also held in New York.

1672. CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY. In September and November, a WIPO official attended respectively the Second and the Third Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the above-referred Convention, held respectively in Montreal (Canada) and Buenos Aires.

1673. UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION FAIR. In October, WIPO participated, with an information stand, at that annual Fair, organized in New York by the United Nations.

1674. JOINT INSPECTION UNIT. During the period under review, the following reports were received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO, and entitled: "Coordination of policy and programming frameworks for more effective development cooperation" (JIU/REP/96/3), "Review of financial resources allocated by the United Nations system to activities by non-governmental organizations" (JIU/REP/96/4) and "Comparison of methods of calculating equitable geographical distribution within the United Nations common system" (JIU/REP/96/7), as well as the Annual Report of the JIU concerning the period 1994-1995.

1675. 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.

1676. Also, during the period under review, WIPO provided inputs for JIU studies on a system-wide survey of publications, on strengthening field representation of the United Nations

system, on information technology in the United Nations system, and on outsourcing in the United Nations system.

1677. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO). In April, a WIPO official participated in a visit to the ILO Training Centre in Turin, organized by the ILO in cooperation with the Government of Italy. During that visit, the facilities of the said Training Centre and the United Nations Secretary General's initiative for the creation of a "Staff College" based in that Centre were introduced to officials of Geneva-based intergovernmental organizations and diplomatic missions.

1678. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU). In June, two ITU officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to the communication of certain emblems under Article 6*ter* of the Paris Convention.

1679. In November, an ITU official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December.

1680. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO). In March, a WIPO official attended the International UNESCO Symposium on Copyright and Communication in the Information Society, held in Madrid.

1681. In April and June, two UNESCO officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization, in 1997, of a UNESCO/WIPO world forum on the preservation and protection of folklore.

1682. UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)/INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTER (ITC). In October, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the Second Consultative Meeting held in Paris, in preparation for the International Symposium on Crafts and the International Market, Trade and Customs Codification, 1997. The Symposium will be organized by UNESCO in cooperation with ITC and is scheduled to take place in Manila in October 1997.

1683. WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO). In October, WMO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on issues covered by the draft Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Databases, to be considered at the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva in December.

Cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO)

1684. On January 1, 1996, the Agreement Between WIPO and the WTO entered into force. The said Agreement established arrangements for cooperation between WIPO and the WTO in respect of the following three areas:

(i) notification by WTO Members of the texts of their intellectual property laws and regulations in their original language and where that language is not English, French or Spanish, also in a translation in one of these three languages; assistance by WIPO in preparing

such translations; collection of the said texts and translations by WIPO; furnishing of copies of the texts or translations; access to WIPO's computerized database of the said texts and translations;

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

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

1685. It is recalled that in October 1995, the WIPO General Assembly agreed that the International Bureau should make arrangements so as to be able to respond to requests from developing countries to WIPO for legal and technical assistance relating to the TRIPS Agreement and should report to the sessions of the Governing Bodies in 1996 on the type and recipients of these activities, including a study conducted by WIPO on financial and other implications of the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement for developing countries. The General Assembly also agreed that the International Bureau should expand the coverage of the TRIPS Agreement in existing WIPO development cooperation activities.

1686. Pursuant to the above-mentioned decisions of the WIPO General Assembly and to the WIPO-WTO Agreement, the International Bureau carried out, in 1996, an extensive program of development cooperation activities relating to the TRIPS Agreement and to cooperation with the WTO. The activities were organized in response to the requests and wishes of the developing countries concerned and took account of the time frame available to them for meeting their obligations under the TRIPS Agreement. Many of the activities were entirely focused on the TRIPS Agreement, in its totality or singling out for examination one or more aspects of that Agreement. Other activities dealt with certain elements of the TRIPS Agreement but also covered traditional areas of WIPO's development cooperation program not directly related to obligations under the Agreement, such as the promotion of inventive activities and the use of patent documentation. The work that was carried out is described in detail in Chapter II of this document, indicating for each activity whether it dealt entirely or partly with the obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.

1687. Overall, a total of 122 developing countries and two territories benefited from those WIPO development cooperation activities which either dealt entirely with the TRIPS Agreement or had a component relating to that Agreement; they were: AFGHANISTAN, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COMOROS, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DJIBOUTI, DOMINICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, GABON, GAMBIA, GHANA, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF), MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, MYANMAR, NAMIBIA, NEPAL, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RWANDA, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAMOA, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO,

TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, HONG KONG. Of those countries, 51 received advice from the International Bureau regarding the drafting of new legislation or the revision of existing legislation, all of which took account of the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. In addition, 81 seminars or courses had programs which were either wholly devoted to, or dealt with certain features of, the TRIPS Agreement. A total of approximately 5,310 developing country nationals learned about the TRIPS Agreement from those seminars and courses, of which 573 had their travel and living expenses financed by WIPO.

1688. Highlighted below are seven features of the development cooperation activities relating to the TRIPS Agreement and to cooperation with the WTO which are particularly noteworthy.

1689. *First*, WIPO organized four “mega symposiums” on the TRIPS Agreement; they were the Regional Symposiums on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement which took place in all the developing regions, that is, in April, in Abidjan for French-speaking African countries; in Pretoria, in the same month, for English-speaking African countries; in May, in Jakarta, for Asian and Pacific countries and, later that month, in Caracas for Latin American and Caribbean countries. Those four “mega symposiums” were organized in the form of panel discussions. In December 1995, WIPO had organized a similar symposium in Cairo, for Arab countries. To all the five symposiums were invited developing members of the WTO. The format of panel discussions in the five symposiums, where the discussions were led either by the Director General, a Deputy Director General or an Assistant Director General of WIPO, proved a success.

1690. *Second*, WIPO published a study entitled “Implications of the TRIPS Agreement on Treaties Administered by WIPO.” This study takes one by one each of the 73 Articles of the TRIPS Agreement and, where the Article seems to have “implications” on any WIPO-administered treaty, dwells longer on the Article and points out, unless obvious, any possible change in the obligations of a State which is party to the Treaty in question and which is also a member of the WTO and therefore is or will be bound by the TRIPS Agreement. It is to be noted that this study does not constitute an official interpretation of the WIPO-administered treaties, the TRIPS Agreement or any other official text in the field of intellectual property. The study is available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish and has been widely distributed to all the developing country member States of WIPO and/or the WTO as well as to the other States.

1691. *Third*, the International Bureau commissioned four studies on the financial and other implications of the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement for developing countries to UNCTAD, the Institute for Economic Research in Munich (upon the recommendation of the CEC), a private American international business counselor (upon the recommendation of the USPTO), and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Hungary. Those studies were widely circulated to interested parties.

1692. *Fourth*, staff members of the WTO Secretariat were invited to seminars and other meetings organized by WIPO and dealing, or mainly dealing, with the TRIPS Agreement. Their travel and living expenses were borne by WIPO if the events were outside Geneva. Thus, for example, WTO officials participated as speakers in each of the four “mega symposiums” referred to above, as well as in 11 other WIPO seminars and courses in 1996.

1693. *Fifth*, in conjunction with the 1996 session of the Permanent Committee on Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (PC/IP), which took place in June in Geneva, a special seminar devoted to enforcement questions under the TRIPS Agreement was held for delegates to the PC/IP and to members of the Permanent Missions based in Geneva.

1694. *Sixth*, in September, WIPO organized, jointly with the WTO, a *Workshop on TRIPS and Border Enforcement* in Geneva. The Workshop was attended by 120 participants from government departments concerned with intellectual property enforcement issues in various countries and Permanent Missions based in Geneva.

1695. *Seventh*, in 1996, the International Bureau issued a special printed brochure which contains, in a single volume, the text of the WIPO-WTO Agreement and the texts directly or indirectly referred to in that Agreement, including the TRIPS Agreement. It is intended as a convenient tool for understanding the interrelations among those texts. The brochure (WIPO Publication No. 223) is available in English, French and Spanish.

1696. During the period under review, WIPO gave to the WTO Secretariat, on the latter's request, copies of almost 300 intellectual property laws, regulations and/or translations, where a WTO Member had stated the texts to be available in the collection of WIPO in the context of a notification under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement. The said laws and regulations were in English, French or Spanish, as well as in four other languages when the original was in a language other than English, French or Spanish.

1697. During the same period, WIPO received from the WTO Secretariat the text of over 600 intellectual property laws and regulations and/or translations which had been notified to the WTO Secretariat under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement by WTO Members, and integrated these into its collection. The said texts were in English, French and Spanish as well as in 10 other languages when the original was in a language other than English, French or Spanish.

1698. During the said period, WIPO designed and established a bibliographic database of intellectual property laws and regulations and started to enter therein, as a priority, information related to texts notified by WTO Members under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, and exchanged between WIPO and the WTO under the Agreement. The said bibliographic database will eventually cover all intellectual property laws and regulations available in the collection of WIPO, whether WTO-notified or not.

1699. Also, work started on the creation of a WIPO full-text database of intellectual property laws and regulations, which, in accordance with the Agreement, shall be accessible to WTO Members and nationals of WTO Members on the same terms as they apply to the Member States of WIPO, and to nationals of the Member States of WIPO.

1700. Numerous translations of intellectual property legal texts continued to be carried out by WIPO, mainly for the purpose of publication in paper (legislative inserts of the monthly review *Industrial Property and Copyright/La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur*) and electronic (the CD-ROM *IPLEX*) formats.

1701. As regards State emblems, in January 1996, WIPO communicated to the WTO Members not party to the Paris Convention, the armorial bearings, flags and other State emblems of the countries party to the Paris Convention, and the official signs and hallmarks indicating control and warranty adopted by them, as well as the armorial bearings, flags and other emblems, abbreviations and names of international intergovernmental organizations that had so far been communicated to the countries party to the Paris Convention in accordance with Article 6ter of that Convention. In the remainder of the reporting period, similar communications (five) were made by WIPO to those States not party to the Paris Convention which had become WTO Members, after the above (January) communication had been made.

1702. Throughout this reporting period, there were almost daily working contacts between the International Bureau and the WTO Secretariat concerning the cooperative activities of the two Organizations.

1703. As to the representation of WIPO in WTO-organized meetings, the following should be noted:

- (i) in February, April, June, July, October and November, WIPO was represented at the meetings of the General Council of the WTO, held in Geneva;
- (ii) in February, May, July, September and November, WIPO was represented at the meetings of the Council for TRIPS of the WTO, held in Geneva;
- (iii) in March, 25 government officials from 16 Latin American countries enrolled in the Trade-Policy Course of the WTO, visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general;
- (iv) in June, 24 government officials enrolled in the Trade-Policy Course for Eastern and Central European and Central Asian Countries of the WTO visited WIPO and were briefed on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general;
- (v) in July, two WIPO officials made presentations on WIPO in general, its latest norm-setting activities, and the cooperation activities under the WIPO-WTO Agreement, at an information meeting for members of the WTO Appellate Body, organized by the WTO at WIPO's headquarters;
- (vi) in October, a WIPO official participated in a panel discussion at the WTO Workshop on the TRIPS Agreement for participants from 17 sub-Saharan African countries, held in Geneva;
- (vii) also in October, 23 government officials from 22 developing countries and one territory, and two officials from two intergovernmental organizations enrolled in the fourth WTO's Trade Policy Course visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities and intellectual property in general;
- (viii) in December, a WIPO official attended as an observer the first WTO Ministerial Conference, held in Singapore.

1704. During the reporting period, WTO officials attended several meetings organized in Geneva by WIPO such as, *inter alia*, sessions of the Governing Bodies of WIPO, the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention, the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms, the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, and the Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty.

