

# WIPO



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**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION**  
GENEVA

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

**Thirty-First Series of Meetings  
Geneva, September 22 to October 1, 1997**

ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1997; INTERIM FINANCIAL  
STATEMENT FOR 1996; STATUS OF THE PAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS ON  
JULY 1, 1997

*Report of the Director General*

## *INTRODUCTION*

*The present document consists of three Parts: Part I, Activities from January 1 to June 30, 1997; Part II, Interim Financial Statement for 1996; and Part III, Status of the Payment of Contributions on July 1, 1997.*

*The full names of the organizations, etc., designated by their acronyms are indicated in Annex E of this document.*

*It is to be noted that, as concerns the reporting on activities, the September-October 1997 sessions of the WIPO Governing Bodies will have before them not only the present document but also two other documents, namely:*

- (i) a document dealing with the activities of the calendar year 1996 (document AB/XXXI/4);*
- (ii) a document summarizing, on 14 pages, the activities of the 18 months from January 1996 to June 1997 (document AB/XXXI/6), that is, the period which, in detail, is covered by document AB/XXXI/4 and the present document.*

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**PART I: ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1997****CHAPTER I: ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNING BODIES  
AND THEIR COMMITTEES***Governing Bodies*

1. The *WIPO Coordination Committee* held its thirty-seventh session (10th extraordinary) in Geneva on March 18 and 19. The following 66 member States of the Committee were represented at the meeting: ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZAMBIA.

2. The substantive item on the agenda of the Coordination Committee was the nomination to the post of Director General of WIPO. Ten candidatures had been received.

3. The Coordination Committee decided to nominate Mr. Kamil Idris for appointment to the post of Director General by the General Assembly of WIPO.

4. Mr. Idris is a national of Sudan. He is, since 1994, Deputy Director General of WIPO. The appointment itself is expected to be made by the General Assembly in September 1997.

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5. The following three *Governing Bodies of WIPO* held their thirtieth series of meetings in Geneva on March 20 and 21:

WIPO General Assembly, twentieth session (8th extraordinary);  
WIPO Coordination Committee, thirty-eighth session (11th extraordinary);  
Berne Union Assembly, twenty-first session (9th extraordinary).

6. The following 95 States and seven intergovernmental organizations were represented at the meetings: ALGERIA, ANDORRA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ERITREA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, HOLY SEE, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS,

NIGERIA, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, CEC, ILO, ITU, OAU, UNESCO, WMO, WTO.

7. As regards preparatory work on a protocol concerning audiovisual performances and a treaty concerning intellectual property in databases, the Governing Bodies decided that (i) a Committee of Experts on the protocol concerning audiovisual performances would be convened for September 15 and 16, 1997, and an Information Meeting concerning intellectual property in databases would be convened for September 17 and 18. The following day, September 19, would be reserved for the adoption of the reports of both the Committee of Experts and the Information Meeting; (ii) the International Bureau would, separately for each of the two subjects, prepare a document on the existing national and regional laws and regulations. Furthermore, the International Bureau would invite the Governments of the Member States of WIPO and the European Community, by circular, to communicate to it, in writing, information on the *de facto* situation, particularly contractual practices, existing in their respective countries, as well as any official statistics; (iii) the number of WIPO Member States for which WIPO would finance participation in each of the said two meetings (one government-designated representative from each of 38 countries: 10 developing countries from Africa, 10 developing countries from Asia, 10 developing countries from Latin America and the Caribbean, China, and seven transition countries from Eastern Europe and Central Asia) would be increased by 30% in respect of each group of countries mentioned.

8. The WIPO General Assembly considered a proposal from the United States of America concerning the establishment of an *ad hoc* information technologies committee to guide efforts related to the use of modern information technologies across WIPO's work program and with respect to the operations of the International Bureau.

9. The WIPO General Assembly decided that a Working Group would meet in June or July 1997,<sup>1</sup> which should make recommendations as to whether there should be a new committee or should the task be entrusted to existing WIPO bodies, what should be the program in this field for the rest of 1997 and for the next biennium, and the general objectives beyond 1999.

10. The WIPO General Assembly also examined a proposal from the Russian Federation concerning representation in WIPO of the Central and East European region (countries in transition to market economy) aiming at restoring the balance which existed in the past in the International Bureau, with a post of Deputy Director General and with a regional office for those countries. Because of the coming on board of a new Director General, later in 1997, it

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<sup>1</sup> In that connection, the General Assembly requested the International Bureau to prepare a document on current information technology activities of the International Bureau, to be submitted to the first session of that Working Group. The said document was prepared by the International Bureau in June, and is attached to the present report as Annex D (WIPO document ITIP/WG/1/2).

was decided that this proposal should be addressed together with the whole structure of the Secretariat at the next proper occasion.

11. The WIPO Coordination Committee approved the Director General's intention to promote to grade D.1 (Director grade) Mr. Kurt Kemper (a national of Germany), Mr. Sharif Saadallah (a national of Egypt) and Mr. Albert Tramposch (a national of the United States of America).

#### *Budget and Premises Committees*

12. The *WIPO Budget Committee* held its sixteenth session and the *WIPO Premises Committee* its seventh session jointly in Geneva on April 14 and 15. The following 22 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, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY. In addition, the following 27 States members of WIPO but not members of the WIPO Budget Committee or the WIPO Premises Committee were represented by observers: AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BENIN, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ECUADOR, GHANA, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAMAICA, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MOROCCO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, TUNISIA, VIET NAM.

13. The Committees reviewed the report of an independent consultant on the evaluation of the possibilities of the Geneva property market for meeting future premises requirements (1997-2006) of WIPO, and a memorandum by the Director General on the international architectural competition for constructing a building on the "Steiner lot." Following a thorough discussion of the two documents and lengthy informal consultations, the Committees were unable to reach a consensus on whether or not to continue the international architectural competition for constructing a building on the "Steiner lot" and therefore referred the matter back to the WIPO General Assembly for a decision, at its meeting in September-October 1997, as to the future procedure.

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14. The *WIPO Budget Committee* held its seventeenth session in Geneva on April 16 and 18. The following 18 States, members of that Committee, were represented at the session: ALGERIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND (*ex officio*), UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY. In addition, the following 30 States members of WIPO but not members of the WIPO Budget Committee were represented by observers: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CAMEROON, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, ECUADOR, EGYPT, GHANA, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAMAICA, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, VIET NAM.



15. The Committee first considered the accounts for the 1994–95 biennium and agreed with the contents of the document that had been submitted to it.

16. The Committee then considered a proposal to freeze the pre-1994 arrears of contributions of developing countries, but decided that it was not in a position to adopt the proposal. It was understood that this issue would be revisited, with perhaps more information coming from the International Bureau and an opportunity to discuss what other solutions might be suitable.

17. Following a full discussion of the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium, the Committee approved the following text:

“The Budget Committee,  
*Expressing* its recognition of and appreciation for the efficient management of the Organization,  
*Emphasizing* the need for continuity and further improvement in the work program of the Organization, and  
*Considering* that it is desirable that consideration of the program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium be based on proposals presented by the new Director General, who will be in office during that biennium,  
*Recommends:*  
— to the Governing Bodies that the program and budget for the 1998–99 biennium be adopted as soon as possible after the new Director General takes office, on the basis of a draft to be presented by him;  
— to the Governing Bodies that they decide at their September–October 1997 sessions that the contributions for the 1998–99 biennium be maintained at the same level as for the 1996–97 biennium; and  
— to the Assembly of the PCT Union that at its September–October 1997 session it examine the fee reduction as proposed in document WO/BC/XVII/2 and take a decision in that respect,  
And *notes* that, in accordance with the provisions of the WIPO Convention and the other applicable treaties administered by WIPO, if the budget were not adopted before January 1, 1998, it would continue at the previous level until the adoption of the budget for the 1998-99 biennium.”

## CHAPTER II: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

18. *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.
19. 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*

20. *WIPO/EPO/German Patent Office Interregional Training Seminar on New Trends in Patent Search and Examination.* In March, WIPO organized that Seminar in Munich and Geneva in cooperation with the European Patent Office (EPO) and the German Patent Office (GPO). The participants came, as far as African countries are concerned, from GHANA and KENYA. They visited WIPO after spending two days at the GPO and one week at the EPO in Munich. Lectures were given by officials of the German Patent Office, and EPO and WIPO officials. Presentations in Geneva focused on WIPO's development cooperation programs, patent information services and the PCT.
21. *WIPO/Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) Specialized Training Course on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks.* In April, WIPO organized that Course in cooperation with the BBM in The Hague and Geneva. The participants came, as far as African countries are concerned, from ANGOLA, BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CHAD, GUINEA, GUINEA-

BISSAU, MADAGASCAR and MAURITANIA. Presentations were made by BBM and WIPO officials. The Course dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

22. *WIPO/EPO/Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property Training Course on the Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Searching and Examination.* In April, WIPO organized that Course in Vienna, Berne and Geneva in cooperation with the EPO and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property. The participants came, as far as African countries are concerned, from GHANA, MALAWI and the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). Presentations were made by officials from the EPO, the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property and WIPO.

23. *WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries.* In June, WIPO organized in Geneva the English session of that Academy. The aim of the Academy was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property and, as a consequence, enable them to better participate in the formulation of government policies on intellectual property after their return to their respective countries. The participants came, as far as African countries are concerned, from BOTSWANA, ERITREA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Canada, Ghana, Kenya, India, the United States of America, Zimbabwe, ARIPO, the World Customs Organization (WCO), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and 19 WIPO officials. The Academy dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

24. *WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries.* In late June and early July, WIPO organized in Geneva the French session of that Academy. The aim of the Academy was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property and, as a consequence, enable them to better participate in the formulation of government policies on intellectual property after their return to their respective countries. The participants came, as far as African countries are concerned, from BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CHAD, GUINEA-BISSAU, MADAGASCAR, MALI, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, and TOGO. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Algeria, France, Germany, Switzerland and the WTO and 15 WIPO officials. The Academy dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

25. ALGERIA. See under "Arab Countries."

26. ANGOLA. In April, two government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.

27. BENIN. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.

28. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.

29. In April, WIPO organized the *African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)* in Cotonou in cooperation with the Government of Benin. The Colloquium was attended by 43 government officials from ANGOLA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOZAMBIQUE, the NIGER, SENEGAL and TOGO, an OAPI official and 13 local participants. The Colloquium was officially opened by a Deputy Director General of WIPO. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from France, Switzerland, WCO and the WTO, and by two WIPO officials. A panel comprising four participant-experts from Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and the OAPI also contributed to the discussion.
30. In May, two magistrates from Benin attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Yaoundé.
31. BOTSWANA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).
32. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Gaborone in cooperation with the Government of Botswana. The Seminar was attended by over 80 participants from government ministries, the University of Botswana, the legal profession and by rights holders. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Malawi, Mauritius and Switzerland, a local speaker and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
33. BURKINA FASO. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.
34. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.
35. In April, two government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
36. In May, two magistrates from Burkina Faso attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Yaoundé.
37. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
38. BURUNDI. In April, two government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.

39. CAMEROON. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.
40. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.
41. In April, two government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
42. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)* in Yaoundé in cooperation with OAPI and the Government of Cameroon. The Workshop was attended by two magistrates from each of nine OAPI Member States (BENIN, BURKINA FASO, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GUINEA, MALI, the NIGER, SENEGAL and TOGO) and some 25 local participants, of whom five were magistrates. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from France, three OAPI officials, two local participants and two WIPO officials. The Workshop dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
43. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
44. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.
45. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.
46. In April, two government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
47. In May, two magistrates from the Central African Republic attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Yaoundé.
48. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
49. CHAD. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.
50. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.

51. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property* in N'djamena, in cooperation with the Government of Chad. The Seminar was attended by some 60 participants from government and legal circles, industry and research institutions. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from France and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
52. Also in April, two government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
53. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
54. CONGO. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.
55. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.
56. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
57. CÔTE D'IVOIRE. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.
58. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.
59. In April, three government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
60. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
61. DJIBOUTI. See under "Arab Countries."
62. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."
63. EQUATORIAL GUINEA. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Malabo, in cooperation with the Government of Equatorial Guinea. The Seminar was attended by some 100 participants who were writers, musicians, publishers and government officials. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

64. ETHIOPIA. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop for Patent Lawyers* in Addis Ababa in cooperation with the Government of Ethiopia. The Workshop was attended by some 60 participants from legal and engineering circles. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants, two from the United Kingdom and one from South Africa, and a WIPO official. The Workshop dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

65. GABON. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.

66. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI)* in Libreville, in cooperation with OAPI and the Government of Gabon. The Workshop was attended by 14 heads of national liaison offices from BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, the CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA, MALI, MAURITANIA, the NIGER, SENEGAL and TOGO, an official from DJIBOUTI and four OAPI officials. Presentations were made by two of the participating OAPI officials, a WIPO consultant from France and three WIPO officials. The Workshop dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

67. In April, three government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.

68. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.

69. GHANA. In February, two government officials were given training in administrative procedures under the PCT at WIPO's headquarters, and had discussions with WIPO officials on PCT matters.

70. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).

71. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Law Enforcement Agencies* in Accra in cooperation with the Government of Ghana. The Seminar was attended by over 150 participants including judges, police and customs officers, private legal practitioners and rights holders. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, two local speakers and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

72. GUINEA. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.

73. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.

74. In April, three government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
75. In May, two magistrates from Guinea attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Yaoundé.
76. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property* in Conakry in cooperation with the Government of Guinea. The Course was attended by 15 government officials from ALGERIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, the CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA-BISSAU, MADAGASCAR, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, the NIGER and SENEGAL, 12 officials from the various regions of Guinea, more than 30 local participants from Conakry and three OAPI officials. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from France, an EPO official and two officials from the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) and OAPI, respectively, a local speaker and three WIPO officials. The Course dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
77. GUINEA-BISSAU. In April, two government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
78. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
79. KENYA. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).
80. LESOTHO. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).
81. LIBYA. See under "Arab Countries."
82. MADAGASCAR. In April, three government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
83. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
84. MALAWI. In March, four government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related



Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).

85. MALI. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.

86. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.

87. In April, three government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.

88. In May, two magistrates from Mali attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Yaoundé.

89. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.

90. MAURITANIA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.

91. In April, two government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.

92. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.

93. MAURITIUS. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).

94. MOROCCO. See under “Arab Countries.”

95. MOZAMBIQUE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).

96. In April, three government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.

97. NAMIBIA. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).
98. NIGER. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.
99. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.
100. In April, two government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
101. In May, two magistrates from Niger attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Yaoundé.
102. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
103. NIGERIA. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).
104. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Police and Customs Officials* in Lagos in cooperation with the Government of Nigeria. The Seminar was attended by over 60 participants who were police and customs officers from most States in the country. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), five local speakers and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
105. SENEGAL. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development, in Lomé.
106. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges* in Dakar, in cooperation with the Government of Senegal. The Seminar was attended by some 120 participants from the legal and government sectors. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from France and Switzerland, a local speaker and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

107. Also in March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.
108. In April, three government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.
109. In May, two magistrates from Senegal attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Yaoundé.
110. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
111. SIERRA LEONE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).
112. SOUTH AFRICA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).
113. SUDAN. See under “Arab Countries.”
114. SWAZILAND. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).
115. TOGO. In February, WIPO organized the *WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development* in Lomé, in cooperation with the Government of Togo. The Workshop was attended by 12 participants from the industrial property administrations of BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, the CONGO, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA, MALI, NIGER and SENEGAL and by 20 local participants. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from France, an OAPI official and a WIPO official.
116. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.
117. In April, WIPO organized the *National Seminar for Magistrates, Attorneys and Paralegals on Recent International Development of Copyright and Neighboring Rights*

*Protection* in Lomé, in cooperation with the Government of Togo. The Seminar was attended by over 160 participants who were members of the judiciary, magistrates, attorneys, paralegals and customs and police officers. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from France and Switzerland, a local speaker and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

118. Also in April, three government officials attended the African Regional Colloquium on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cotonou.

119. In May, two magistrates from Togo attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Yaoundé.

120. TUNISIA. See under “Arab Countries.”

121. UGANDA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).

122. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement)* in Arusha, in cooperation with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Symposium was attended by 35 government officials, including judges, senior police officials, lawyers and officials from national authors’ and composers’ organizations. The participants came from BOTSWANA, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE. Twelve local participants and one representative each from ARIPO and SADC also attended the Symposium. The discussions were led by a panel comprising WIPO consultants from Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Sweden, the United Republic of Tanzania, ARIPO, WCO, the WTO and IFPI, and by five WIPO officials.

123. ZAMBIA. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).

124. ZIMBABWE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).

*Arab Countries*

125. *WIPO/EPO/German Patent Office Interregional Training Seminar on New Trends in Patent Search and Examination.* In March, WIPO organized that Seminar in Munich and Geneva in cooperation with the EPO and the German Patent Office (GPO). The participants came, as far as Arab countries are concerned, from EGYPT. They visited WIPO after spending two days at the GPO and one week at the EPO in Munich. Lectures were given by officials of the EPO, GPO and WIPO officials. Presentations in Geneva focused on WIPO's development cooperation programs, patent information services and the PCT.

126. *WIPO/BBM Specialized Training Course on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks.* In April, WIPO organized that Course in The Hague and Geneva in cooperation with the BBM. The participants came, as far as Arab countries are concerned, from ALGERIA and MOROCCO. Presentations were made by BBM and WIPO officials. The Course dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

127. *WIPO/EPO/Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property Training Course on the Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Searching and Examination.* In April, WIPO organized that Course in Vienna, Berne and Geneva in cooperation with the EPO and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property. The participants came, as far as Arab countries are concerned, from JORDAN, LIBYA, MOROCCO and SYRIA. Presentations were made by officials from the EPO, the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property and WIPO.

128. *WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries.* In June, WIPO organized in Geneva the English session of that Academy. The aim of the Academy was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property and, as a consequence, enable them to better participate in the formulation of government policies on intellectual property after their return to their respective countries. The participants came, as far as Arab countries are concerned, from JORDAN, LEBANON, OMAN and the SUDAN. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Canada, Ghana, Kenya, India, the United States of America, Zimbabwe, ARIPO, WCO, the WTO and 19 WIPO officials. The Academy dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

129. *WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries.* In late June and early July, WIPO organized in Geneva the French session of that Academy. The aim of the Academy was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property and, as a consequence, enable them to better participate in the formulation of government policies on intellectual property after their return to their respective countries. As far as Arab countries are concerned, there was a participant from MOROCCO. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Algeria, France, Germany, Switzerland and the WTO and 15 WIPO officials. The Academy dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

130. ALGERIA. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.

131. Also in June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).

132. In the same month, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.
133. BAHRAIN. In February, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement)* in Manama, in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Commercial Arbitration Centre. The Seminar was attended by 70 participants from government and private sectors. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Austria, Bahrain, Canada, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom, and two WIPO officials.
134. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
135. In the same month, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.
136. DJIBOUTI. In March a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI), in Libreville.
137. EGYPT. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
138. In the same month, four government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.
139. JORDAN. In May, two government officials attended a study visit organized by WIPO in Geneva, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm, and the Egyptian Patent Office in Cairo. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
140. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
141. Also in June, WIPO organized the *WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement* in Amman in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of Jordan. The Symposium was attended by 25 participants from ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, EGYPT, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, the SUDAN, TUNISIA and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and by over 120 local participants, including government officials and foreign diplomats based in Amman. The Symposium was officially opened by a Deputy Director General of WIPO. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Canada, Egypt, Jordan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, WCO and the WTO, and by three WIPO officials. Three other WIPO officials also attended.
142. KUWAIT. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).

143. LEBANON. In May, two government officials attended a study visit organized by WIPO in Geneva, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm, and the Egyptian Patent Office in Cairo. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
144. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
145. Also in June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property* in Beirut in cooperation with the Ministry of Economy and Trade. The Seminar was attended by 80 local participants from the government and private sectors. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Canada, Egypt and Lebanon, and by four WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
146. LIBYA. In May, two government officials attended a study visit organized by WIPO in Geneva, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm, and the Egyptian Patent Office in Cairo. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
147. In June, three government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
148. MOROCCO. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property Law Teaching* in Casablanca, in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Hassan II University. The Seminar was attended by 150 participants from the government, private and academical sectors, a WIPO consultant from Canada and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
149. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Conakry.
150. In the same month, four government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.
151. Also in June, WIPO organized the *WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks* in Casablanca, in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and with UNDP. The Seminar was attended by 27 officials from ALGERIA, BAHRAIN, EGYPT, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, LIBYA, OMAN, QATAR, the SUDAN, SYRIA, TUNISIA, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES and YEMEN, as well as by two officials from the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) and three WIPO officials. Some 120 participants from the government and private sectors also attended the Seminar. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Egypt, France, Jordan, Morocco and Switzerland and by three WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
152. OMAN. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
153. In the same month, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.