Cooperation with the European Communities (EC)

1705. In 1996, WIPO continued its cooperation with the European Communities, and in particular with two of its institutions, namely, the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM). This cooperation extended to various areas of intellectual property activities, the four main such activities being summarized hereafter:

(i) Assistance to developing countries, in particular under the EC-ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) Patents and Trademarks Program being implemented by WIPO and the EPO in the ASEAN member countries, with the financial assistance of the CEC. Under that program, WIPO carried out the modernization of trademark administration, as well as legal, developmental and promotional activities in the field of intellectual property.

(ii) International norm-setting in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights. It is to be noted, in that connection, that the European Communities participated in the work of several WIPO meetings, particularly the Diplomatic Conference held in December, during which two new international instruments, the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, were negotiated and signed.

(iii) Specific cooperation concerning the two international trademark registration systems, namely, the Madrid system and the Community Trade Mark system, administered by WIPO and OHIM, respectively. In view of the fact that these two systems entered into operation on the same date (April 1, 1996) and that a large number of States members of the Madrid system are also members of the Community Trade Mark system, there was evidently a mutual interest for WIPO and OHIM to initiate and develop cooperation and to establish links between the Community Trade Mark and the Madrid Protocol. To that end, during the period under review, the following contacts took place between WIPO and EC officials: in February, a WIPO official attended a session of the Administrative Council of OHIM, held in Alicante (Spain); in April, a WIPO official delivered a message on behalf of the Director General at a ceremony organized to mark the official opening of OHIM in Alicante; he also had discussions with EC officials about the links between the Community Trade Mark and the Madrid Protocol; in June, a WIPO official attended in Alicante a joint session of the Administrative Board and Budget Committee of OHIM in which, among other matters, questions relating to the present and future registration operations of the Office (which started in April 1996) were discussed; he also had discussions with EC officials on the preparation of an EC Regulation relating to the above-mentioned links between the Community Trade Mark and the Madrid Protocol; in November, a WIPO official attended a session of the Administrative Board of OHIM, held in Alicante.

(iv) Work of WIPO's Permanent Committee on Trademark Information concerning the electronic exchange of information between industrial property offices and the electronic filing of trademark applications, especially for the equipping with trademark information tools of national industrial property offices of developing and transition countries.

1706. Most of the activities referred to above are described in Chapter II (Development Cooperation with Developing Countries) and Chapter III (Normative and Other Activities for the Improvement of the Legal Protection of Intellectual Property).

1707. With regard to other cooperation activities between the two Organizations which are not covered under the above-mentioned chapters, the following should be noted:

1708. *Norm-setting:* In January, a WIPO official attended the CEC's hearing on the Green Paper "Copyright and Related Rights in the Information Society," held in Brussels. In June, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in an international conference on "Copyright and Related Rights on the Threshold of the 21st Century," organized by the CEC in Florence (Italy).

1709. *Technical Issues:* In January, a WIPO official attended as an observer two meetings organized in Newport by the United Kingdom Patent Office to discuss the MIPEX (*Message-based Industrial Property Information EXchange*) project, which is a proposed cooperation project for electronic trading of industrial property information under the CEC's Telematics Applications Programme. Also in January, two WIPO officials attended, in Budapest, a coordination meeting of the CEC's regional industrial property program for Central and Eastern Europe. In April, a WIPO official had discussions with OHIM officials in Alicante on matters of mutual interest, particularly electronic data publishing and the automated search of figurative elements of marks. In June, a WIPO official attended in Riga a coordination meeting of the above-mentioned CEC's program, during which, among other matters, the status of the TRACES (Common Trademark Register) ROMARIN-clone CD-ROM publication project and the development of the EPO's Common Software were discussed. Also in June, a government official from the United Kingdom Patent Office and a contractor from a private British company had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva regarding the progress of the above-referred MIPEX project. In July, a WIPO official attended as an observer a meeting organized in Newport by the United Kingdom Patent Office in the framework of the same MIPEX project.

Cooperation with the European Patent Office (EPO)

1710. During the period under review, WIPO continued its extensive cooperation with the EPO, which covered many areas of industrial property activities. The four main such areas can be summarized as follows:

- (i) Assistance to developing countries and to countries in transition to market economy, in particular in organizing jointly training courses and meetings, as well as expert advisory missions.
- (ii) The Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), in relation to which cooperation between the two Organizations extended to activities such as the introduction of CD-ROM technology for various publications and the impending introduction of paperless filing and handling of patent applications under the PCT.
- (iii) Work of WIPO's Permanent Committee on Patent Information, especially for the computerization of, and the provision of patent information tools to, regional and national patent offices of developing and transition countries.
- (iv) International norm-setting in the field of patents, particularly in connection with the proposed Patent Law Treaty (PLT).

1711. Most of the activities referred to above are described in Chapter II (Development Cooperation with Developing Countries), Chapter VII (Contacts with the Governments of Individual Countries Other than Developing Countries) and Chapter V (International Registration Activities—PCT). The name of the EPO also appears in other chapters of this report whenever that Organization was involved with WIPO-related matters (for example, EPO officials attending WIPO-organized meetings).

1712. As to other bilateral WIPO/EPO cooperation activities which are not covered under the above-mentioned chapters, the following should be noted:

1713. *Development Cooperation:* In October, two WIPO officials participated in a WIPO/EPO Coordinating Meeting on Training, organized in Munich to discuss the harmonization of administrative arrangements for the participation of officials of developing countries in the various seminars jointly organized by the two Organizations. In December, three WIPO officials held discussions with EPO officials in Munich on joint WIPO/EPO development cooperation activities to be undertaken in 1997, especially on training and advisory missions.

1714. *Technical Issues:* In March, two EPO officials gave a demonstration to the Director General and a number of other WIPO officials, at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva, of the EPO's computerized "common software" for patent and trademark administrative procedures developed for use in the national industrial property offices of transition countries. In May, two WIPO officials participated in the PATLIB '96 Symposium, organized by the EPO in Aberdeen (United Kingdom), where they presented certain WIPO CD-ROM products. In June, a WIPO official attended a Workshop on the EPO PATSOFT software, organized by the EPO in Vienna. During the Workshop, EPIDOS demonstrated the latest development of that software. In October, four WIPO officials participated in the EPO's annual EPIDOS User Meeting, held in Turin (Italy), where they gave demonstrations of certain WIPO CD-ROM products.

1715. *Norm-Setting:* In May, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom attended, in Munich, a meeting of the EPO Committee on Patent Law, which discussed, among other matters, the proposed PLT. In October, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the EPO Committee on Patent Law, held in Munich, which considered, among others, questions concerning the proposed PLT.

1716. *General:* In January, the new President of the EPO visited the Director General at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva. They held discussions on cooperation between the two Organizations. In March, the Director General had discussions on matters of mutual interest with the President of the EPO, in Munich. In April, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the EPO Working Party on Technical Information, held in The Hague. In May, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the EPO Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich. In June, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Administrative Council of the EPO, held in Berlin. In September, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO and its cooperation with the EPO at a seminar organized by that Office in The Hague for its senior staff, on the subject of the EPO's cooperation with specialized agencies of the United Nations system. In October, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the EPO Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich. Also in October, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of the EPO Working Party on Technical Information, held in The Hague. In November, a WIPO official attended an extraordinary session of the EPO's Administrative Council, held in Munich. In December, a WIPO official attended a session of the EPO's Administrative Council, held in Munich.

Cooperation with Other Intergovernmental Organizations

1717. ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC). In August, a WIPO official participated in the APEC Industrial Property Rights Symposium on the Development of Industrial Property Systems towards the 21st Century, organized by the JPO in Tokyo and attended by about 200 representatives of government and industry of the 18 member economies of APEC.

1718. BENELUX TRADEMARK OFFICE (BBM). In April, a WIPO official attended a ceremony organized for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of BBM in The Hague. In September, the Director of BBM visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on electronic communications between BBM and WIPO. In November, the Director of BBM had further discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on electronic communications between the two organizations.

1719. COUNCIL OF EUROPE. In November, a WIPO official attended the third meeting of the Group of Specialists on the Protection of Rights Holders in the Media Sector, held in Strasbourg (France).

1720. EURASIAN PATENT ORGANIZATION (EAPO). In April, an EAPO official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible provision to the EAPO of a CD-ROM workstation under Rule 87 of the PCT Regulations, and on WIPO's possible assistance in that respect. In June, two WIPO officials participated, in the capacity of observers, in the third session of the Administrative Council of the EAPO, held in Almaty. It was attended by representatives of the nine Contracting States to the Eurasian Patent Convention (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan) and by observers from Georgia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, as well as from the Executive Secretariat of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the Interstate Economic Committee of the Economic Union. Statistical data were provided on the applications filed and the PCT designations effected, with a rapidly increasing trend concerning the Eurasian patents. Two draft documents, namely, Recommendations on the Examination of Applications Filed with the National Patent Offices, and Recommendations on the Eurasian Applications on Machine-Readable Carriers, were distributed to member countries for comments. Furthermore, it was decided that a proposal concerning the headquarters building would be prepared for the next session of the Administrative Council, to be held in January 1997. Also in June, three WIPO officials had discussions with EAPO officials in Moscow on the activities of that Organization and its further cooperation with WIPO.

1721. EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY (ESA). In November, a WIPO official participated in a Colloquium on Intellectual Property and Space Activities in Europe, organized in Rome by ESA in cooperation with the Osservatorio di Proprietà Intellettuale, Concorrenza e Telecomunicazioni (CERADI).

1722. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL). In September, a WIPO official spoke at the second meeting of the Working Party on Product Counterfeiting and Piracy, organized by INTERPOL in Lyons (France).

1723. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF PRIVATE LAW (UNIDROIT). In February, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of international organizations

convened by the Institute in Rome to discuss the possible establishment of a UNIDROIT database of uniform law covering, in particular, intellectual property.

1724. INTERPARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE CIS MEMBER STATES (IPA).

In November, two WIPO officials made presentations in a roundtable discussion at the Conference on “Legislative Support for Development of Science and Education in CIS Member States under Market Economy,” organized by IPA in Saint Petersburg (Russian Federation).

1725. INTERSTATE COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (ICPIP). In June, two WIPO officials participated, in the capacity of observers, in the seventh session of the Interstate Council, held in Almaty. It was attended by plenipotentiary representatives of nine CIS countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine) and by observers from Georgia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, as well as from the EAPO, the Executive Secretariat of the CIS and the Interstate Economic Committee of the Economic Union.

1726. ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD). In June, a WIPO official participated, in Dublin, in a workshop entitled “Access and Pricing for Information Infrastructure Services: Communication Tariffication, Regulations and the Internet,” organized by the OECD with the cooperation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the COMTEC Research Centre of the Dublin City University. Among other topics, the domain name system was discussed at the workshop. In October, two WIPO officials spoke at a Workshop on Intellectual Property Rights and Government-Funded Research in Russia, organized by the OECD in Obninsk (Russian Federation).

1727. WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION (WCO). In July, at WIPO’s initiative, cooperation between WIPO and WCO was formalized through an exchange of letters between the Director General of WIPO and the Secretary General of WCO. Such cooperation would be on the basis of an exchange of relevant information, documentation and publications, as well as periodic consultations between the two Organizations to establish a schedule of activities of common interest, mainly in respect of assistance to developing countries relating to the TRIPS Agreement. In September, a WCO official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible implications for customs administration of cross-border digital transmissions of works protected as intellectual property.

Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations

1728. INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS. On November 22, WIPO held its annual informal meeting, in Geneva, with representatives of non-governmental organizations interested in matters of industrial property. It was attended by the following seven organizations: European Brands Association (AIM), European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC), European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA), European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries’ Associations (EFPIA), Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). During

the meeting, there was an extensive exchange of views on the industrial property activities and programs of WIPO of particular interest to those organizations.

1729. On December 6, WIPO held its annual informal meeting, in Geneva, with representatives of international non-governmental organizations interested in matters of copyright. During the meeting, which was opened by the Director General, the discussions were based on the recent, present and forthcoming activities of WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights. The following 29 organizations were represented: American Film Marketing Association (AFMA), Coordination of European Picture Agencies (CEPIC), European Broadcasting Union (EBU), European Federation of Audiovisual Directors (FERA), European Federation of Journalists (FEJ), European Group Representing Organizations for the Collective Administration of Performers' Rights (ARTIS GEIE), European Project-Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB), International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors (AIDAA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Broadcasting (IAB), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Council of Graphic Design Associations (ICOGRADA), International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID), International Federation of Actors (FIA), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO), International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), International Federation of Translators (FIT), International Hotel Association (IHA), International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Publishers Association (IPA), Media and Entertainment International (MEI), National Association of Broadcasters (NAB), North American National Broadcasters Association (NANBA), PEARLE* Performing Arts Employers Associations League Europe, Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE), World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO).

1730. AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW ASSOCIATION (AIPLA). In October, three WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from the United States of America participated in the annual meeting of AIPLA, held in Washington, D.C. Also in October, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a National Conference on Industrial Design Protection, organized in Washington, D.C., by AIPLA in cooperation with the Industrial Designers Society of America and the University of Baltimore School of Law. In November, a government official of the United States of America and a representative of AIPLA discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the USPTO's current activities in Latin America as well as PCT practice.

1731. ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN PERFORMERS' ORGANISATIONS (AEPO)/INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS (FIM). In August, two representatives of AEPO and FIM, respectively, visited WIPO to discuss the organization of, and possible WIPO's participation in, an international forum on the protection and exercise of performers' rights, in May 1997.

1732. ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN TRADEMARK OWNERS. In September, a WIPO official gave a presentation on the international trademark registration system at the annual meeting of that Association, held in Stockholm.

1733. ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN TRADEMARK OWNERS. In October, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO's activities in the field of trademarks, including the new procedures under the

Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol, at the 15th Forum on Trademarks organized by the said Association in Munich.

1734. ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION SPECIALISTS (AILIS). From January to June, and again in November and December, a WIPO official attended, in Geneva, monthly meetings of the Executive Committee of AILIS, as well as the General Assembly of that Association, held in December.

1735. BUSINESS SOFTWARE ALLIANCE (BSA). In October, two representatives of BSA discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva issues covered by the three draft treaties to be considered at the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions to be held in Geneva next December.

1736. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ILLUSTRATORS IN COMMUNICATIONS (CAPIC). In July, a representative of CAPIC visited WIPO to collect information on the protection of photographic works at the international level and on the preparatory work on a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention.

1737. COMMERCIAL INTERNET EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (CIX). In October, three representatives of CIX discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva aspects of the three draft treaties to be considered at the above-mentioned WIPO Diplomatic Conference to be held in Geneva next December, and the preparatory work for that Conference.

1738. CONSEIL FRANCOPHONE DE LA CHANSON (CFC). In February, the President and the Director General of CFC had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1739. DUTCH COPYRIGHT FOUNDATION. In November, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a meeting organized by that Foundation in Amsterdam.

1740. EUROPEAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COUNCIL (CEFIC). In April, the Director General and another representative of the Council discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva questions of mutual interest, in particular the protection of chemical and biotechnological inventions.

1741. GERMAN ASSOCIATION FOR INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY AND COPYRIGHT (DVGR). In May, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of DVGR, held in Hamburg (Germany).

1742. GLOBAL BUSINESS FORUM. In September, a WIPO official spoke on the role of WIPO in connection with the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement at a meeting on "WTO and the New Trade Agenda," organized in Geneva by the Global Business Forum, an association of multinational businesses based in New York.

1743. G7 BUSINESS ROUND TABLE. In March, a delegation of the Round Table, composed of 17 business representatives of leading companies of the information, communication and entertainment industries, visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials various copyright questions, in particular in relation to the Global Information Infrastructure.

1744. HARVARD UNIVERSITY. In September, two WIPO officials participated in a Conference entitled "Coordination and Administration of the Internet," organized by the above

University in Cambridge (United States of America), with the cooperation, *inter alia*, of the Internet Society. One of the WIPO officials made a presentation on the international trademark aspects of domain names.

1745. HENRI DESBOIS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RESEARCH INSTITUTE (IRPI). In January, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Madrid Protocol at a Colloquium on the Community Trade Mark, organized by the above Institute in Paris.

1746. IBERO-LATIN-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF PERFORMERS (FILAIE). In February, the President of FILAIE had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation. In June, two WIPO officials attended the annual meeting of FILAIE, held in Madrid.

1747. INSTITUTE FOR COPYRIGHT AND MEDIA LAW. In May, a WIPO official attended a meeting on "TRIPS and Its Consequences for Copyright and Neighboring Rights," organized by this Institute in Munich.

1748. INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER LAW (OSLO). In August, a group of students from that Institute were briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's activities and, in particular, the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions which would be held in next December.

1749. INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY OF JAPAN (IIP). In June, a representative of IIP discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of common interest and in particular IIP's international activities.

1750. INTER-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (ASIPI). In October, two WIPO officials participated, one as a speaker, in the annual meeting of ASIPI in Isla Margarita (Venezuela). It was attended by about 190 participants, mainly industrial property practitioners and agents from Latin America.

1751. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (ATRIP). In September, the 15th annual meeting of ATRIP was held in Casablanca (Morocco). It was attended by 75 participants from 29 countries. The travel and subsistence expenses of 12 professors from CAMEROON, CHINA, EGYPT, JORDAN, LESOTHO, MEXICO, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, SUDAN, TUNISIA, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and ZIMBABWE were borne by WIPO. Two WIPO officials also attended the meeting.

1752. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (AIPPI). In January, the Director General and other WIPO officials held discussions at WIPO in Geneva with the Secretary General and three other officers of AIPPI on the Association's and WIPO's current activities. In June, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of the Swiss Group of AIPPI, held in Zurich. Also in June, a representative of AIPPI Brazil had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to industrial property, in particular the new Brazilian law in that field. In September, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, spoke at the first AIPPI Forum organized in Interlaken (Switzerland) by the AIPPI Foundation for the Promotion of Intellectual Property Protection in cooperation with the Licensing Executives Society (LES) and attended by some 500 participants. The subjects

covered at the Forum concerned, among other matters, different aspects and strategies of industrial property rights protection. In October, the Director General, accompanied by another WIPO official, spoke at a ceremony organized in Berlin by the German and Austrian Groups of AIPPI to commemorate the centenary of the German-Austrian Industrial Property Conference. That had taken place in Berlin in 1896, during which the idea of creating an international association, which was to become AIPPI, was launched.

1753. INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC). In March, two WIPO officials attended, in Paris, a meeting of the ICC's Commission on Intellectual Property and Industrial Property (which discussed, *inter alia*, WIPO's current industrial property activities and the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement), and a seminar, also organized by the ICC, on the theme "Countering Counterfeiting: Fighting and Winning the Battle." In September, the Secretary General and another representative of ICC had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest concerning, in particular, intellectual property protection. In November, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Standing Group on Trademarks of ICC and a meeting of ICC's Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property, both held in Paris.

1754. INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS (CISAC). In March, a WIPO official attended the Working Group of the Latin American Committee of CISAC in Montevideo. In May, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Legal and Legislative Committee of CISAC, held in Toronto (Canada). In September, two WIPO officials participated in the 40th Congress of CISAC, held in Paris. Also in September, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the CISAC Asian and Pacific Committee, held in Paris. In November, a WIPO official attended the sixth session of the African Committee of CISAC, held in Johannesburg.

1755. INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES (ICA). In September, a WIPO official attended a session of the ICA, held in Beijing.

1756. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ATTORNEYS (FICPI). In October, the Director General and other WIPO officials held discussions in Geneva with the President and three other officers of FICPI on WIPO's and FICPI's ongoing and planned activities that were of mutual interest. Also in October, two WIPO officials made presentations on the Madrid Protocol and on WIPO's activities in the field of well-known marks, at the third FICPI Open Forum, held in Barcelona (Spain).

1757. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF INVENTORS' ASSOCIATIONS (IFIA). In August, a WIPO official participated in the IFIA General Assembly, held in Kuala Lumpur.

1758. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS (IFLA). In August, two WIPO officials attended the 62nd General Conference of IFLA, held in Beijing.

1759. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF REPRODUCTION RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS (IFRRO). In September, the Chairman of IFRRO had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning, *inter alia*, cooperation activities between WIPO and IFRRO.

1760. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE PHONOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY (IFPI). In August, a representative of IFPI visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on certain copyright issues raised by the application of digital technology.

1761. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF WINES AND SPIRITS (FIVS). In March, two WIPO officials (one as a speaker) attended a meeting on the international protection of geographical indications, organized in Paris by the above Federation.

1762. INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY SOCIETY (IIPS). In November, a WIPO official presented a paper on the Eurasian Patent Convention at a meeting of IIPS, held in New York and attended by 25 representatives of local companies, patent attorneys and law firms.

1763. INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR COMPETITION LAW (LIDC). In September, a WIPO official attended the 34th Congress of LIDC, held in Cambridge (United Kingdom).

1764. INTERNATIONAL LITERARY AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION (ALAI). In January, a WIPO official attended a session of the Executive Committee of ALAI, held in Paris. In June, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the Study Days on Copyright in the Cyberspace, organized by ALAI in Amsterdam.

1765. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION (ISO). In April, a WIPO official attended the meetings of two ISO technical committees, held in Geneva.

1766. INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (IPA). In April, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the 25th Congress of IPA, held in Barcelona (Spain).

1767. INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK ASSOCIATION (INTA). In May, two WIPO officials spoke at the annual meeting of INTA, held in San Diego (United States of America).

1768. INTERNET SOCIETY (ISOC). In June, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Internet Society, held in conjunction with a meeting of the Internet Engineering Task Force in Montreal (Canada) and attended by over 3,500 persons from 150 countries, including representatives of several international organizations. Among other matters, the registration system for domain names was discussed at the meetings. In November and December, a WIPO official attended meetings of the International Ad Hoc Committee of ISOC, in Washington, D.C., and San Jose (United States of America), respectively, to participate in discussions of a proposal concerning, among other things, trademarks and Internet domain names.

1769. JAPAN PATENT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION (JPAA). In February, a group of some 20 members of that Association visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials the Paris Convention, the Trademark Law Treaty and the Madrid Protocol, in the light of the current revision of the Japanese Trademark Law. They were also given a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center.

1770. LICENSING EXECUTIVES SOCIETY (LES). In January, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center at the joint meeting of the LES International Expanded Executive Committee and of LES South Africa, held in Cape Town. In June, a five-member delegation from LES visited WIPO's headquarters to have

discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of cooperation, in particular the participation of WIPO officials and LES representatives in training seminars and meetings organized by each of the two organizations.

1771. MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL PATENT, COPYRIGHT AND COMPETITION LAW (MPI). In March, the Director General attended a meeting of the Kuratorium of the Institute, held in Munich. In April, a WIPO official attended a ceremony at the Institute in Munich on the occasion of the retirement of its Director and co-founder. In September, a WIPO official presented a paper on WIPO's activities in the field of well-known marks protection at a Symposium on the New System of Trademark Law, organized by MPI in Ringberg (Germany).

1772. ONLINE CONFERENCE '96. In December, a WIPO official attended the annual Conference, in London.

1773. PATENT DOCUMENTATION GROUP (PDG). In March, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the PDG's Working Group on the Impact of Patent Laws on Documentation, held in Paris. In September, a WIPO official attended another meeting of the above-mentioned Working Group, held in Stockholm.