154. QATAR. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
155. In the same month, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.
156. SAUDI ARABIA. In June, four government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.
157. SUDAN. In May, a government official attended a study visit organized by WIPO in Geneva, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm, and the Egyptian Patent Office in Cairo. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
158. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
159. Also in June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.
160. SYRIA. In May, two government officials attended a study visit organized by WIPO in Geneva, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm, and the Egyptian Patent Office in Cairo. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.
161. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
162. TUNISIA. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
163. Also in June, five government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.
164. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In February, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement)* in Abu Dhabi, in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and Culture. The Seminar was attended by over 80 participants from government and private sectors, as well as from academic and development institutions. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Canada and Egypt, and three WIPO officials.
165. In June, three government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).
166. Also in June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement, in Amman.
167. YEMEN. In May, two government officials attended a study visit organized by WIPO in Geneva, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm, and the Egyptian Patent Office in Cairo. The study visit was funded by the UNDP-financed regional project.



168. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks, in Casablanca (Morocco).

*Asia and the Pacific*

169. *WIPO/EPO/German Patent Office Interregional Training Seminar on New Trends in Patent Search and Examination.* In March, WIPO organized that Seminar in Munich and Geneva in cooperation with the EPO and the German Patent Office (GPO). The participants came, as far as Asian countries are concerned, from INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, THAILAND and VIET NAM. They visited WIPO after spending two days at the GPO and one week at the EPO in Munich. Lectures were given by officials of the GPO, the EPO and WIPO. Presentations in Geneva focused on WIPO's development cooperation programs, patent information services and the PCT.

170. *WIPO/BBM Specialized Training Course on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks.* In April, WIPO organized that Course in The Hague and Geneva in cooperation with the BBM. The participants came, as far as Asian countries are concerned, from VIET NAM. Presentations were made by BBM and WIPO officials. The Course dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

171. *WIPO/EPO/Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property Training Course on the Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Searching and Examination.* In April, WIPO organized that Course in Vienna, Berne and Geneva in cooperation with the EPO and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property. The participants came, as far as Asian countries are concerned, from CHINA, INDONESIA, SINGAPORE and VIET NAM. Presentations were made by officials from the EPO, the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property and WIPO.

172. *WIPO Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Orientation and Study Program on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights for Senior-Level Customs Officers (Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America).* In June, WIPO organized that Program for ASEAN officials in Geneva, London and Washington, D.C. It was attended by 14 government officials from the seven ASEAN countries (BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND and VIET NAM). The participants attended a three-day orientation program in Geneva, which included a visit to the WTO. Presentations were made by a WCO official and eight WIPO officials. This was followed by a two-day visit to the UK Customs and Excise in London and a five-day visit to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the US Copyright Office in Washington, D.C., on border measures and enforcement procedures for intellectual property rights. This event dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

173. BANGLADESH. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

174. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.

175. Also in March, five government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

176. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement* in Dhaka, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industries of the Government of Bangladesh. The Seminar was attended by 70 participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Australia, three local experts and two WIPO officials.

177. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

178. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

179. BHUTAN. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

180. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

181. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

182. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

183. Also in March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Bandar Seri Begawan, in cooperation with the Attorney General's Chambers of the Government of Brunei Darussalam. The Seminar was attended by some 100 participants who were writers, publishers, university professors, lawyers, computer experts and government officials. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Canada, the Asia and the Pacific Office of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and the Asian Office of IFPI, as well as by two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

184. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

185. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

186. In the same month, a government official attended the WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System, in Jakarta.

187. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures, in Phuket (Thailand).

188. CAMBODIA. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

189. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

190. In the same month, three government officials attended the WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System, in Jakarta.

191. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures, in Phuket (Thailand).

192. CHINA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

193. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.

194. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

195. Also in May, three government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

196. FIJI. In January, WIPO organized the *WIPO Fifth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property* in Suva, in cooperation with the Government of Fiji. The Meeting was attended by two government officials each from the FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SAMOA, the SOLOMON ISLANDS, TONGA, and VANUATU. Some 20 local

participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions also attended, including three participants from the secretariat of the South Pacific Forum (based in Suva) and two from the University of the South Pacific. The Meeting reviewed the principles and practice of intellectual property protection, including current approaches to legislation, administration and international cooperation, and considered the provisions and practical implications of the TRIPS Agreement. Country reports on the status of intellectual property protection at the national level were given by representatives of each of the above-mentioned participating countries. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Australia and the Philippines and two WIPO officials.

197. Also in January, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

198. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the South Pacific in Nuku’Alofa (Tonga).

199. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

200. INDIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

201. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.

202. Also in March, five government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

203. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Roving Workshop on Patents* in Pune, Bangalore and Hyderabad, in cooperation with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India. The Workshop was attended by a total of 357 participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession and research institutions. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Germany and the United States of America, a local speaker and a WIPO official. The Workshop dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

204. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

205. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

206. INDONESIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.
207. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.
208. Also in March, four government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.
209. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries* in Jakarta in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia. The Round Table was attended by 25 participants from BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, INDIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA and THAILAND, who were government officials dealing with copyright and officials of copyright collective management societies. There were also some 40 local participants from the Indonesian artistic, literary and music circles. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Australia, Japan, the United States of America, the Asia and the Pacific Office of CISAC and the Asia-Pacific Committee of the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO), as well as by two local speakers and two WIPO officials. The Round Table dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
210. Also in May, WIPO organized the *WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System* in Jakarta in cooperation with ASEAN. The Secretary General of ASEAN and the Director General of WIPO delivered opening addresses. The Round Table was attended by 24 participants from six ASEAN countries (BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND and VIET NAM) and three prospective ASEAN member countries, as well as by some 40 local participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Panelists comprised WIPO consultants from Canada, Malaysia and the European Commission, an official from the ASEAN Geneva Committee as well as two officials from the ASEAN Secretariat, a nominee from each of the ASEAN member States and a WIPO official. Two other WIPO officials also attended the Round Table. The Round Table dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
211. Still in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).
212. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures, in Phuket (Thailand).
213. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

214. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

215. KIRIBATI. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the South Pacific in Nuku' Alofa (Tonga).

216. LAOS. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

217. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

218. In the same month, three government officials attended the WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System, in Jakarta.

219. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures, in Phuket (Thailand).

220. MALAYSIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

221. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement* in Kuala Lumpur, in cooperation with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs. The Symposium was attended by 56 participants from BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALDIVES, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, PAKISTAN, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, HONG KONG and MACAU, and 54 local participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. The discussions were led by a panel of 13 members, comprising WIPO consultants from India, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Hong Kong, WCO and the WTO, a local speaker and two WIPO officials. Three other WIPO officials also participated, one of whom acted as a moderator for all the working sessions of the Symposium.

222. Also in March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.

223. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

224. In the same month, two government officials attended the WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System, in Jakarta.
225. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures, in Phuket (Thailand).
226. MALDIVES. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.
227. MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF). In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Fifth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Co-operation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.
228. MONGOLIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.
229. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.
230. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.
231. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.
232. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).
233. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property* in Ulaanbaatar in cooperation with the Intellectual Property Office of Mongolia. The Seminar was attended by some 50 participants from government circles, industry and the legal and teaching professions. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Australia, India, Japan and CISAC, two local speakers and three WIPO officials. The program of the Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
234. MYANMAR. In March, four government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.
235. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

236. In the same month, three government officials attended the WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System, in Jakarta.

237. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures, in Phuket (Thailand).

238. NEPAL. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Kathmandu, in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture and the Department of Industries of the Government of Nepal. The Seminar was attended by about 150 participants who were writers, composers, artists, musicians, music publishers and government officials. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Canada and the Asia and the Pacific Office of CISAC, as well as by two local speakers and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

239. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

240. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

241. PAKISTAN. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

242. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

243. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

244. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

245. PAPUA NEW GUINEA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Fifth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Co-operation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

246. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the South Pacific, in Nuku'Alofa (Tonga).

247. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.



248. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

249. PHILIPPINES. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

250. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.

251. Also in March, four government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

252. In May, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

253. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

254. In the same month, three government officials attended the WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System, in Jakarta.

255. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures, in Phuket (Thailand).

256. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

257. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.

258. Also in March, four government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

259. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems* in Daeduk in cooperation with the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO) and with the assistance of UNDP. The Forum, which was held in conjunction with a ceremony to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the IIPTI, was attended by 43 participants from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CAMBODIA, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LAOS, MONGOLIA,

MYANMAR, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, TONGA and VIET NAM. The Forum was officially opened by a Deputy Director General of WIPO. Some 60 local participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions and three WIPO officials also attended. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Australia, Finland and the United States of America, four government officials from China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, three local speakers and a WIPO official.

260. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

261. SAMOA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Fifth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Co-operation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

262. SINGAPORE. In January, WIPO organized the *WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement)* in Singapore, in cooperation with the Government of Singapore and with the assistance of the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). The Round Table, which was funded under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO, was attended by 32 participants from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CAMBODIA, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LAOS, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM, as well as by some 70 local Singapore participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Six officials from the JPO (including one speaker) also participated. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, Japan, the United States of America and the WTO. Country reports were presented by a representative of each of the countries represented. Six WIPO officials participated in the Round Table.

263. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.

264. Also in March, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

265. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

266. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

267. In the same month, three government officials attended the WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System, in Jakarta.

268. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures, in Phuket (Thailand).

269. SOLOMON ISLANDS. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Fifth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Co-operation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

270. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the South Pacific, in Nuku’Alofa (Tonga).

271. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

272. SRI LANKA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

273. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.

274. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

275. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activity* in Colombo, in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal and External Trade, Commerce and Food of the Government of Sri Lanka. The Seminar was attended by 46 participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany and the Philippines.

276. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.

277. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

278. THAILAND. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

279. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization, in Ho Chi Minh City.
280. Also in March, four government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.
281. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries, in Jakarta.
282. Also in May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).
283. In the same month, three government officials attended the WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System, in Jakarta.
284. In late June and early July, WIPO organized the *WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures* in Phuket in cooperation with the Department of Intellectual Property of the Government of Thailand. The Symposium was attended by 17 participants from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CAMBODIA, INDONESIA, LAOS, MALAYSIA, MYANMAR, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and VIET NAM and six local participants. Papers were presented by seven WIPO consultants from France, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Business Software Alliance (BSA), CISAC, IFPI and the Motion Picture Association (MPA), and by three WIPO officials. The Symposium dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
285. TONGA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Fifth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Co-operation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.
286. In February, WIPO organized the *WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the South Pacific* in Nuku' Alofa, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industries of the Government of Tonga and with the assistance of the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan. The Seminar was attended by 10 government officials from FIJI, KIRIBATI, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SAMOA, SOLOMON ISLANDS, TUVALU and VANUATU, and some 55 local participants representing musicians' associations, publishers and writers groups. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Japan and the Asia and the Pacific Office of CISAC, as well as by two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
287. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

288. TUVALU. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the South Pacific, in Nuku’Alofa (Tonga).

289. VANUATU. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Fifth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Co-operation in the Field of Intellectual Property, in Suva.

290. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the South Pacific, in Nuku’Alofa (Tonga).