1774. RUSSIAN AUTHORS' SOCIETY (RAO). In February, the President of the Authors' Council, Russian Authors' Society, and Chairman of the Board had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the copyright situation in the Russian Federation and WIPO's possible assistance regarding collective management of rights in the CIS countries.

1775. SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (SPA). In June, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a copyright conference organized by SPA in Cannes (France).

1776. SPANISH SOCIETY OF PERFORMERS (AIE). In June, two WIPO officials attended the First Worldwide Meeting of Artists and their Societies, which was organized by AIE in Alcalá de Henares (Spain) and gathered 200 participants representing performers' societies from different regions of the world. On that occasion, two WIPO consultants from Argentina and Ghana and a WIPO official made presentations.

1777. SWISS SOCIETY FOR AUTHORS' RIGHTS IN MUSICAL WORKS (SUISA). In May, two WIPO officials attended a public discussion arranged by the SUISA Foundation for Music in Geneva on the occasion of the International Book and Press Fair, and took part in the ensuing discussions on copyright matters.

1778. THE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION. In March, a WIPO official visited the 1996 London International Book Fair and made a presentation at the Symposium on Copyright, Trading Rights and Contracts in the Twenty-First Century, held during that Fair to mark the centenary of that Association.

1779. UNION OF INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATIONS OF EUROPE (UNICE). In May, a four-member delegation from UNICE visited WIPO's headquarters in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials the revision of the Hague Agreement.

1780. UNION OF MANUFACTURERS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY (UNIFAB). In April, a WIPO official spoke at the First Forum on Industrial Property, organized by UNIFAB in Paris.

1781. UNIVERSITY OF ALICANTE (SPAIN). In June, a WIPO official visited that University and discussed with its officials possible cooperation in the field of intellectual property teaching.

1782. UNIVERSITY OF BESANÇON (FRANCE). In February, the Director General participated in and made a speech at the graduation ceremony of 16 postgraduate students at the Faculty of Law and Economics of that University in Besançon.

1783. UNIVERSITY OF NEUCHÂTEL (SWITZERLAND). In September, a WIPO official attended a conference on "Legal Problems in Respect of the Use of the Internet," organized by that University in Neuchâtel. Among others, the question of copyright and neighboring rights protection was discussed at the conference.

[Chapter VIII follows]

CHAPTER VIII: STAFF MATTERS*Visits of the Director General*

1784. During the period under review, the Director General undertook visits to or attended meetings held in BRAZIL, CUBA, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, HUNGARY, ITALY, KENYA, NIGERIA, PERU, PORTUGAL, SLOVAKIA, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and UZBEKISTAN (17).

Missions of WIPO Staff

1785. In 1996, the following 126 countries were visited by WIPO officials or WIPO consultants either on advisory missions or to attend meetings: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BELIZE, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DJIBOUTI, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LAOS, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LITHUANIA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MICRONESIA, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, VIETNAM, YEMEN, ZAIRE, ZIMBABWE.

Staff

1786. As of December 31, 1996, the International Bureau had a total of 614 staff members, of which 57% were women. One hundred and sixty-three staff members were in the Professional and higher categories (26% of the total staff) and 451 in the General Service category. Altogether, 65 nationalities were represented in the International Bureau. One hundred and fourteen new staff members (24 in the Professional and higher categories and 90 in the General Service category) joined WIPO during 1996, while 17 left the International Bureau.

1787. Practically all staff members participated in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF). Staff members were provided with health insurance and professional accident insurance. Dependents and pensioners were also covered by the health insurance scheme. At the end of 1996, 1,450 persons were covered by the health insurance scheme.

1788. As far as working hours were concerned, about 86% of staff members used the flexible working hours system. Under that system, staff members had to be at work each day during the core times of 9 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. As the working week consisted of 40 hours, the remaining working time had to be spent in the working day's time frame of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., according to the necessities of service and the choice of the staff members. Under the system, every staff member has to "check in" when arriving for work and had to "check out" when ending work. These daily four "checkings" are done on electronic time devices.

1789. In 1996, some 150 staff in the Professional and Director categories attended the "Courier" (meaning "mail" in English), which is a daily meeting in the main conference room of WIPO. It starts at 8.30 a.m. and lasts between 10 and 30 minutes. The Director General is in the chair and reads out or summarizes the most important pieces of mail received since the previous "Courier." Thereafter, any staff member who has just returned from a mission or who has acted as secretary to a WIPO-organized meeting just completed gives an oral report on that mission or meeting. At the beginning of the year, the directors or heads presented an extensive and detailed report (their "yearly report") on the work accomplished within their departments or sections during the previous year.

1790. Daily reports were written by some 30, and weekly reports by some 80, staff members. These are promptly circulated to interested colleagues. During the year, 175 staff members attended work-related language courses in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

[Chapter IX follows]

CHAPTER IX: ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES*Recent Developments in Computerization*

1791. In 1996, automation of the procedures of the International Bureau and the development of computer-generated information systems continued to evolve rapidly. It is recalled that the objectives of automation and the use of computers were to make the performance of tasks more efficient, especially in the area of services to industry and commerce, including the provision of information under the international registration treaties to member States, applicants and the public.

1792. A major part of the resources and efforts invested in the computerization of the International Bureau's work was concentrated on the registration activities. The fruits of such work are mainly described in those parts of the present document that deal with the PCT and the Madrid system. Computerization work of general relevance to the International Bureau as a whole is described below.

1793. Installation of the new text processing system, as well as other office softwares with the title "Microsoft Office" was finalized in 1996, which resulted in an important number of new personal computers (PCs) and printing equipment being installed for use by staff members. The training of staff in Microsoft Office software continued throughout the year. Staff members received training in a specially equipped training room, based upon a user guide specifically developed to give guidance to the users of the text processing system. In 1996, 205 PCs were bought and installed, as well as 120 local and 13 networks printers, and 174 staff were trained in Windows, Word for windows, Excel and Advanced Word for windows.

1794. During the period under review, the work on the wide area network (WAN) linking the four buildings occupied by the staff of the International Bureau was almost completed. Novell's Netware 4.11 as the network operating software was installed and plans were made to install a more advanced electronic messaging system developed by Novell, namely GroupWise 5.

1795. In 1996, work was continued to adapt the WIPO computer systems, using the mainframe computer of the International Computing Centre (ICC), so that those systems conformed with the standardized operating systems implemented by the ICC. Although that adaptation was expected to be completed by late 1996, further work still remains to be done. After its finalization, the WIPO computer systems implemented at the ICC would have greater security and reliability, use more advanced technology and permit more efficient and effective use of the electronic data publication (EDP) tools put at the disposal of the PCT and Madrid registration departments, as well as in the recording of all WIPO financial transactions.

1796. In 1996, the International Bureau continued to publish the ROMARIN and *IPLEX* CD-ROM series, and to develop, with the help of contractors, improved software for both series, as well as new CD-ROM series to replace or supplement some WIPO paper-based publications. In that connection, WIPO produced the prototype of a CD-ROM (entitled SARINDI or System for Archiving and Retrieving *INDustrial Design Information*) containing information on industrial designs, with a view to studying the possibility of replacing the traditional paper publication of WIPO's periodical *International Designs Bulletin* by a publication on CD-ROM.

1797. During the year 1996, other activities related to, *inter alia*, the finalization of a unified computerized inventory system, the computerization of the Meetings and Documents Service and of the Publications Sales and Distribution Section, the completion of phase I of a new payroll and personnel management system, the installation of a new library management system, and the development of a computerized bibliographic and full-text database of intellectual property legislative texts.

Internet

1798. On September 23, 1996, WIPO opened its own web site on the Internet (address: <http://www.wipo.int> or <http://www.OMPI.int>). This site contains, among others, general information on WIPO, its catalogue of publications, the status of membership of WIPO and the treaties administered by it. In December, on the occasion of the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, all conference documents and press releases, as well as the texts of the treaties and statements which were adopted by the Conference, were made available through the Internet. During the reporting period, several other WIPO working documents were also made available through the Internet.

Printing Facilities

1799. The Reproduction Service of the International Bureau is responsible for WIPO's printing requirements and includes an internal printing plant located in the first basement of the WIPO building, which is one of the most modern and well-equipped in Geneva. Constant monitoring of new technologies during 1996 enabled WIPO to further increase its printing productivity and to make better use of existing resources. The internal printing plant used three types of printing technology: (i) two offset printing machines, used for internal documents and publications, combined with several high-performance assembly lines for the assembling and stapling of documents, (ii) three sophisticated high-speed photocopiers, and (iii) five high-speed laser printers, mainly used for PCT pamphlets, which also automatically assembled and stapled the printed output.

1800. In order to make maximum use of the printing facilities, the printing plant worked an average 16 hours per day, on a two-shift basis, five days per week, and was manned by some 14 persons.

1801. In 1996, 47,960 documents, each having an average of 50 pages (including 42,078 PCT pamphlets, each having an average of 34 pages) were printed in-house, totaling 1,724,752 pages of originals. This represented an increase of approximately 18% in the number of documents and PCT pamphlets as compared with 1995. The said increase was particularly due to the continuous growth in the number of PCT applications. In total, over 94 million pages in total were printed during the period under review.

1802. The Service continued using the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) program and scanner which permitted the capturing of printed or typewritten texts without the need for retyping and allowed the texts to be further processed on the various word processing equipment throughout the International Bureau. In 1996, 4,315 pages were scanned in this way.

1803. The internal printing plant concentrated in the rapid production of documents required by the International Bureau on a daily basis. For the printing of books or periodicals, WIPO relied on the services of outside printers; orders placed outside covered the entire range of the Organization's printing requirements and involved a great diversity of publications such as the monthly reviews, books, loose-leaf manuals, guides, posters, newsletters, information material, stationery and business cards.

1804. During the period under review, the Reproduction Service also handled the paper requirements for the Organization, as well as the installation and servicing of the 71 small photocopying machines in operation throughout the Organization.

Support Activities for Meetings and Documents

1805. The Meetings and Documents Service attended to some 5,300 participants in 50 meetings organized at the headquarters of WIPO during the period under review, and prepared documents and other material for mailing or handing over to some 15,000 participants in 180 meetings outside Geneva.

1806. In 1996, the Meetings and Documents Service of the International Bureau made some 146,000 mailings containing documents or printed material to over 3,500 addressees worldwide.

The WIPO Library

1807. The library's collection in 1996 consisted of approximately 39,000 items. The material relating to intellectual property which was available at the library covered the following serialized areas: WIPO and UPOV Documents; Industrial Property: Patents; Designs and Industrial Designs; Utility Models; Marks; Other Industrial Property Rights; Information Science, Documentation; Copyright, Literary and Artistic Property; Neighboring Rights; Communication Rights; New Varieties of Plants; Restrictive Trade Practices and Other Matters. Material was also available in the following general areas: Legal, Economic and Social Sciences; International Organizations; General Works: Dictionaries, Encyclopedias.

1808. The library also maintained a collection, in English and French, of intellectual property national and international legislation as published by WIPO, both on paper and on CD-ROM (*IPLEX*). The computerized library management system on a local area network system, which had been available at the WIPO library since 1990 under the name OASIS, was replaced at the end of 1996 by a new library management system called GLAS (*Graphical Library Automation System*) for Windows R, running on the WIPO network system on five workstations, three in the library and two in the reading room. The new system contained eight modules, namely, Catalogue, Circulation, Serials Control, Acquisition, On-line Public Access Catalogue, NetPac (allowing access to Z39.50 compliant databases), WorldPac (which would in the future allow publication of the library catalogue on the Internet), and Databridge (allowing import or export of MARC records). In 1996, an Internet workstation was also introduced in the reading room of the library, which was freely available to the WIPO staff and outside patrons. The GLAS system and the Internet access made possible the performance, for users of the library, of complex searches in publications and documents for various specific subjects in the whole field of intellectual property.

1809. The library published bimonthly bibliographical lists containing information on new acquisitions which, in 1996, were distributed in printed form and on diskette, free of charge, to over 230 persons and institutions worldwide. It also edited and produced, in cooperation with the WTO, the 1996 edition of the *AILIS Directory* (Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists), containing the specific details of 53 international libraries in the Geneva area.

1810. The main subjects of automated searches in 1996 were: Internet domain names; protection of software and multimedia; copyright on the transfer and availability of data on the information superhighways; Protocol to the Berne Convention; economic aspects of intellectual property rights; WIPO/WTO relationship under the TRIPS Agreement; North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); Madrid Protocol; Trademark Law Treaty; transfer of technology to developing countries; dispute settlement. In addition, in the general field of intellectual property, historical research on national and international legislation was also carried out, and close relationship continued with various universities.

1811. The users of the library in 1996 were 60% staff members and 40% outside users. The library handled some 600 queries per month, that is, a total of about 7,000 in 1996.

The Languages Division

1812. During the year 1996, the work of the Languages Division consisted primarily of the translation of preparatory documents for meetings and meeting reports; the translation of legislative texts (mainly national laws in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights) to be published as inserts in WIPO's monthly reviews *Industrial Property and Copyright* and *La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur*; the translation of lectures to be delivered at seminars, colloquiums or training courses organized at WIPO's headquarters or elsewhere, of draft laws and regulations submitted in the original language to the International Bureau for comments, of guides, studies and manuals prepared by the International Bureau,

and of WIPO's semestral and annual activities reports. The Division provided translations into Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

1813. The translation work load in 1996 could be roughly broken down as follows: French 39%, Spanish 22%, Arabic 11%, Russian 10%, English 9%, Chinese 9% (the demand increased by some 150% as regards the latter). There was also an increase of 31% compared to 1995 in the volume of the legislative texts (particularly Arabic, English and French) which were translated. The work load was particularly high in December, on the occasion of the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, held in Geneva, for which 108 documents were translated into five languages.

1814. Productivity increased in the Division by 12%, mainly through the improvement of the organization and quality of the translation work, and the development of translation aides such as glossaries. In this respect, three glossaries on terminology relating to WIPO administration and finances, industrial property law, and new plant varieties, respectively, were prepared by the French Translation Section. That Section also established a special glossary on terminology relating to the "basic proposal" on which the discussions of the above-mentioned Diplomatic Conference were based.

Premises

1815. The WIPO premises consisted, in 1996, of the headquarters building (including the former headquarters building of BIRPI), an extension of the BIRPI building—called BIRPI II—, the *Centre administratif des Morillons* (CAM) building, as well as some 100 work places in two nearby buildings (Procter and Gamble, and Union Carbide). Four depots for storage of archives and office furniture and material were also rented by WIPO outside Geneva.

1816. The construction of BIRPI II was completed on schedule in September. It provided some 120 work places, all assigned to PCT operations. In addition, WIPO and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) signed, in March, a formal contract whereby WMO undertook to sell to WIPO its present headquarters building, which is next to WIPO's headquarters. The actual transfer is expected to take place late in 1998 or in 1999.

1817. Since the above measures were not sufficient to remedy space shortage in the coming years, further solutions were proposed by the International Bureau and reviewed by two joint sessions of the Budget Committee and the Premises Committee, in May and September 1996. As a result of the above Committees' recommendation in September, the WIPO General Assembly unanimously decided, in October, that the International Bureau should organize the first phase of an international architectural competition for the construction of a building on the "Steiner lot" (adjacent to the WIPO headquarters building in Geneva), and that a parallel study should be undertaken by an independent consultant to examine the various options available in Geneva, including the option to construct a building on the "Steiner lot."

1818. At the headquarters building, extensive work continued to be carried out relating to the cabling required by the growing computerization demands, the linking of the various buildings in this respect and in that of telecommunications, the making available of computer sites and of

space for new machines, as well as the transformation of office space to accommodate the growing staff and equipment.

Publications

1819. In 1996, WIPO continued to publish, sell and/or distribute free of charge:

(i) periodicals; (ii) publications in paper form (including new language versions and/or updates thereof); and (iii) publications in electronic format (CD-ROMs). Not counting the periodicals and CD-ROMs, over 160 titles in English were available for sale and distribution during the period under review from the WIPO Publications Sales and Distribution Section. In 1996, over 21,000 pieces of mail were dealt with by the said Section. Publications in paper form continued to include the WIPO general information brochure (see below) and other public information material, texts of conventions, treaties and agreements, international classifications (including the seventh edition of the *International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks* in English and French, respectively), guides and handbooks, proceedings of courses, seminars and selected symposiums, particularly those of interest to developing countries, commemorative monographs (including a new one entitled *The First Twenty-Five Years of the International Patent Classification (1971-1996)*), directories (including revised issues of the English/French WIPO bilingual directories entitled *Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices/Répertoire d'adresses d'administrations nationales et régionales de la propriété industrielle* and *Directory of National Copyright Administrations/Répertoire d'adresses d'administrations nationales du droit d'auteur*, respectively) and statistics. In addition to English, most of the said publications were available in one or more of the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish. In 1996, 27 new titles were published in English, with several of them also being made available in one or more of the above-mentioned languages. A list of the said new titles appears in Annex C.

1820. In 1996, WIPO also published a fully revised and updated Catalogue of Publications in English and in French, respectively. The text of the said Catalogues were also made available through the Internet.

1821. Publications (including periodicals and CD-ROMs) relating to the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems are dealt with in Chapter V of this document, to which reference is made. Publications specifically related to patent information and documentation and the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center are dealt with in Chapters IV and VI, respectively. Publications relating to the TRIPS Agreement are reported under the heading "Cooperation with the WTO." Highlights concerning the monthly reviews, the collection of laws and treaties, the general information brochure, and other special publications published by WIPO are given below.

1822. *Other Publications.* In 1996, WIPO also published the proceedings of the *WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Intellectual Creations in the Information Society*, held in Naples (Italy) in 1995, of the *WIPO Worldwide Symposium on Copyright in the Global Information Infrastructure*, held in Mexico City in 1995, and of the *WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments*, held in Manila in 1996. It also published, in cooperation with a private

publisher, a fully revised and updated hard-back version of the loose-leaf publication entitled *Background Reading Material on Intellectual Property*. This new publication, entitled *Introduction to Intellectual Property: Theory and Practice*, was successfully marketed by the private co-publisher.

1823. *Monthly Reviews*. In 1996, the WIPO official monthly review *Industrial Property and Copyright* and *La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur*, was regularly published in its English and French versions, respectively. The Spanish bimonthly edition of the said review, *Propiedad Industrial y Derecho de Autor*, was also regularly published.

1824. The said monthly reviews were sent to the States party to the treaties administered by WIPO on an official basis. They were also distributed to interested intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations and sold on a subscription basis to members of the public. The monthly reviews continued to include advertisements placed by intellectual property agents and attorneys throughout the world. The said reviews also included, as inserts, new intellectual property legislative texts and amendments thereof, including texts received from the WTO under the WIPO-WTO Agreement. The said new texts and amendments continued to be published in English and French or, where their original language was not English or French, in an English and/or French translation, prepared by WIPO. In 1996, over 110 and 100 new texts and/or amendments thereof were published in the English and French languages, respectively. This amounted to over 1,700 printed pages of legislation in each of the said two languages, which represented an 80% increase compared to 1995.

1825. *Collections of Laws and Treaties*. The inserts referred to above continued to be integrated into the four WIPO collections of laws and treaties entitled *Industrial Property Laws and Treaties/Lois et traités de propriété industrielle* and *Copyright and Neighboring Rights Laws and Treaties/Lois et traités de droit d'auteur et de droits voisins*, respectively. The four collections represented, at the end of December 1996, a total of 27 loose-leaf binders.

1826. The above-mentioned legislative inserts were also regularly downloaded into the WIPO CD-ROM *IPLEX*. Three discs were issued in 1996 (each new disc replaces the previously issued one).

1827. *General Information Brochure*. In 1996, the 1996 edition of the general information brochure entitled *World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): General Information* was issued in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. In September 1996, the English and French versions of the said brochure were made available through the Internet.

Information

1828. In 1996, WIPO continued to provide information services to interested members of the public and the media. This took place through written correspondence (over 1,500 pieces of mail were handled in the reporting period), telephone (an average of 100 telephone enquiries were dealt with every month) and individual and group briefings.

1829. In 1996, 21 presentations on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to specific topics, were given by WIPO officials to organized groups visiting the Organization's headquarters and other international organizations in Geneva. Such groups included, in particular, diplomats and other government officials, university students and industry representatives from various countries. Also, information materials on WIPO, both of general or specialized interest, were provided to members of the public and special-interest organizations and institutions, either upon individual requests or at meetings and information fairs attended by WIPO officials.

1830. Contacts with the press were intensified through group press briefings, press conferences and individual interviews. During the year, 14 press releases were issued, and addressed to the media throughout the world. As of September 1996, those press releases were also made available through the Internet.

1831. With the growth of the Organization's size, new information tools for WIPO staff members were initiated: these included, in addition to the traditional briefings on all fields of activities for newly recruited staff, regular briefings for WIPO staff members in the professional category on new developments of WIPO's norm-making and registration activities. These briefings were aimed at enabling the staff to constantly broaden its awareness of the Organization's activities at large, and therefore to ensure high quality in the services rendered by the International Bureau to the member States and the interested public.

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX A

**WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 1996:
BENEFICIARY AND CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS**

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

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

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

TABLE I
**BENEFICIARY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES,
TERRITORIES AND ORGANIZATIONS,
BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND DECEMBER 31, 1996**

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships</i>	<i>Intercountry Courses and Meetings</i>	<i>WIPO Country Projects/ Country/ Regional Projects</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Industrial Property Information, Computer and Office Equipment</i>
AFRICA (OTHER THAN ARAB COUNTRIES)					
Angola	*	*		*	
Benin	*	*		*	*
Botswana		*		*	*
Burkina Faso	*	*		*	*
Burundi		*		*	
Cameroon	*	*		*	*
Cape Verde	*	*			
Central African Republic		*		*	*
Chad	*	*		*	*
Comoros		*		*	

TABLE I (continued)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships</i>	<i>Intercountry Courses and Meetings</i>	<i>WIPO Country Projects/ Country/ Regional Projects</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Industrial Property Information, Computer and Office Equipment</i>
Congo Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti Equatorial Guinea Eritrea	*	* * * * *		* * *	* *
Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea	*	* * * * *		* * * * *	* * * *
Guinea-Bissau Kenya Lesotho Liberia Madagascar	* * * *	* * * *		* * * * *	* * * *
Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius Mozambique	* * * *	* * * * *		* * * * *	* * * *
Namibia Niger Nigeria Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe	* * * * *	* * * * *		* * * * *	* *
Senegal Sierra Leone South Africa Swaziland Togo	* * * *	* * * * *		* * * * *	* * * *

TABLE I (continued)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships</i>	<i>Intercountry Courses and Meetings</i>	<i>WIPO Country Projects/ Country/ Regional Projects</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Industrial Property Information, Computer and Office Equipment</i>
Uganda	*	*		*	*
United Republic of Tanzania		*		*	*
Zaire		*		*	
Zambia	*	*		*	*
Zimbabwe		*		*	*
ARIPO					*
OAPI				*	*
Total	22	44		43	31
ARAB COUNTRIES					
Algeria		*		*	*
Bahrain		*		*	*
Djibouti		*		*	
Egypt	*	*		*	*
Iraq		*			*
Jordan		*		*	*
Kuwait		*			
Lebanon		*		*	*
Libya	*	*	*	*	*
Morocco	*	*		*	*
Oman	*	*		*	
Qatar		*		*	
Saudi Arabia		*		*	
Sudan		*		*	*
Syria		*		*	*
Tunisia		*		*	*
United Arab Emirates		*		*	
Yemen		*		*	*
GCC				*	
Total	4	18	1	17	12