291. VIET NAM. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), in Singapore.

292. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization* in Ho Chi Minh City, in cooperation with the National Office of Industrial Property and the Department of Science, Technology and Environment of the People’s Committee of Ho Chi Minh City and with the assistance of the JPO. The Symposium was attended by 20 participants from BANGLADESH, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA and THAILAND, and some 60 local participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, universities and research institutions. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Australia, Canada, Denmark, Japan and Sweden, four participant-speakers from China, India, Malaysia and Singapore, two local participants, a JPO official and a WIPO official. Country reports were presented by officials from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam.

293. In May, two government officials attended the WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

294. In the same month, three government officials attended the WIPO-Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System, in Jakarta.

295. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures, in Phuket (Thailand).

296. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the South Pacific, in Nuku’Alofa (Tonga).

297. HONG KONG. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

298. MACAU. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement, in Kuala Lumpur.

*Latin America and the Caribbean*

299. *WIPO/EPO/German Patent Office Interregional Training Seminar on New Trends in Patent Search and Examination.* In March, WIPO organized that Seminar in Munich and Geneva in cooperation with the EPO and the German Patent Office (GPO). The participants came, as far as Latin American countries are concerned, from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA and VENEZUELA. They visited WIPO after spending two days at the GPO and one week at the EPO in Munich. Lectures were given by officials of the EPO and GPO and WIPO officials. Presentations in Geneva focused on WIPO's development cooperation programs, patent information services and the PCT.

300. *WIPO/BBM Specialized Training Course on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks.* In April, WIPO organized that Course in The Hague and Geneva in cooperation with the BBM. The participants came, as far as Latin American countries are concerned, from BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, CUBA and HAITI. Presentations were made by BBM and WIPO officials. The Course dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

301. *WIPO/EPO/Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property Training Course on the Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Searching and Examination.* In April, WIPO organized that Course in Vienna, Berne and Geneva in cooperation with the EPO and the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property. The participants came, as far as Latin American countries are concerned, from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CUBA, MEXICO and PERU. Presentations were made by officials from the EPO, the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property and WIPO.

302. *WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries.* In June, WIPO organized in Geneva the English session of that Academy. The aim of the Academy was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property and, as a consequence, enable them to better participate in the formulation of government policies on intellectual property after their return to their respective countries. The participants came, as far as Caribbean countries are concerned, from BARBADOS, BELIZE and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Canada, Ghana, Kenya, India, the United States of America, Zimbabwe, ARIPO, WCO and the WTO and 19 WIPO officials. The Academy dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

303. *WIPO/EPO/Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) Training Seminar on Patent Search and Examination for Latin American Countries.* In June, WIPO organized that Seminar in Madrid, Geneva and Munich, in cooperation with the EPO and OEPM. It was attended by 16 participants from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, who visited WIPO after spending 10 days in Madrid at the OEPM. Lectures were given by officials of the EPO and OEPM and by WIPO officials. Presentations in Geneva focused on WIPO's activities, particularly the PCT.

304. *WIPO/Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) Training Program on the Management of Trademark Operations and Information Services for Officials from Developing Countries.* In June, WIPO organized that Training Program in Hull (Canada) in

cooperation with CIPO. It was attended by nine participants from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, CUBA, MEXICO, PERU, SAINT LUCIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO and URUGUAY and by four WIPO officials.

305. *WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries.* In late June and early July, WIPO organized in Geneva the French session of that Academy. The aim of the Academy was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property and, as a consequence, enable them to better participate in the formulation of government policies on intellectual property after their return to their respective countries. As far as Caribbean countries are concerned, there was a participant from HAITI. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Algeria, France, Germany, Switzerland and the WTO and 15 WIPO officials. The Academy dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

306. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

307. ARGENTINA. In March, four government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

308. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Legal Protection of Industrial Designs for MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market) Countries, in Asunción.

309. In April, a WIPO official chaired a roundtable on the TRIPS Agreement, attended by a WTO official and the heads of the industrial property offices of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. On the same occasion, another WIPO official made a presentation on the PCT. Both events were attended by local government officials and industrial property lawyers.

310. Also in April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

311. Still in April, a journalist from Argentina attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

312. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

313. Also in June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Buenos Aires in cooperation with the Argentine Copyright Office. The Seminar was attended by approximately 50 participants, mainly from the private sector, and 17 officials from Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Venezuela, three representatives of CISAC, the International Broadcasting Association (AIR) and the Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and

Videograms (FLAPF), seven local speakers and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

314. In the same month, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Meeting of Governmental Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the Member Countries of the Southern Cone Market (MERCOSUR)* in Buenos Aires in cooperation with the Government of Argentina. It was attended by 16 participants: four governmental experts from Argentina and four governmental experts invited by WIPO from each of the other members countries, namely, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. The Meeting was dedicated to copyright and neighboring rights within the scope of MERCOSUR, and its principal item was “The Identification of Areas for an Eventual Harmonization of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Legislation.” The Meeting adopted recommendations to be submitted to the Subgroup 07 MERCOSUR and decided that a second meeting would be held in 1998.

315. BAHAMAS. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

316. BARBADOS. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

317. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

318. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries, in Kingston.

319. BELIZE. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

320. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries, in Kingston.

321. BOLIVIA. In March, four government officials and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

322. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

323. Also in April, a journalist from Bolivia attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.



324. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights* in Santa Cruz, with the cooperation of the National Secretariat of Culture of Bolivia and with the assistance of the Bolivian Authors and Composers Society. The Seminar was attended by 100 participants from La Paz as well as from various provinces of Bolivia. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Chile, Switzerland and Uruguay, a representative of the Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC), two local speakers and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

325. BRAZIL. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

326. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Legal Protection of Industrial Designs for MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market) Countries, in Asunción.

327. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

328. Also in April, a journalist from Brazil attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

329. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries* in Rio de Janeiro in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) and the National Confederation of Industries of Brazil. The Workshop was attended by 13 participants from ARGENTINA, CHILE, CUBA, EL SALVADOR, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and some 70 local participants from government, scientific, industrial and commercial circles. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Cuba, Venezuela and the EPO and six local speakers, as well as by two WIPO officials. The Workshop offered an opportunity to exchange experiences on the organization of patent information services through the use of modern information technologies.

330. CHILE. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

331. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

332. Also in April, a journalist from Chile attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

333. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

334. Also in June, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for Entrepreneurs and Workshop on Trademark Management* in Santiago in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce and the Industrial Property Department of Chile. The Seminar and Workshop were attended by around 350 participants, mainly entrepreneurs, corporate lawyers and industrial property agents. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Brazil and six local speakers, as well as by a WIPO official. The aim of the Seminar was to provide information on the protection of trademarks and patents, with special emphasis on enforcement. The Seminar and Workshop dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

335. COLOMBIA. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement* in Cartagena de Indias, in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and the Latin American Economic System (SELA). The Symposium was attended by 84 participants from ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, BARBADOS, BELIZE, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DOMINICA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, JAMAICA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SURINAME, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. Some 120 local participants from the public and private sectors also attended the Symposium. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Saint Lucia, Spain, the United States of America, WCO and the WTO, and four WIPO officials.

336. Also in March, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on the PCT* in Santafé de Bogotá, in cooperation with the Government of Colombia, in the light of the country's envisaged accession to the PCT. The Seminar was attended by around 70 participants, most of them local patent attorneys. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Mexico and two WIPO officials.

337. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries* in Santafé de Bogotá, in cooperation with the CERLALC, the National Copyright Office and the Santillana Foundation for Latin America and with the assistance of the Colombian Book Chamber (CCL) and the Colombian Copyright Center (CECOLDA). The Seminar was attended by 17 journalists from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and by 50 local participants. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America, a local speaker and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

338. Also in April, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries* in Santafé de Bogotá, in cooperation with CERLALC, IFRRO and the National Copyright Office, and with the assistance of CCL and CECOLDA. The Seminar was attended by 23 government officials from ARGENTINA, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COSTA RICA, CUBA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, GUYANA, HONDURAS, JAMAICA, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU,

SAINT LUCIA, SURINAME, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and by 80 local participants, including publishers from Argentina, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Uruguay and a number of observers from the University of Los Andes of Venezuela. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain, Switzerland and the United States of America, representatives of the Canadian Copyright Organization (CANCOPY), CCL, CERALC, IFRRO, the Norwegian Organization for Reprographic Rights (KOPINOR) and the Reproduction Rights Organization of Brazil, a local speaker and two WIPO officials. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

339. COSTA RICA. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

340. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

341. Also in April, a journalist from Costa Rica attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

342. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property* in San José in cooperation with the Intellectual Property Registry. The Seminar was attended by 150 participants who were intellectual property attorneys, judges, government officials, university professors and law students. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Chile, Germany and Mexico, two local speakers and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

343. CUBA. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

344. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Symposium on Intellectual Property for Judges* in Havana, in cooperation with the Cuban Industrial Property Office and the National Copyright Center. The Symposium was attended by 70 participants who were judges and public prosecutors from Havana and other provinces of the country. Presentations were made by speakers from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Germany and Mexico, four local speakers and two WIPO officials. The Symposium dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

345. In the same month, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights*, in Havana. The Workshop was attended by 50 participants. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Germany and Mexico, two local speakers and two WIPO officials. The presentations dealt with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

346. Also in April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Workshop on Industrial Property for Customs and Police Officers*, in Havana. The Workshop was attended by 50 participants.

Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Germany and Mexico, two local speakers and two WIPO officials. The Workshop dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

347. Also in April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

348. Still in April, a journalist from Cuba attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

349. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

350. DOMINICA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

351. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

352. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

353. Also in April, a journalist from the Dominican Republic attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

354. ECUADOR. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

355. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

356. Also in April, a journalist from Ecuador attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

357. EL SALVADOR. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

358. In May, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property* in San Salvador in cooperation with the National Center of Registries. The Seminar was attended by around 80 participants, including government officials, industrial property attorneys, judges and prosecutors. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from Chile, Germany and Mexico, two local speakers and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

359. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

360. GRENADA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

361. GUATEMALA. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

362. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

363. Also in April, a journalist from Guatemala attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

364. GUYANA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

365. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

366. HAITI. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

367. HONDURAS. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

368. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

369. Also in April, a journalist from Honduras attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

370. JAMAICA. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

371. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

372. In June, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Round Table on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries* in Kingston in cooperation with the Government of Jamaica. The Round Table was attended by eight participants from BARBADOS, BELIZE, SAINT LUCIA, SURINAME and TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. Over 40 local participants also attended. Papers were presented by WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, nine local speakers and two WIPO officials. The main topics were the international legal framework for the protection of industrial property, trademark laws and practice, enforcement of industrial property rights, patent information and industrial property administration. The Round Table dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

373. MEXICO. In January, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for University Professors* in Colima, in cooperation with the University of Colima. The Seminar was attended by 63 participants from 15 national universities and governmental institutions. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Colombia, four local speakers and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

374. In March, four government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

375. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

376. Also in April, a journalist from Mexico attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

377. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

378. NICARAGUA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

379. In April, 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 Managua, in cooperation with the Government of Nicaragua. The Seminar was attended by 50 participants, including intellectual property lawyers, government officials and private entrepreneurs. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Colombia and Mexico, two local speakers and two WIPO officials.