TABLE I (continued)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships</i>	<i>Intercountry Courses and Meetings</i>	<i>WIPO Country Projects/ Country/ Regional Projects</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Industrial Property Information, Computer and Office Equipment</i>
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			*		
Afghanistan		*			
Bangladesh		*		*	*
Bhutan	*	*	*	*	*
Brunei Darussalam	*	*		*	*
Cambodia		*		*	*
China	*	*		*	*
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	*	*	*	*	*
Fiji		*		*	*
India	*	*	*	*	*
Indonesia		*	*	*	*
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	*	*	*	*	*
Laos	*	*	*	*	*
Malaysia	*	*	*	*	*
Maldives		*		*	
Micronesia (Federated States of)				*	
Mongolia	*	*		*	*
Myanmar		*		*	
Nepal	*	*		*	*
Pakistan	*	*		*	*
Papua New Guinea		*		*	
Philippines		*		*	*
Republic of Korea	*	*	*	*	*
Samoa		*		*	
Singapore	*	*		*	*
Sri Lanka	*	*		*	*
Thailand	*	*		*	*
Tonga	*	*		*	
Vanuatu				*	
Viet Nam	*	*		*	*

TABLE I (continued)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships</i>	<i>Intercountry Courses and Meetings</i>	<i>WIPO Country Projects/ Country/ Regional Projects</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Industrial Property Information, Computer and Office Equipment</i>
Hong Kong Macao		* *		*	
ASEAN		*	*	*	
Total	17	30	10	30	21
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Antigua and Barbuda		*			
Argentina	*	*		*	*
Bahamas		*			
Barbados		*		*	*
Belize				*	
Bolivia	*	*		*	*
Brazil	*	*		*	*
Chile	*	*		*	*
Colombia	*	*		*	*
Costa Rica	*	*	*	*	*
Cuba	*	*		*	*
Dominica		*			
Dominican Republic	*	*		*	*
Ecuador	*	*		*	*
El Salvador	*	*		*	*
Grenada		*			
Guatemala	*	*		*	*
Guyana	*	*			
Haiti	*	*			*
Honduras	*	*	*	*	*
Jamaica		*			*
Mexico	*	*	*	*	*
Nicaragua		*		*	*
Panama	*	*		*	*
Paraguay	*	*	*	*	*

TABLE I (continued)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits/ Long-Term Fellowships</i>	<i>Intercountry Courses and Meetings</i>	<i>WIPO Country Projects/ Country/ Regional Projects</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Industrial Property Information, Computer and Office Equipment</i>
Peru Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname	*	* * * * *	*	* *	*
Trinidad and Tobago Uruguay Venezuela	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *	* * *
Netherlands Antilles British Virgin Islands		*		*	
OECS SELA JUNAC SIECA		* *		* * *	
Total	21	35	7	27	23
Interregional			*		
Grand total	64	127	18	117	87

TABLE II
CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS
BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND DECEMBER 31, 1996

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>Cash Contributions (*)¹ Counterpart Contributions (**)²</i>	<i>Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training</i>	<i>Experts, Speakers</i>	<i>State-of-the-Art Search Program and Industrial Property Documentation Services</i>
Algeria		*	*	
Angola		*	*	
Argentina		*	*	
Australia		*	*	*
Austria		*	*	*
Barbados			*	
Belgium		*	*	*
Benin		*		
Bhutan		*		
Bolivia		*	*	
Brazil		*	*	
Brunei Darussalam		*	*	
Bulgaria		*		*
Burkina Faso		*	*	
Canada		*	*	*
Chile		*	*	
China		*	*	*
Colombia		*	*	
Costa Rica	*	*	*	
Côte d'Ivoire		*	*	
Cuba		*	*	
Czech Republic		*		
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	**	*		
Denmark		*	*	
Dominican Republic		*		
Egypt		*	*	
El Salvador		*		
Finland		*	*	*
France	*	*	*	*
Germany		*	*	*

¹ "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements.

² "Counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP-financed projects by the recipient country.

TABLE II (continued)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>Cash Contributions (*)¹ Counterpart Contributions (**)²</i>	<i>Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training</i>	<i>Experts, Speakers</i>	<i>State-of-the-Art Search Program and Industrial Property Documentation Services</i>
Ghana Guatemala Guyana Honduras Hungary	**	*	*	
Iceland India Indonesia Iran (Islamic Republic of) Israel	**	*	*	
Italy Japan Jordan Kenya Laos	*	*	*	*
Libya Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Mali	**	*	*	
Mauritius Mexico Mongolia Morocco Netherlands	*	*	*	*
Niger Nigeria Norway Oman Panama		*	*	*
Paraguay Peru Philippines Portugal Qatar	**	*	*	*
Republic of Korea Russian Federation Saint Lucia Senegal Singapore		*	*	*

TABLE II (continued)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>Cash Contributions (*)¹ Counterpart Contributions (**)²</i>	<i>Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training</i>	<i>Experts, Speakers</i>	<i>State-of-the-Art Search Program and Industrial Property Documentation Services</i>
Slovenia		*	*	
South Africa		*	*	*
Spain	*	*	*	*
Sri Lanka		*	*	
Sweden	*	*		*
Switzerland		*	*	*
Syria		*	*	
Thailand			*	
Togo			*	
Trinidad and Tobago	*		*	
United Kingdom		*	*	*
United Republic of Tanzania			*	
United States of America		*	*	*
Uruguay	*	*	*	
Venezuela		*	*	
Zaire	**			
Zimbabwe			*	
UNDP	*	*		
WTO		*	*	
EPO		*	*	*
EC	*	*	*	
BBM		*	*	
ARIPO		*	*	
ASEAN		*		
SELA		*		
WIPO				*
CISAC			*	
IFIA			*	
IFPI			*	
IFRRO			*	
Total:	18	79	76	22

[Annex B follows]

ANNEX B

MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY WIPO IN 1996

(in chronological order)

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

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

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

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

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Symposium (“Mega Symposium”) for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	May	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA and SELA
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	May	Tripoli	Government of LIBYA
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks	May	Thimphu	Government of BHUTAN
Seminar on the Patent and Copyright Systems for Scientists and Scientific Research Institutions: Practical Problems	May	Kyiv	Government of UKRAINE and the International Association of the Academies of Sciences of the CIS Countries
WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement for government officials, industrial property practitioners and the Academy	May	Asunción	Government of PARAGUAY
WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement for members of the judiciary and legislative bodies	May	Asunción	Government of PARAGUAY
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) (Eighteenth Session)	May	Geneva	—
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Eighteenth Session)	May	Geneva	—
WIPO National Roving Seminar on the Role of Trademarks in Marketing of Goods and Services and the TRIPS Agreement	May	New Delhi, Hyderabad	Government of INDIA and the Confederation of Indian Industry
		Bangalore, Mumbai	Government of INDIA and the All India Patent and Trademark Attorneys Association

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
Governing Bodies of WIPO (Twenty-Eighth Series of Meetings):	May	Geneva	—
WIPO General Assembly, Eighteenth Session (6th Extraordinary)	see above		
Berne Union Assembly, Nineteenth Session (7th Extraordinary)	see above		
Preparatory Committee of the Proposed Diplomatic Conference (December 1996) on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	May	Geneva	—
Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Seventh Session) and Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Sixth Session) (sessions held jointly)	May	Geneva	—
Training Program on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes (1)	May	Geneva	—
Training Program on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes (2)	May	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Argentine Magistrates and Judges	May	Buenos Aires	Association of Magistrates and Judges of Argentina
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for the Federal Police of Argentina	May	Buenos Aires	Government of ARGENTINA and ILATID
WIPO Academy (Spanish)	June	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Magistrates and Judges	June	Mendoza	Supreme Court of the Mendoza Province and ILATID

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
Seminar on the Madrid Protocol and the New Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (in English)	June	Geneva	—
Seminar on the Madrid Protocol and the New Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (in French)	June	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and the Judicial Professions	June	Ouagadougou	Government of BURKINA FASO
WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Search and Examination	June	Madrid, Munich and Geneva	Government of SPAIN and EPO
WIPO Training Seminar on Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Information and Search	June	The Hague, Berne and Geneva	Government of SWITZERLAND and EPO
WIPO Seminar on Current Issues of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	June	Washington and Geneva	Government of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WIPO Training Course on Trademarks	June	The Hague and Geneva	BBM
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Seventeenth Session)	June	Geneva	—
Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty (Second Session)	June	Geneva	—
WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Seventeenth Session)	June	Geneva	—
Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement and Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	June	Geneva	—

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and University Professors	June	Ulaanbaatar	Government of MONGOLIA
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property Information	June	Ulaanbaatar	Government of MONGOLIA
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and Lawyers	June	Abidjan	Government of CÔTE D'IVOIRE
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for the Judiciary	June	Santiago	Government of CHILE
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges	June	Cotonou	Government of BENIN
Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (Eighth Session)	July	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for Judges	July	Buenos Aires	Government of ARGENTINA
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	July	Cordoba	Government of ARGENTINA
WIPO/ISESCO Regional Meeting to Increase Awareness of the Importance of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Member States of ISESCO	July	Bamako	Government of MALI and ISESCO
WIPO National Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in the New International Context	July	Havana	Government of CUBA, Faculty of Law of the University of Havana and SGAE
WIPO National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	July	Havana	Government of CUBA and SGAE
WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the Union of Cuban Journalists and Writers	July	Havana	Government of CUBA

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Writers and Artists	July	Havana	Government of CUBA and UNEAC
WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property and its Legal Regulation at the International Level as the Twenty-First Century Approaches	July	Havana	Government of CUBA
WIPO Regional Training Course on New Tendencies in the International Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America	July	San Domingo	Government of the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC and SGAE
WIPO/SGAE National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	July	San Domingo	SGAE
WIPO Regional Seminar on the Protection and Use of Geographical Indications in Trade	July	Yaoundé	Government of CAMEROON
WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific	July-August	Negombo	Government of SRI LANKA, Sri Lanka Foundation and UNDP
WIPO National Seminar on the Recent International Evolution of the Protection of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	July	Port-au-Prince	Government of HAITI
WIPO National Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System	July	Colombo	Judges' Institute of SRI LANKA
WIPO/ASEAN Regional Round Table on Intellectual Property Cooperation and the TRIPS Agreement	August	Chiangmai	Government of THAILAND and EPO
WIPO African Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property for French-Speaking Countries of Africa	August	Ouagadougou	Government of BURKINA FASO
WIPO/Sweden Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	August	Stockholm	Government of SWEDEN and SIDA

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Seminar on the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO)	August	Helsinki	Government of FINLAND
WIPO National Workshop on the Teaching of Intellectual Property Law	August	Kathmandu	Government of NEPAL and Faculty of Law of Tribhuvan University
WIPO National Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	August	Kathmandu	Government of NEPAL
WIPO/IFIA Symposium on the Commercialization of Patented Inventions	August	Kuala Lumpur	Government of MALAYSIA, IFIA and MINDS
WIPO Subregional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of French-Speaking Countries of Africa	August	Abidjan	Government of CÔTE D'IVOIRE
WIPO Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property	August	Geneva	—
WIPO/SIRIM/FMM National Seminar on the Benefits of the Intellectual Property System for the Malaysian Business Community	August	Shah Alam	Government of MALAYSIA, SIRIM and FMM
WIPO/ASEAN Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Information Management	September	Manila	Government of the PHILIPPINES, EPO and the EC
WIPO/NCAC National Seminar on the Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	September	Chengdu	Government of CHINA
Budget Committee (Fifteenth Session) and Premises Committee (Sixth Session) (sessions held jointly)	September	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on the Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	September	Mumbai	Government of INDIA
WIPO National Seminar on Trademarks	September	Cairo	Government of EGYPT