380. PANAMA. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

381. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

382. Also in April, a journalist from Panama attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

383. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

384. PARAGUAY. In March, WIPO organized the *WIPO Regional Seminar on the Legal Protection of Industrial Designs for MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market) Countries* in Asunción, in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Government of Paraguay. The Seminar was attended by six participants from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL and URUGUAY. Thirty-two local participants from the public and private sectors also attended the Seminar. Presentations on different aspects of the protection of industrial designs were made by local speakers, representatives of each of the four industrial property offices of the MERCOSUR countries and two WIPO officials.

385. Also in March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

386. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO Meeting of Government Experts of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) on Industrial Designs* in Asunción in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Government of Paraguay. The Meeting was attended by 20 government officials from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY and URUGUAY and two WIPO officials. The relevant legislation of the said countries was reviewed with a view to identifying areas for possible harmonization.

387. Also in April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

388. Still in April, a journalist from Paraguay attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

389. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
390. PERU. In March, four government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).
391. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Peruvian Judges and Public Prosecutors* in Arequipa, in cooperation with the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI) and the Judicial Power and Judicial Academy of Peru. The Seminar was attended by 100 judges and public prosecutors. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Chile, Spain and Switzerland, six local speakers and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.
392. Also in April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.
393. Still in April, a journalist from Peru attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.
394. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
395. SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).
396. SAINT LUCIA. In February, a government official was given training in administrative procedures under the PCT at WIPO's headquarters, and had discussions with WIPO officials on PCT matters.
397. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).
398. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.
399. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries, in Kingston.
400. SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the



Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

401. SURINAME. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

402. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

403. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries, in Kingston.

404. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In March, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

405. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

406. In June, a participant from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Round Table on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries, in Kingston.

407. URUGUAY. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

408. Also in March, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on the Legal Protection of Industrial Designs for MERCOSUR Countries, in Asunción.

409. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

410. Also in April, a journalist from Uruguay attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

411. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

412. VENEZUELA. In March, six government officials attended the WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement, in Cartagena de Indias (Colombia).

413. In April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Venezuelan Judges and Public Prosecutors* in Caracas, in cooperation with the National Copyright Office and the Judiciary School of the Judges Council of Venezuela. The Seminar was attended by some 100 judges and public prosecutors. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Argentina, Colombia and Ecuador, representatives of CISAC, FLAPF and the Venezuelan Society of Authors (SACVEN), six local speakers and a WIPO official. The Seminar dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

414. Also in April, WIPO organized the *WIPO National Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Customs and Police Officers* in Caracas in cooperation with the National Copyright Office and the University Institute of Scientific Police. Over 50 police and customs officers attended the Course. Presentations were made by WIPO consultants from Argentina and Colombia, representatives of CISAC, FLAPF and SACVEN, four local experts, a government official and a WIPO official. The Course dealt with the TRIPS Agreement.

415. Also in April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

416. Still in April, a journalist from Venezuela attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries, in Santafé de Bogotá.

417. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.

418. Also in June, WIPO organized the *WIPO Workshop on Distinctive Signs and Appellations of Origin for Officials of the Industrial Property Offices of the Andean Countries* in Caracas in cooperation with the Industrial Property Registry. The Workshop was attended by eight officials from BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR and PERU, 20 local participants and two WIPO officials. The Workshop addressed the legal protection of well-known marks and trade names and appellations of origin within the framework of the common Andean regime on industrial property.

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

*Africa*

419. AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (OAPI). In January, a WIPO official attended the 34th session of the OAPI Board, held in Yaoundé. The session was attended by Ministers or senior government representatives of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

420. In the same month, three OAPI officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva and discussed the program of cooperation between OAPI and WIPO for 1997.

421. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to OAPI, at its request, a draft revision of the Bangui Agreement and draft annexes thereto, on the protection of patents and utility models, industrial designs, marks, trade names, geographical indications, integrated circuits and unfair competition.

422. AFRICAN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (ARIPO). In March, a WIPO official participated in an ARIPO conference organized, with the cooperation of the Patent Office of the United Kingdom, in Newport (United Kingdom), for government officials of ARIPO member States with a view to exchanging information and experience in the industrial property field.

423. ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU). In February, three WIPO officials attended a session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU, held in Tripoli. During their stay in Tripoli, the three WIPO officials met with the Secretary General of the OAU and other OAU officials to discuss possible future cooperation activities between WIPO and OAU.

424. In the same month, two OAU officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva regarding the TRIPS Agreement.

425. In April, two WIPO officials had discussions with an official from the OAU, in Addis Ababa, on cooperation between the two organizations.

426. In June, a Deputy Director General and two other WIPO officials attended the 33rd session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Harare (Zimbabwe).

427. SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC). In March, an official from SADC met with WIPO officials in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania) to discuss possible cooperation between the two organizations.

428. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). In March, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting organized in Geneva by UNDP to discuss the draft project document for the UNDP-financed regional project for Africa entitled "Capacity Building for Trade and Development in Africa," a component of which will be executed by WIPO. The execution of the three-year project is scheduled to begin later in 1997.
429. ALGERIA. See under "Arab Countries."
430. ANGOLA. In April, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.
431. BENIN. In March, a WIPO official held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Cotonou on cooperation in regional training and industrial property for the current year.
432. In April, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.
433. Also in April, two WIPO officials met with government leaders and officials in Cotonou to discuss matters of cooperation.
434. Still in April, three WIPO officials met with government leaders and officials in Cotonou to discuss matters of cooperation in the copyright field.
435. BOTSWANA. In April, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Gaborone on industrial property legislation in Botswana. The said discussions covered the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
436. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Gaborone to discuss with government officials the modernization of the national industrial property system under a proposed project to be executed by WIPO and funded jointly with the Government.
437. BURKINA FASO. In January, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the compatibility of the existing copyright legislation of Burkina Faso with the TRIPS Agreement and a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.
438. In June, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation, including the work plan for the WIPO country project for Burkina Faso.
439. CAPE VERDE. In June, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the high-level mission on industrial property organized by WIPO and the Portuguese National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), which would take place in Praia in July.
440. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."
441. ERITREA. In June, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.

442. ETHIOPIA. In April, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Addis Ababa on matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.

443. In May, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Addis Ababa on strengthening the national patent office.

444. GAMBIA. In March, a government official undertook a study visit to the International Bureau in Geneva. She met with the Director General and was briefed by WIPO officials on the various aspects of the Organization's work in the international protection of industrial property. She also visited the PCT Operations Department, the International Trademark Registry and the International Industrial Design Registry.

445. GHANA. In February, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance in the modernization and computerization of the national industrial property administration and the revision of national industrial property legislation, particularly to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

446. GUINEA. In January, a government official, visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between Guinea and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

447. In June, three WIPO officials met with government officials in Conakry to discuss matters of cooperation.

448. GUINEA-BISSAU. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property law. The draft law takes account of the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

449. In June, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation, including the possible accession of the country to the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

450. KENYA. In March, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation and the implementation of the WIPO-financed country project for Kenya.

451. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva regarding the implementation of the WIPO country project for Kenya.

452. LESOTHO. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a study on the industrial property legislation of Lesotho and its compatibility with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

453. Also in April, a WIPO consultant from Malawi undertook a mission to Maseru to advise the Government in the setting up of a collecting management society and in the preparation of draft implementing regulations under the Copyright Law of Lesotho.

454. In June, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the preparation of amendments to the industrial property legislation of the country and matters related to the PCT.
455. LIBERIA. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, an updated draft industrial property law, with a commentary, that takes into account recent developments at the international level in the field of industrial property, including the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
456. LIBYA. See under “Arab Countries.”
457. MADAGASCAR. In March, a WIPO consultant from Mauritius undertook a mission to Antananarivo to give advice to the Government on the modernization of the operations of the Copyright Office of Madagascar in the field of collective management of copyright.
458. In May, three WIPO officials undertook a mission to Antananarivo and held discussions with the Prime Minister and other government leaders and officials on the modernization of the national industrial property office and the possible accession of Madagascar to certain WIPO-administered treaties.
459. MALAWI. In March, WIPO arranged for three government officials of the Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA) a study visit to the Copyright Office of Ghana, in Accra, to study ways and means of fighting piracy.
460. Also in March, WIPO arranged for a government official of COSOMA a study visit to the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso in Ouagadougou, in the field of collective management of copyright.
461. MAURITIUS. In June, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters related to the PCT and the advantages it has to offer to developing countries.
462. MOROCCO: See under “Arab Countries.”
463. MOZAMBIQUE. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property law. The draft law takes account of the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
464. In June, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Mozambique and WIPO within the framework of the WIPO country project for Mozambique, particularly training.
465. NAMIBIA. In May, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Windhoek on the modernization of the national industrial property system under a proposed WIPO country project.
466. In June, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the preparation of new industrial property legislation for the country.

467. NIGER. In April, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Niamey to assist the newly established Copyright Office of Niger to begin its operations.

468. Also in April, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized training program at the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso, in Ouagadougou, on practical aspects of the collective management of copyright.

469. In May, two government officials undertook practical training in the field of collective management of copyright, respectively at the copyright offices of Benin in Cotonou (BUBEDRA) and Mali in Bamako (BUMDA).

470. In June, a government official undertook a practical training in the field of collective management and neighboring rights at the Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI), in Paris.

471. NIGERIA. In March, the Minister for Information and Culture, met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.

472. SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE. In March, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.

473. SENEGAL. In March, the Minister of Energy, Mining and Industry, and another government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation. It was agreed that a WIPO-financed country project to upgrade the Industrial Property and Technology Service of Senegal would be implemented.

474. SEYCHELLES. In February, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between the Seychelles and WIPO, in particular changes to the country's intellectual property legislation to bring it into conformity with the TRIPS Agreement and the strengthening of the national industrial property administration.

475. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property act, with a commentary, covering patents, industrial designs, trademarks and acts of unfair competition. The draft act takes into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

476. SIERRA LEONE. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property law with a commentary on its main provisions. The draft act takes into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

477. In March, a government official undertook a study visit to the International Bureau in Geneva. She met with the Director General and was briefed by WIPO officials on the various aspects of the Organization's work in the international protection of industrial property. She also visited the PCT Operations Department, the International Trademark Registry and the International Industrial Design Registry.

478. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft patent and industrial designs act and a draft act on marks, collective marks, trade names and acts of unfair competition. Each draft act had a commentary on its main provisions and took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

479. SOUTH AFRICA. In March, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.

480. TOGO. In June, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.

481. TUNISIA. See under "Arab Countries."

#### *Arab Countries*

482. ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO). In February, a WIPO official visited the headquarters of ISESCO in Rabat to discuss with officials of ISESCO and of UNDP the organization of a Regional Symposium on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and Cultural Industries for Member States of ISESCO, to take place in Rabat in June. On that occasion, he also had discussions with ISESCO officials on further cooperation between WIPO and ISESCO.

483. PALESTINIAN NATIONAL AUTHORITY (PNA). In March, an official of the PNA discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997.

484. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). In March, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to New York to discuss with UNDP officials the 1997 work plan of the UNDP-funded regional project for Arab countries, to strengthen and mobilize their intellectual property systems for promotion of technological, industrial and cultural development. The project is being executed by WIPO.

485. Also in March, two WIPO officials attended a UNDP Meeting with National Focal Points and the Executing/Implementing Agencies, in Geneva. A presentation was made by a WIPO official on the above Arab regional project.

486. In May, a UNDP official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the said 1997 work plan.

487. ALGERIA. In April, a government official of the Ministry of Justice discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible assistance in training and computerization.

488. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of copyright.



489. BAHRAIN. In February, three WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Manama on the accession of Bahrain to certain WIPO-administered treaties, the preparation of a new industrial property law and revision of the copyright law of Bahrain in the light of the TRIPS Agreement, and assistance in the computerization of the national industrial property administration.

490. In May, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property law with a commentary on its main provisions, taking into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

491. EGYPT. In March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible restructuring of the national intellectual property administration and the possible accession of Egypt to the PCT and the Madrid Protocol.

492. In April, an official of the Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (RITSEC) discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the use of information technology.

493. In June, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the possible accession of Egypt to certain WIPO-administered treaties. The discussions covered, *inter alia*, the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.

494. JORDAN. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the 1996 Amendments to the 1992 Copyright Law of Jordan. The comments mainly referred to the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

495. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation in the field of training and computerization.

496. In June, two WIPO officials held discussions with government leaders in Amman on cooperation between Jordan and WIPO, in particular on strengthening and modernizing its intellectual property system.

497. Also in June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

498. KUWAIT. In February, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the patent, industrial design and trademark legislation of Kuwait, in particular with regard to its compatibility with the Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement.

499. In June, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of legislative advice and specialized training, as well as matters related to various WIPO-administered treaties, including the PCT.

500. LEBANON. In March, two WIPO officials participated as speakers in a Conference on Intellectual Property Rights Evolution, organized in Beirut by the Government of Lebanon in cooperation with the French-Arabic Chamber of Commerce. The WIPO officials also met with

government leaders and officials in Beirut to discuss cooperation between Lebanon and WIPO, in particular under the WIPO-financed country project for Lebanon.

501. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft copyright law of Lebanon. The comments mainly referred to the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

502. In May, three government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on various matters of cooperation and training, in particular the plan of activities to be carried out under the WIPO country project for Lebanon.

503. In June, four WIPO officials held discussions with government leaders in Beirut on future cooperation between Lebanon and WIPO.

504. Also in June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

505. LIBYA. In February, three WIPO officials had meetings with government officials in Tripoli to discuss matters of cooperation between Libya and WIPO in strengthening the national industrial property system.

506. In April, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva certain activities to be implemented within the framework of the UNDP-financed country project for strengthening the industrial property system and promotion of inventive capacity. The project is executed by WIPO.

507. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future activities under the said country project.

508. MOROCCO. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a study on the compatibility of the copyright legislation of Morocco with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

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

510. OMAN. In February, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the compatibility of the trademark legislation of Oman with the TRIPS Agreement.

511. In April, the Minister for Commerce and Industry and two other government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva further assistance in the areas of legislation revision and computerization training, as well as plans for two seminars to be organized in the country later in 1997.

512. Also in April, a WIPO consultant from Egypt undertook a mission to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Muscat to provide advice on the computerization of the national trademark registry.

513. Still in April, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Canada undertook a mission to Muscat to discuss with government officials the new copyright legislation and its compatibility with the TRIPS Agreement. On that occasion, they also discussed the comments sent by the International Bureau to the government authorities, at their request, on the new Copyright Law of Oman.

514. In May, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft patent and industrial designs law and a draft law on the protection of layouts-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits.

515. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

516. Also in June, two government officials undertook a study visit to the Moroccan Copyright Office in Rabat, on collective management of copyright and neighboring rights.

517. QATAR. In March, WIPO organized for two government officials of the Copyright Office of Qatar a study visit to the Copyright Office of Algeria in Algiers on the implementation of copyright legislation.

518. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note on the conditions and advantages for Qatar of accession to the Berne Convention.

519. SAUDI ARABIA. In April, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva future WIPO assistance, in particular the revision of the country's intellectual property legislation to conform with TRIPS obligations, training and the organization of a national seminar on the TRIPS Agreement.

520. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible WIPO assistance in respect of revising Saudi Arabia's industrial property legislation to comply with the TRIPS Agreement, the creation of a technological information network for universities and research centers, as well as training.

521. SUDAN. In February, a WIPO official visited the Attorney General's Chambers in Khartoum to provide advice on the compatibility of the Sudanese industrial property legislation with obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.

522. In March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

523. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the activities under the WIPO country project for Sudan as well as the planning of a WIPO mission to Khartoum in the field of computerization.

524. In June, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of Sudan to certain WIPO-administered treaties and on cooperation in the field of intellectual property.
525. Also in June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Khartoum to provide advice on the computerization of the Attorney General's Chambers.
526. SYRIA. In February, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on accession to WIPO-administered treaties and activities to be implemented under a planned WIPO country project for Syria.
527. In April, the President of the Association of Syrian Inventors (ASI) discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible future assistance.
528. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the plan of activities under the WIPO country project for Syria as well as the planning of a WIPO mission to Damascus in the field of computerization.
529. TUNISIA. In February, two officials of the National Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property undertook a study visit, organized and funded by WIPO, to the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) and the National Research Development Agency (ANVAR) in Paris in the field of patents.
530. In March, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property and proposed activities for 1997.
531. In April, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a draft industrial property law. The comments mainly referred to the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
532. In May, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on the protection of layouts-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits.
533. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the National Institute for Standardization and Industrial Property in Tunis to provide advice on the computerization of its operations and give specialized training to its staff.
534. Also in June, two government officials undertook a visit organized by WIPO to the EPO in Munich and The Hague.
535. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In February, three WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Abu Dhabi on the possible accession of the United Arab Emirates to the Berne Convention, and future cooperation in the field of legislative advice and training.
536. In March, two WIPO officials participated in a National Training Workshop on Trademarks organized in Dubai by the Gulf Institute for International Law.

537. Also in March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of intellectual property for the year 1997.

538. YEMEN. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of development cooperation and training and, in particular, the plan of activities to be implemented in 1997 under the WIPO country project for Yemen.

*Asia and the Pacific*

539. ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN). In June, three WIPO officials attended the European Communities-ASEAN Seminar on Intellectual Property in Brussels at which officials from the seven ASEAN countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam) outlined the industrial property system in their respective countries.

540. 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 for the Japanese fiscal year 1996-97 and 1997-98, respectively. 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 was to assist the same region in using copyright and neighboring rights for cultural and economic development. The activities funded under the said arrangements are described in this and other sections of the report under the heading "Asia and the Pacific." The activities undertaken under the said arrangement in the 1996-97 fiscal year in the field of industrial property were evaluated in April, in Tokyo, by three WIPO officials and senior officials of the JPO. On the same occasion, a draft work plan of activities to be undertaken under the said arrangement in the 1997-98 fiscal year was discussed. The said draft work plan was finalized in June, in Geneva, by two officials from the JPO and WIPO officials. The activities undertaken under the arrangement in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in the 1996-97 fiscal year were evaluated in March, in Geneva, by two officials from the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs and WIPO officials. On the same occasion, a draft work plan of activities to be undertaken under the said arrangement in the 1997-98 fiscal year was discussed.

541. UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP). In March, a UNDP consultant met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss possible future development cooperation activities under three pilot projects being discussed for Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam under the UNDP regional program for the Asian and Pacific region.

542. WORLD BANK. In February, an official of the World Bank visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on development cooperation activities between the two organizations in the field of intellectual property rights in Asia and the Pacific.

543. BANGLADESH. In April, two WIPO officials had discussions with senior government officials in Dhaka concerning future cooperation with WIPO, including the possible accession of the country to the Berne Convention and the PCT and the proposed WIPO country project for the modernization of the Trade Mark Registry of Bangladesh.

544. Also in April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note on the Berne Convention in view of the possible accession of the country to that Convention.

545. BHUTAN. In January, a government official undertook a study visit to the branch office of the Trade Marks Registry in Calcutta to receive training in the use of the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification).

546. At the end of January and the beginning of February, a WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Thimphu to assist in establishing trademark administration procedures and to train the staff.

547. During the same period, another WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to the same Ministry to assist in preparing technical specifications for a computerized system of industrial property administrative procedures. The above activities were undertaken under the WIPO country project for Bhutan.

548. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a revised draft industrial property law and the accompanying regulations, as well as the forms under those regulations. The draft law takes into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

549. In May, a WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to Thimphu to assist in implementing the trademark administration procedures and to train staff of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The consultant also provided training for industrial property attorneys on the new national industrial property rules and regulations.

550. Also in May, another WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to the same Ministry to assist in preparing technical specifications for a computerized system of industrial property administrative procedures. The above activities were undertaken under the WIPO country project for Bhutan.

551. In June, a WIPO expert from India undertook a mission to the new trademark office at the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Thimphu to provide support and expertise in the examination of trademarks and related matters.

552. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In January, a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.

553. In May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft emergency (patents) order, 1997, in particular its compatibility with the Paris Convention, the PCT, the Budapest Treaty and the TRIPS Agreement.

554. CHINA. In February, six government officials of the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) undertook a study visit to the JPO in Tokyo for training in computerization and industrial property information, patent examination and re-examination practices. In the same month,

two government officials of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce (SAIC) undertook a similar study visit, in respect of trademarks, to the JPO in Tokyo. Both visits were funded by the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

555. Also in February, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters relating to the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement.

556. In March, nine government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss intellectual property issues with reference to the situation in Hong Kong after June 30, 1997. The government officials also visited the PCT Operations Department and the International Trademark Registry.

557. Also in March, five government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.

558. In April, a delegation of seven government officials from the Province of Yunnan, headed by the Deputy Director General of the Yunnan Provincial Commission for Science and Technology, undertook a study visit to the International Bureau in Geneva. Presentations were made by WIPO officials on WIPO's development cooperation program and the PCT and Madrid systems.