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property	September	Nairobi	Government of KENYA
WIPO/Bolivia National Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	September	La Paz	Government of BOLIVIA
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	September	Georgetown	Government of GUYANA
WIPO National Seminar on the Enforcement of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	September	Bangalore	Government of INDIA
Fourth WIPO/ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property	September	Geneva	—
WIPO/WTO Workshop on TRIPS and Border Enforcement	September	Geneva	WTO
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	September	Antananarivo	Government of MADAGASCAR
WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Africa on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	September	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	September	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	September	Geneva	—
Governing Bodies (Twenty-Ninth Series of Meetings):	September-October	Geneva	—
WIPO General Assembly, Nineteenth Session (7th extraordinary)	see above		

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Coordination Committee, Thirty-Sixth Session (27th ordinary)	see above		
Paris Union Assembly, Twenty-Fifth Session (13th extraordinary)	see above		
Paris Union Executive Committee, Thirty-Second Session (32nd ordinary)	see above		
Berne Union Assembly, Twentieth Session (8th extraordinary)	see above		
Berne Union Executive Committee, Thirty-Eighth Session (27th ordinary)	see above		
WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Madrid	Government of SPAIN
WIPO Training Course on Industrial Property	September	Munich	Government of GERMANY
WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques	September- October	Stockholm	Government of SWEDEN
WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Strasbourg	Governments of FRANCE and SWITZERLAND and CEIPI
WIPO/Netherlands Training Course on Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks	September	The Hague	BBM
WIPO Training Course on Practical Aspects of Patent Information	September	The Hague	Government of the NETHERLANDS
Training Seminar on Patents, a Source of Information: Introduction to Industrial Property	September	The Hague and Vienna	EPO
WIPO/Austria Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information	September	Vienna	Government of AUSTRIA

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Sub-regional Workshop on Industrial Property for Legislative Draftsmen from Caribbean Countries	October	Bridgetown	University of the West Indies (Barbados)
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Zinder	Government of NIGER
WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and Counterfeiting	October	Casablanca	Government of MOROCCO
WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Geneva	—
WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property for Brazilian Diplomats	October	Brasilia	Government of BRAZIL and the Rio Branco Academy
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for Judges and Magistrates	October	São Paulo	Association of Judges and Magistrates of São Paulo
WIPO-EPO Seminar on the Practical Aspects of Filing Patent and Trademark Applications under the Patent Cooperation Treaty, the Madrid Agreement (Marks) and the European Patent Convention	October	Kishinev	Government of the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA and EPO
WIPO General Consultation Meeting Concerning the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	October	Geneva	—
PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (Seventeenth Session)	October	Geneva	—
WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Algiers	Government of ALGERIA
WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Brussels	SABAM

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Helsinki	Government of FINLAND and several copyright organizations
WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Paris	ADAMI, SACD, SACEM and SPEDIDAM
WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Budapest	Government of HUNGARY
WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Lisbon	Government of PORTUGAL
WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Madrid	SGAE
WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Zurich	SUISA
WIPO Training Course on Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	London	BCC
WIPO Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries	October	Rio de Janeiro	Government of BRAZIL
WIPO National Symposium on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges	October	Abuja	Government of NIGERIA
WIPO African Regional Seminar on Licensing as a Channel for Acquisition of Technology	October	Abuja	Government of NIGERIA
WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Law Teaching and Research	October	Prague	Government of the CZECH REPUBLIC and the Charles University

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO National Seminar on the International Legal Framework for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement	October	Santa Fe de Bogotá	Government of COLOMBIA
Committee of Experts for the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Third Session)	October	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Caribbean Countries	October	Castries	Government of SAINT LUCIA
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	October	Muscat	Government of OMAN
WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement	October	Havana	Government of CUBA
WIPO National Symposium on the Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights and the TRIPS Agreement	October	Hanoi	Government of VIET NAM
WIPO National Seminar on the PCT	October	Seoul	Government of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA
WIPO Workshop on Computerization for the Central American Countries	October	San José	Government of COSTA RICA
WIPO Meeting of Governmental Experts on Intellectual Property of the MERCOSUR Countries	October	Buenos Aires	Government of ARGENTINA
Committee of Experts on Well-Known Marks (Second Session)	October	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademarks and Geographical Indications	October	Tbilisi	Government of GEORGIA
WIPO National Seminar on the PCT	October	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO National Workshop on Intellectual Property Law Teaching and Research, Drafting Patent Claims and Specifications, Patents Statute 1991 and Patents Regulations 1993	October	Kampala	Government of UGANDA
WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	October	Santiago de Chile	Government of CHILE
Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (Sixth Session)	November	Geneva	—
Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union (Sixteenth Session)	November	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Seminar for Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the SADC Countries	November	Lilongwe	Government of MALAWI
WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright for Latin American Publishers	November	La Paz	Government of BOLIVIA, CERALC and IFRRO
Regional Consultation Meeting for African Countries for the Preparation of the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	November	Casablanca	—
Advisory Meeting of Users of the Hague System	November	Geneva	—
Subgroup B of the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Class 21)	November	Munich	—
WIPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in the Patent and Trademark Procedure	November	The Hague and Geneva	Government of the NETHERLANDS, BBM and EPO

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO/Japan Special Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	November	Tokyo	Government of JAPAN
WIPO Workshop on the Legal Protection of Biotechnological Innovation for Officials of Industrial Property Offices in the Andean Countries	November	La Paz	Government of BOLIVIA
WIPO National Seminar on the PCT	November	Rio de Janeiro	Government of BRAZIL
WIPO-EPO Regional Seminar on Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights	November	Kyiv	Government of UKRAINE and EPO
WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property	November	Damascus	Government of SYRIA
WIPO National Seminar on the New Industrial Property System	November	Port of Spain	Government of TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Enterprises	November	Daeduk	Government of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and UNDP
WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries	November	Seoul	Government of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	November	Mérida	University of Los Andes (Venezuela)
WIPO Workshop for Arbitrators	November	Geneva	—
Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty (Third Session)	November	Geneva	—
WIPO Asian Regional Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	November	Chiangmai	Governments of THAILAND and JAPAN
WIPO National Seminars on the TRIPS Agreement (two seminars)	November	Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula	Government of HONDURAS

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Subregional Workshop on Invention and Innovation in Economic Development	November	Ouagadougou	Government of BURKINA FASO
WIPO National Industrial Property Round Table	November	Maputo	Government of MOZAMBIQUE
WIPO National Seminar on the PCT	November	Casablanca	Government of MOROCCO
Regional Consultation Meeting for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific for the Preparation of the Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	November	Chiangmai	—
WIPO Informal Meeting with International Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Matters of Industrial Property	November	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Seminar on Latest Technologies and Procedures in the Administration of Patent and Trademark Registries	November	Khartoum	ARIPO
WIPO National Seminars on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement (three seminars)	November-December	Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad	Government of PAKISTAN
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) (Nineteenth Session)	November	Geneva	—
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Nineteenth Session)	November	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Meeting of Heads of Industrial Property Offices of Latin American Countries	November	Lima	Government of PERU
WIPO National Seminar on the Valuation of Industrial Property Assets	November	Beijing	Government of CHINA

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Council (Third Meeting)	November	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property in Legal Relations in Business	November	Tashkent	Government of UZBEKISTAN
First Latin American Congress on the Protection of Industrial Property	November	Lima	Government of PERU
National Introductory Course on Industrial Property	November	Lima	Government of PERU
WIPO National Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	November	Luang Prabang	Government of LAOS
WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions	December	Geneva	—
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Eighteenth Session)	December	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights and Disputes	December	Mangochi	Government of MALAWI
WIPO Informal Meeting with International Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Matters of Copyright	December	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	December	N'Djamena	Government of CHAD
WIPO Afro-Arab Seminar on Teaching of Intellectual Property Law	December	Cairo	Government of EGYPT
WIPO Asian Regional Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System	December	New Delhi	Government of INDIA and the Indian Law Institute
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property Protection under the Main Treaties Administered by WIPO and the TRIPS Agreement	December	Tehran	Government of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN and UNDP

Title of Meeting

Month

Place

Organized with

Total: 217 meetings

[Annex C follows]

WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED IN 1996

(in alphabetical order)

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Month of Issue and Language(s)*</i>
Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization (1995)—Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) (1994)—Provisions mentioned in the TRIPS Agreement of the Paris Convention (1967), the Berne Convention (1971), the Rome Convention (1961), the Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits (1989), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994) and the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding (1994) <i>Pub. No. 223</i>	February (E) April (F, S)
Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)—1996 edition <i>Pub. No. 433</i>	April (E, F, G)
Conference on Mediation, Geneva, March 29, 1996 <i>Pub. No. 750</i>	August (E) November (F)
Cupola Brochure—1996 edition <i>Pub. No. 417</i>	January, September
Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices—1996 edition <i>Pub. No. 601</i>	June (EF) updated every month
Directory of National Copyright Administrations—1996 edition <i>Pub. No. 619</i>	June (EF) updated every month
Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty—1995 edition <i>Pub. No. 661</i>	January (updates) (E) February (updates) (F)

* A for Arabic, C for Chinese, E for English, F for French, G for German, I for Italian, J for Japanese, P for Portuguese, R for Russian, and S for Spanish.

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Month of Issue and Language(s)*</i>
Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs—April 1996 <i>Pub. No. 623</i>	August (updates) (E, F)
Guide to the International Registration of Marks under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol <i>Pub. No. 455</i>	April (E, F)
Guide to WIPO Mediation <i>Pub. No. 449</i>	August (E) November (F)
Implications of the TRIPS Agreement on Treaties Administered by WIPO <i>Pub. No. 464</i>	November (E, F, S)
Industrial Property and Copyright/ La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur Propiedad Industrial y Derecho de Autor <i>Pub. No. 120</i>	monthly review (E, F) bimonthly review (S)
Industrial Property Protection in Central and Eastern Europe and in Central Asia (revised version) <i>Pub. No. 732</i>	January (E)
Industrial Property Statistics 1994: Publication A <i>Pub. No. IP/STAT/1994/A</i> and Publication B Part I: Patents, Utility Models Part II: Trademarks and Service Marks, Industrial Designs, Varieties of Plants, Microorganisms <i>Pub. No. IP/STAT/1994/B</i>	April (EF) December (EF) November (EF)
Information leaflet on WIPO (1996)	May, December (E, F, S)
Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific <i>Pub. No. 435</i>	quarterly journal (E)
International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification)— Sixth Edition <i>Pub. No. 501</i>	July (GF)

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Month of Issue and Language(s)*</i>
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification)-Seventh Edition: Part I: List of Goods and Services in Alphabetical Order <i>Pub. No. 500.1</i> and Part II: List of Goods and Services in Class Order <i>Pub. No. 500.2</i>	December (E, F) December (E, F)
International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux (official publication under the Hague Agreement) <i>Pub. No. 104</i>	monthly bilingual review (EF)
International Patent Classification (IPC) 6th Edition—General Information Brochure <i>Pub. No. 409</i>	March (C)
Les Marques internationales (replaced as of June 12, 1996, by the review WIPO Gazette of International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales—see below) <i>Pub. No. 103</i>	monthly review (F)
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks <i>Pub. No. 204</i>	January (A) February (I, P)
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, and Common Regulations (as in force on April 1, 1996) <i>Pub. No. 204</i>	May (E, F) September (S) October (R) November (G)
Model Provisions on Protection Against Unfair Competition <i>Pub. No. 832</i>	May (E) July (F, S)
Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and Regulations under the PCT (as in force from January 1, 1996) <i>Pub. No. 274</i>	June (G, R)
PCT Applicant's Guide—January 1996 <i>Pub. No. 432</i>	April (updates) (F)
PCT Gazette/Gazette du PCT (official publication under the PCT) <i>Pub. No. 108</i>	weekly review (E, F)