559. On June 30 and July 1, at the invitation of the Governments of the United Kingdom and China, the Director General, a Deputy Director General and another WIPO official attended the ceremony of hand-over of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China, held in Hong Kong.

560. Also in June, five government officials undertook a study visit to WIPO's headquarters, to the Faculty of Law of the University of Geneva, and to the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property in Berne. At WIPO they discussed with WIPO officials draft amendment to the Copyright Law of China.

561. Still in June, two WIPO officials made a presentation on WIPO, in Geneva, to nine government officials enrolled in a six-month EC-China training program.

562. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In April, seven government officials visiting Geneva were given a briefing at WIPO's headquarters on WIPO's activities.

563. FIJI. In January, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Suva on possible future areas of cooperation with WIPO.

564. INDIA. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on several questions concerning legislation on the protection of geographical indications.

565. In February, two government officials of the Office of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks undertook a study visit to the JPO in Tokyo for training in industrial property administration, computerization and industrial property information and

patent examination practices. The visit was funded by the Japanese funds-in-trust arrangement in the field of industrial property.

566. In March, a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss possible assistance with the teaching of intellectual property in India.

567. In April, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.

568. In May, two WIPO officials met with government officials in New Delhi to discuss matters of cooperation.

569. In June, a government official and a representative of the Confederation of Indian Industries had discussions on the PCT with WIPO officials in Geneva and were briefed on the advantages of accession to that Treaty.

570. Also in June, two WIPO experts from Australia and Canada undertook a mission to the patent office in Calcutta and Mumbai to discuss the report prepared by the National Productivity Council concerning the modernization of the office.

571. INDONESIA. In January, a WIPO consultant from Australia began a mission, for a total period of six months, to advise on the modernization and computerization of the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks.

572. In February, two government officials of the said Directorate undertook a study visit to the JPO in Tokyo for training in patent and trademark examination practices. The visit was funded by the Japanese funds-in-trust arrangement in the field of industrial property.

573. In the same month, a World Bank official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss a possible World Bank-funded project for Indonesia with an intellectual property component.

574. In March, two WIPO officials met with government officials to discuss matters of cooperation including, *inter alia*, the modernization of the intellectual property system of Indonesia and Indonesia's envisaged ratification of the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention and the TLT and accession to the PCT and the Berne Convention, which have since taken place.

575. In May, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, undertook an official visit to Indonesia at the invitation of the Government. He was received, in Jakarta, by President Suharto with whom he discussed the current situation of intellectual property rights in the country. The President presented the Director General with the *Bintang Jasa Utama* (the Supreme Merit Star) for his leadership and achievements in the field of intellectual property and for his service to developing countries, in particular Indonesia. The Director General was presented with copies of the decrees recently signed by the President relating to the accession of Indonesia to the Berne Convention and the PCT, the ratification of the TLT and the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the withdrawal of the reservation on Articles 1-12 of the Paris Convention, as well as with copies of new legislation amending the Indonesian laws on patents, trademarks and copyright to bring them into compliance with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. During his visit, the Director General also had discussions with other



government leaders and officials on matters of cooperation, including a WIPO-funded project for the modernization of the intellectual property system of the country.

576. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation in organizing a PCT seminar in Indonesia as a follow-up to the recent ratification of the PCT by that country.

577. 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.

578. In February, a UNDP official visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on development cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

579. In March, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.

580. Also in March, a UNDP official based in Iran met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the implementation of a new UNDP-financed national project for the development of the administration, protection and effective use of intellectual property in the country, to be executed by WIPO.

581. In May, a WIPO official attended a Consultative Meeting for Evolving a Technology Management Curriculum and Training Program for Developing Countries in the ESCAP Region, organized in Tehran by the Iranian Research Organization for Science and Technology and the Asian Pacific Centre for Technology Transfer.

582. Also in May, a WIPO official participated in the signing ceremony, in Tehran, of a new UNDP-financed project for the Islamic Republic of Iran on the development of the administrative protection and effective use of intellectual property, to be executed by WIPO.

583. In the same month a WIPO official met with government officials in Tehran to discuss matters of cooperation, including arrangements for the implementation of the above-mentioned project.

584. In June, three government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the implementation of the said project.

585. LAOS. In June, four government officials undertook a study visit to the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents of Singapore. The officials also visited the Singapore Productivity and Standards Board and the Law Faculty of the National University of Singapore. The visit was funded under the WIPO country project for Laos.

586. MALAYSIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system of Malaysia.

587. In February, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to the Intellectual Property Division of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs in Kuala Lumpur

to provide training on industrial property administration, computerization of industrial property office procedures and patent information and documentation.

588. In the same month, two government officials of the same Division undertook a study visit to the JPO in Tokyo for training in trademark and industrial design examination practices. The mission and the study visit were funded by the Japanese funds-in-trust arrangement in the field of industrial property.

589. In March, five WIPO officials had meetings, in Kuala Lumpur, with government leaders and officials to discuss development cooperation activities, including the modernization of the national intellectual property system and matters concerning the PCT and the Madrid Protocol.

590. Also in March, a WIPO official participated in the testing and validation of the database management system for figurative marks that was being installed in the Intellectual Property Division under a project funded under the EC- ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program (ECAP).

591. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to the said Division to advise on the strengthening of the protection of industrial designs in the country.

592. In June, a WIPO expert from Australia undertook a mission to the same Division to give assistance in revising the manual of trademark law and practice. The mission was organized under the above UNDP-funded country project.

593. MONGOLIA. In January, four government officials undertook a study visit, organized by WIPO, to the industrial property offices, patent information centers, and collective administration societies of Malaysia and Singapore.

594. In March, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation further to Mongolia's accession to the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. The officials also visited the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property in Berne and the Lausanne Office of the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA).

595. In April, the Rector of the National University of Mongolia visited WIPO's headquarters and conferred on the Director General an Honorary Doctorate from that University.

596. In June, three WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Ulaanbaatar on matters of cooperation.

597. NEPAL. In May, a WIPO consultant from India undertook a mission to Kathmandu to advise the authorities on the automation of the industrial property section of the Department of Industries.

598. In June, a WIPO expert from India undertook a mission to Kathmandu to provide guidance to the said Department on questions of trademark law and administration.

599. PAKISTAN. In February, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss the comments sent by the International Bureau to the government authorities, at their request, on the draft Trade Mark Law of Pakistan, to bring it into conformity with the TRIPS Agreement. The modernization of the national trademark administration system and the possible assistance of WIPO in that respect were also discussed.

600. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note explaining the Paris Act (1971) of the Berne Convention.

601. In May, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Islamabad to discuss development cooperation activities in Pakistan, in particular the proposed UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the intellectual property system of Pakistan, to be executed by WIPO. They also met with government officials to discuss Pakistan's obligations under the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement and the country's possible accession to, *inter alia*, the Paris Convention, the Madrid Agreement and the PCT. During their visit, the two WIPO officials held discussions on development issues with staff from research institutions, members of the business community and intellectual property lawyers.

602. Also in May, two government officials met, separately, with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters related to the above proposed UNDP project, as well as action to be taken to ensure the country's timely compliance with the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

603. In June, a WIPO expert from Australia undertook a mission to the Patent Office and the Trade Marks Registry in Karachi to advise on the automation of the two offices.

604. PHILIPPINES. In February, two government officials of the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) undertook a study visit to the JPO in Tokyo for training in computerization and industrial property information. The visit was funded by the Japanese funds-in-trust arrangement in the field of industrial property.

605. Also in February, a WIPO consultant from Canada undertook a mission to the BPTTT in Manila to advise on the modernization of the patent information services and the computerization of patent and trademark administrative procedures.

606. In May, a WIPO official met with government officials in Manila to discuss matters of cooperation in the field of computerization, focusing on the production of a prototype CD-ROM of trademark data from four ASEAN countries and the installation of a database management system for figurative marks.

607. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to the PCT and related issues concerning preparations for that accession.

608. Also in June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters related to the country's new intellectual property law and the drafting of regulations under that law.

609. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In March, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation and issues related to the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration.

610. In May, three WIPO officials met with government officials in Seoul to discuss matters of cooperation, including the possibility of the Republic of Korea's becoming an International Searching Authority and International Preliminary Examination Authority under the PCT.

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

612. SINGAPORE. In January, three WIPO officials met with government officials in Singapore to discuss matters of future cooperation.

613. In February, the Director General and the Permanent Representative of Singapore in Geneva signed a Memorandum of Understanding which established the Singapore—WIPO Joint Training Program in the Field of Industrial Property. The training program, to be jointly funded by the Government of Singapore and WIPO, is aimed at training government officials from developing countries in the Asia and Pacific region in such areas as the use of technological information in patent documents in industry and research and development activities; the computerization of patent collections and of patent and trademark administration; the promotion and commercialization of inventions; the promotion of university-industry relations; and the teaching of intellectual property law. It envisages one or more training courses per year for an initial two-year period (1997-98), to be held in Singapore.

614. In May, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, undertook an official visit to Singapore at the invitation of the Government. He had discussions with government leaders and officials on strengthening bilateral cooperation, particularly in the computerization of the new patent administration system, the preparation of intellectual property legislation, the organization of the first training course for developing countries in the Asia and the Pacific region, under the Singapore-WIPO Joint Training Program in the Field of Industrial Property, as well as the holding of a seminar on Internet and the protection of intellectual property rights.

615. SRI LANKA. In January, a government official undertook a study visit to the industrial property offices of India, Malaysia and Singapore, and to the patent information centers and collective administration societies of Malaysia and Singapore. The said study visit was implemented under the WIPO country project for the modernization of the industrial property administration of Sri Lanka.

616. In April, a WIPO official had discussions with UNDP officials in Colombo concerning the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific to be held in Colombo in August 1997.

617. Also in April, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to the Registry of Patents and Trade Marks in Colombo to assess its computerization needs for trademark administration and the setting up of a patent information system for the Registry.

618. In June, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft model law on copyright and neighboring rights.

619. THAILAND. In June, two WIPO officials made a general presentation in Geneva on WIPO to 17 legal officers and judges from the Ministry of Justice of Thailand.

620. VIET NAM. In January, 15 senior government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between that country and WIPO and, in particular, the specific needs of Viet Nam in conforming to the TRIPS Agreement and the assistance needed from WIPO in that respect.

621. In the same month, a WIPO official participated in a UNDP-organized preparatory meeting for a Round Table Meeting on Trade-Related Technical Cooperation to be held in Geneva under a project funded by UNDP.

622. In February, two government officials of the National Office of Industrial Property undertook a study visit to the JPO in Tokyo for training in trademark examination practices. The visit was funded by the Japanese funds-in-trust arrangement in the field of industrial property.