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Month of Issue and Language(s)*</i>
PCT Newsletter <i>Pub. No. 115</i>	monthly review (E)
PCT pamphlets (Published PCT International Patent Applications)	weekly (E*, F, S, G, J,R)
States Party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and/or the Other Treaties Administered by WIPO and/or to the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV); Governing Bodies of WIPO, of the Unions Administered by WIPO and their (Permanent) Committees, and of the Rome Convention <i>Pub. No. 423</i>	January, April, July, October (E, F)
Summary History of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (1966-1995) <i>Pub. No. 886</i>	March (S)
The First Twenty-Five Years of the International Patent Classification (1971-1996) <i>Pub. No. 885</i>	March (E)
The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs and Regulations (as in force on April 1, 1996) <i>Pub. No. 262</i>	May (E, F)
Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations <i>Pub. No. 225</i>	March (G)
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Strengthening of the Industrial Property System in View of Recent International Developments, Manila, January 17 to 19, 1996 <i>Pub. No. 749</i>	July (E)
WIPO Catalogue of Publications 1996/97	November (E) December (F)
WIPO Gazette of International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales (official publication under the Madrid system) (from June 1996, replaced the review Les Marques internationales see above) <i>Pub. No. 103</i>	biweekly bilingual review (EF)

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Month of Issue and Language(s)*</i>
WIPO General Information Brochure—1996 edition <i>Pub. No. 400</i>	February (E) April (C, F, R, S) May (A, G, P) August (J)
WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation—February 1996 Vol. III and IV <i>Pub. No. 208</i>	March (updates) (E) October (S) December (updates) (S)
WIPO Services under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules <i>Pub. No. 447</i>	February (E, F, S)
WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Intellectual Creations in the Information Society, Naples, October 18 to 20, 1995 <i>Pub. No. 751</i>	October (EFI)
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on Copyright in the Global Information Infrastructure, Mexico City, May 22 to 24, 1995 <i>Pub. No. 746</i>	February (ES)

WIPO Publications on CD-ROMs

ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM	Contained all international patent applications published under the PCT from 1978 to 1989; collections from 1990 are issued yearly.
ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM	Contained all international patent applications published under the PCT from 1990 onward; updated yearly.
IPLEX CD-ROM	Contained intellectual property laws and treaties; updated quarterly.
JOPALROM	Contained information previously published in WIPO's periodical <i>Journal of Patent Associated Literature (JOPAL)</i> (discontinued at the end of 1995), plus updates, with User's Guide; updated quarterly
ROMARIN CD-ROM (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information)	Contained information regarding all international registrations of marks made under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol that had been entered in the International Register of Marks and were currently in force, including figurative elements,

if any, and all appellations of origin registered under the Lisbon Agreement; also contained the texts of the Nice and Vienna International Classifications in English and French, with User's Guide; updated monthly.

[Annex D follows]

ANNEX D

ACRONYMS USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

AADI	Argentine Association of Performers
ABA	American Bar Association
ABPI	Brazilian Association of Industrial Property
ABU	Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACC(OC)	Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACDAM	Cuban Agency for Administration of Copyright on Musical Works
ACPAQ	Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (United Nations)
ACT	Association of Commercial Television in Europe
ADAMI	Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians
AEPO	Association of European Performers' Organisations
AER	Association of European Radios
AFM	American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada
AFMA	American Film Marketing Association
AFTRA	American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
AGECOP	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation
AGICOA	Association for the International Collective Management of Audiovisual Works
AIDAA	International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors
AIDV	International Wine Law Association
AIE	Spanish Society of Performers
AILIS	Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists
AIM	European Brands Association
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association
ANVAR	National Research Development Agency (France)
APAA	Asian Patent Attorneys Association
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APP	Agency for the Protection of Programs (France)
APRA	Australasian Performing Rights Association
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
ARTIS GEIE	European Group Representing Organizations for the Collective Administration of Performers' Rights
ARTISJUS	Hungarian Bureau for the Protection of Authors' Rights
ASA	Swiss Arbitration Association
ASBU	Arab States Broadcasting Union
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASIPI	Inter-American Association of Industrial Property
ASPIP	Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property
ASRT	Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (Egypt)

ATRIP	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property
BBDA	Copyright Office of Burkina Faso
BBDM	Benelux Designs Office
BBM	Benelux Trademark Office
BCC	British Copyright Council
BDI	Federation of German Industry
BIEM	International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction
BPTTT	Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (Philippines)
BSA	Business Software Alliance (United States of America)
CAI	China Association of Inventions
CANCOPY	Canadian Copyright Organization
CAPIC	Canadian Association of Photographers and Illustrators in Communications
CBU	Caribbean Broadcasting Union
CCAQ(FB)	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (United Nations)
CCAQ(PER)	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (United Nations)
CCIA	Computer & Communications Industry Association (United States of America)
CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (United Nations)
CDG	Carl Duisberg Gesellschaft
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
CEIPI	Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (France)
CELIBRIDE	International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains and Laces
CENDA	Cuban Copyright Center
CEPIC	Coordination of European Pictures Agencies
CERLALC	Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
CFC	Conseil francophone de la chanson
CIPA	Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (United Kingdom)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
CIX	Commercial Internet eXchange Association
CLIP	Intellectual Property Institute (United Kingdom)
CNCPI	National Institute of Industrial Property Agents (France)
CNIPA	Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents
COSOMA	Copyright Society of Malawi
CPO	Chinese Patent Office
CRIC	Copyright Research and Information Center (Japan)
CSAI	Comité "Actores, Intérpretes"

DGCPT	Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks
DGESP	Directorate General of Entertainments of Portugal
DVB	European Project-Digital Video Broadcasting
DVGR	German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright
EAPA	European Alliance of Press Agencies
EAPO	Eurasian Patent Organization/Office
EBLIDA	European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations
EBU	European Broadcasting Union
EC	European Communities
ECACC	European Council of American Chambers of Commerce
ECCA	European Cable Communications Association
ECCL	Educators' Ad Hoc Committee on Copyright Law (United States of America)
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe (United Nations)
ECIS	European Committee for Interoperable Systems
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
ECTA	European Communities Trade Mark Association
EFPIA	European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations
EIA	Electronic Industries Association (United States of America)
EPI	Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office
EPIDOS	European Patent Office's Information and Documentation Service
EPO	European Patent Organisation/Office
ESA	European Space Agency
EURATEX	European Apparel and Textile Organisation
EUROBIT	European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and Information Technology Industry
EWC	European Writers' Congress
FAM	Argentine Federation of Musicians
FCPA	Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (Germany)
FEJ	European Federation of Journalists
FERA	Federation of European Audiovisual Directors
FIA	International Federation of Actors
FIAD	International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors
FIAPF	International Federation of Film Producers Associations
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation
FIEJ	International Federation of Newspaper Publishers
FILAIE	Ibero-Latin-American Federation of Performers
FIM	International Federation of Musicians
FIT	International Federation of Translators
FIVS	International Federation of Wines and Spirits
FLAPF	Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms

FMM	Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
G7	Group of Seven
IAA	International Association of Art
IAB	International Association of Broadcasting
IAMLADP	Inter-Agency Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (United Nations)
IAOA	International Alliance of Orchestra Associations
IAPWG	Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group (United Nations)
IAWG	International Affiliation of Writers' Guilds
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICA	International Council on Archives
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICC	International Computing Centre (United Nations)
ICI	International Copyright Institute (United States of America)
ICMP	International Confederation of Music Publishers
ICOGRADA	International Council of Graphic Design Associations
ICPIP	Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property
ICRT	International Communications Round Table
ICSID	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations
IFJ	International Federation of Journalists
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IFPI	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations
IHA	International Hotel Association
IIA	Information Industry Association (United States of America)
IIDA	Inter-American Copyright Institute
IIP	Institute of Intellectual Property (Japan)
IIPA	International Intellectual Property Alliance
IIPS	International Intellectual Property Society
IIPTI	International Intellectual Property Training Institute (Republic of Korea)
ILATID	Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law
ILO	International Labour Organization/Office
IMPI	Mexican Institute of Industrial Property
INDECOPI	National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (Peru)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Argentina)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Brazil)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (France)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Portugal)
INTA	International Trademark Association

INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IPA	International Publishers Association
IPA	Interparliamentary Assembly of the CIS Member States
IPO	Intellectual Property Owners, Inc. (United States of America)
IPRS	Indian Performing Rights Society
IRC	Industrial Research Center (Libya)
IRPI	Henri Desbois Intellectual Property Institute
ISA	Interactive Services Association
ISCCTF/LIB	Information Systems Co-ordination Committee (United Nations): Task Force on Library Cooperation, Standards and Management
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISOC	Internet Society
ITAA	Information Technology Association of America
ITI	Information Technology Industry Council
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUA	International Union of Architects
IVF	International Video Federation
IWG	International Writers Guild
JCD	Japan Compact Disk Rental Commerce Trade Association
JDPA	Japan Design Protection Association
JEIDA	Japan Electronic Industry Development Association
JIII	Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation
JIPA	Japan Intellectual Property Association
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit (United Nations)
JPAA	Japan Patent Attorneys Association
JPO	Japanese Patent Office
JTA	Japan Trademark Association
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement
JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
KIPO	Korean Industrial Property Office
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
LAS	League of Arab States
LCIA	London Court of International Arbitration
LES	Licensing Executives Society
LIDC	International League for Competition Law
MEI	Media and Entertainment International
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MINDS	Malaysian Invention and Design Society
MINT	Malaysian Institute for Nuclear Technology Research
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law

NAB	National Association of Broadcasters (United States of America)
NAI	Netherlands Arbitration Institute
NANBA	North American National Broadcasters Association
NCAC	National Copyright Administration of China
NDIP	National Directorate of Industrial Property (Uruguay)
NMPA	National Music Publishers' Association, Inc. (United States of America)
NYIPLA	The New York Intellectual Property Law Association, Inc.
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OHIM	Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)
OMAPI	Malagasy Industrial Property Office
ONDA	National Copyright Office (Algeria)
ONIITEM	National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (Cuba)
OOSA	Office for Outer Space Affairs
PDG	Patent Documentation Group
PEARLE	Performing Arts Employers Associations League Europe
PIPA	Pacific Intellectual Property Association
PIS	Patent Information System
RAO	Russian Authors' Society
RITSEC	Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (Egypt)
ROSPATENT	Committee for Patents and Trademarks of the Russian Federation
SABAM	Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers
SACD	Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (France)
SACEM	Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (France)
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce (China)
SARPI	Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela
SAYCO	Society of Authors and Composers of Colombia
SCD	Authors' Society of Chile
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SGACEDOM	General Society of Dominican Authors, Composers and Publishers
SGAE	General Authors' and Publishers' Society (Spain)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIECA	Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration
SIRIM	Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia
SOFTIC	Software Information Center (Japan)
SPA	Software Publishers Association

SPEDIDAM	Collection and Distribution Society for the Rights of Music Performers and Dancers
SUISA	Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works
TMPDF	Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation
TRIPS	[Agreement on] Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TVS	Swiss Textile Federation
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property
UN	United Nations
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEAC	National Union of Cuban Writers and Artists
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
UNIDROIT	International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
UNIFAB	Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property (France)
UNJSPB	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
URTNA	Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
USTA	United States Telephone Association
VSDA	Video Software Dealers Association
WCO	World Customs Organization
WFCC	World Federation for Culture Collections
WFEO	World Federation of Engineering Organizations
WFMS	World Federation of Music Schools
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

[Annex E follows]

ANNEX E

INDEX OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES,
AND CERTAIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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