623. In April, a government official of the said National Office met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss matters of cooperation.

624. SOUTH PACIFIC. In January, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the participating government representatives at the WIPO Fifth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property held in Suva an updated draft industrial property Act for the South Pacific countries, and a commentary on its main provisions, to serve as a benchmark for reviewing and updating national industrial property legislation in the said countries, particularly in the light of the requirements of the TRIPS Agreement.

#### *Latin America and the Caribbean*

625. LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION. In February, a WIPO consultant from Chile held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's work plan of activities for 1997, in respect of the computerization of the industrial property offices of Latin America and Caribbean countries.

626. PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE GENERAL TREATY ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (SIECA). In April, two WIPO officials attended in Guatemala City a Meeting of the Heads of the Industrial Property Offices 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 Nicaragua. The meeting agreed on the

final draft of the Central American Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Inventions and Industrial Designs).

627. ARGENTINA. In April, the Director General and three other WIPO officials visited Buenos Aires at the invitation of the Argentine Government. They participated in the official inauguration of the new premises of the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Argentina. At the inaugural ceremony, the Director General spoke and awarded a WIPO gold medal to a woman inventor. During his visit, the Director General was received by the President of the Republic and other government leaders and officials.

628. Also in April, a WIPO consultant from the EPO completed a mission to INPI in Buenos Aires to provide assistance in the examination of patent applications in the field of pharmaceuticals. The mission was funded by the EPO.

629. In May, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to INPI to provide advice on the examination of patent applications in the field of electronics. The mission was funded by the EPO.

630. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to INPI to discuss cooperation matters in the field of industrial property.

631. Also in June, a WIPO official participated in the First Congress on Intellectual Property, Culture, Science and Technology organized by the University of Buenos Aires in Buenos Aires.

632. BAHAMAS. In February, a WIPO official visited the Registrar General's Department in Nassau to discuss cooperation matters and the possible accession of the Bahamas to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

633. BARBADOS. In April, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Bridgetown to advise the staff in the Corporate Affairs and Intellectual Property Office in the computerization of its trademark and patent operations.

634. In June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to the said Office in Bridgetown to advise on possible ways to reduce the backlog of pending patent applications.

635. BRAZIL. In February, three government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation in the area of the promotion of technological innovation.

636. In March, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.

637. In April, two WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela undertook a mission to the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Rio de Janeiro to discuss the drafting of a technical cooperation project for the modernization of the Institute.

638. Also in April, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to INPI in Rio de Janeiro to provide assistance in the examination of patent applications in the field of pharmaceuticals. The mission was funded by the EPO.
639. In May, the Director General met with government officials in Geneva to sign a five-year agreement between WIPO and the Government of Brazil for the modernization and computerization of INPI. At the same time, the two sides also signed the renewal of the cooperation agreement between the Government of Brazil and WIPO which provides for the organization of annual courses on industrial property at INPI in Rio de Janeiro.
640. In June, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Rio de Janeiro to discuss the work plan of the above project.
641. CHILE. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Santiago to discuss with government officials and officials of the Chilean Authors' Society future cooperation between Chile and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, including training. The WIPO official gave a lecture to students at the Faculty of Law of the University of Chile.
642. In May, two government officials met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation activities in the field of industrial property.
643. COLOMBIA. In March, a WIPO official visited Santafé de Bogotá and discussed with government officials the provisions of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT).
644. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce in Santafé de Bogotá to review the specifications of a computerized system for searching and displaying patent information on the basis of CD-ROMs.
645. COSTA RICA. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, explanatory comments on certain provisions of the Paris Convention.
646. In May, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela undertook a mission to the Intellectual Property Registry in San José to discuss assistance in the field of computerization. The mission was funded under the country project for the modernization of the said Registry.
647. Also in May, a WIPO official met with senior government officials in San José to discuss cooperation activities, in particular the above-mentioned project which is funded by the Government and executed by WIPO.
648. CUBA. In February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation in the field of international trademark registration.
649. In April, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to the Cuban Industrial Property Office to assist in the further computerization of its patent information services and in the upgrading of the local office electronic network.

650. In June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to the said Office to assist in the examination of patent applications in the field of biotechnology.
651. Also in June, two government officials from the National Center of Copyright attended a one-week training in the field of copyright and neighboring rights at the Copyright Office of Colombia, in Santafé de Bogotá. The training was organized within the framework of the WIPO country project for Cuba.
652. Still in June, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Havana to train staff of the Cuban Broadcasting Institute in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.
653. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Santo Domingo to provide assistance in the drafting of a new Industrial Property Law. The discussions covered, *inter alia*, the implications of the TRIPS Agreement.
654. ECUADOR. In February, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation in the field of industrial property.
655. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the National Directorate of Industrial Property in Quito to discuss cooperation matters in the field of industrial property.
656. Also in June, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to the same Directorate in Quito to assist in the processing of applications for trademark registration.
657. EL SALVADOR. In February, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with WIPO officials development cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.
658. In April, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to the National Center of Registries in San Salvador to provide assistance in the use of the Vienna Classification.
659. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation and on the PCT.
660. Also in May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva development cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.
661. GUATEMALA. In April, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to the Registry of Industrial Property in Guatemala City to give advice on the use of the Vienna Classification.
662. HAITI. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Port-au-Prince to discuss with government officials cooperation matters and the possible accession of Haiti to certain WIPO-administered treaties.
663. In June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, in particular the possible establishment of a collective management system and training.



664. JAMAICA. In June, a WIPO official discussed with government authorities in Kingston the possible accession of Jamaica to certain WIPO-administered treaties in the field of industrial property. This mission was organized under the WIPO country project for Jamaica.

665. MEXICO. In January, a WIPO official visited the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI) in Mexico City to discuss the work plan for 1997 under the technical cooperation agreement between IMPI and WIPO.

666. In March, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation in the field of industrial property.

667. In April, a government official visited IMPI in Mexico City to observe the computerization system for the processing of trademark and patent applications established by the Institute. The visit was funded by WIPO.

668. In June, a WIPO official attended the International Workshop on the Drafting of Patent Applications in the Field of Biotechnology, in Mexico City.

669. Also in June, a WIPO official had discussions with officials of IMPI in Mexico City on PCT-related matters and gave a presentation on the PCT to 25 staff members of IMPI.

670. Still in June, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Uruguay undertook a mission to IMPI in Mexico City to discuss the design and development of an automated system for patent operations. The mission was organized under the said cooperation agreement.

671. NICARAGUA. In April, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Registry in Managua to advise on the use of the Vienna Classification.

672. Also in April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the said Registry in Managua to discuss with government officials and a representative of the Swedish International Development Agency a possible project for the modernization of the Registry.

673. PANAMA. In April, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to the Directorate General of the Industrial Property Registry in Panama City to provide assistance in the use of the Vienna Classification.

674. PARAGUAY. In February, three government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

675. In March, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Asunción to advise on the possible establishment of a special intellectual property court. The mission was funded under the country project for the modernization and strengthening of the intellectual property system of Paraguay which is executed by WIPO. The project is financed under a loan to the country by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

676. In April, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Uruguay undertook a mission to the Directorate of Industrial Property in Asunción to provide assistance in the computerization of its industrial property operations.

677. In May, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation in the field of intellectual property.

678. PERU. In April, a WIPO official and two WIPO consultants from Spain and Switzerland participated, in Lima, in two roundtables on copyright in a free market economy organized by the University of Lima and the Sacred Heart Women's University, respectively. They also participated in a third roundtable organized by National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI) on the collective administration of copyright and neighboring rights.

679. In June, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to INDECOPI in Lima to assist in the examination of patent applications in the field of biotechnology.

680. SAINT LUCIA. In February, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation in respect of training and office computerization, and on the possible organization of a national seminar for industrial property practitioners.

681. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In February, WIPO prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft 1996/97 trade marks (amendment) rules, and their compatibility with the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

682. In March, a WIPO consultant from Canada undertook a mission to Port of Spain to advise on the possible establishment of a copyright unit within the Intellectual Property Registry and on possible improvements in the system of copyright collective administration of the country.

683. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the said Registry to discuss cooperation within the framework of the Nice Agreement and to give training to staff of the Registry on the use of the Classification under that Agreement.

684. In June, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom visited the same Registry to advise on the processing of patent applications.

685. Also in June, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

686. URUGUAY. In February, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to the National Directorate of Industrial Property in Montevideo to provide advice on the further computerization of the operations of that office.

687. In March, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Montevideo to discuss the organization of the WIPO/General Authors' and Publishers' Society (SGAE) [Spain] Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and the IIIrd International

Ibero-American Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights to take place in Punta del Este and Montevideo, respectively, later in the year.

688. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the National Directorate of Industrial Property in Montevideo to discuss cooperation with Uruguay in the field of industrial property and training.

689. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a draft law on patents, utility models and industrial designs. The comments made reference to the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

690. Also in June, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Montevideo and Punta del Este to discuss with government officials the organization of several WIPO regional meetings to be held later in the year.

691. VENEZUELA. In April, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to the Industrial Property Registry in Caracas to provide assistance in the examination of patent applications in the field of pharmaceuticals. The mission was funded by the EPO.

692. Also in April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Mérida to discuss with the University of Los Andes WIPO's long-term fellowships program for graduate students.

693. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation matters in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights, in light of the coming merger of the Autonomous Service of the Industrial Property Registry (SARPI) with the copyright office in early 1998.

### **Other Development Cooperation Activities**

#### *Interregional Sectoral Support*

694. 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: BOTSWANA, INDIA, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, NAMIBIA, SUDAN.

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

695. *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.

696. *State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services.* From January 1 to June 30, 1997, 428 search reports were delivered to the following 24 developing countries and regional organizations: ARGENTINA, CAMEROON, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, GHANA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, INDIA, LEBANON, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, PERU, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA and ARIPO. The search reports were prepared by the industrial property offices of the following countries: AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NORWAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, and 228 were prepared by WIPO by using online access to Questel-Orbit. Some 12% of those reports pertained to inventions related to the environment. In the same period, 408 requests for search reports were received from 26 developing countries. The average delay between receiving the requests and delivering the search reports is approximately three months.

697. In cooperation with the industrial property offices of several donor countries, WIPO continued to supply, upon request from developing countries, free copies of specific patent documents. From January 1 to June 30, 1997, 2'770 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 25 developing countries and regional organizations: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, INDIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, LEBANON, MALAYSIA, MOROCCO, PAKISTAN, PERU, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA and ARIPO. These copies were delivered regularly by the industrial property offices of the following countries: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHINA, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO and the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO.

698. *Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications.* From January 1 to June 30, 1997, five search and examination reports prepared by the industrial property offices of the following countries: CANADA and GERMANY were sent to ARIPO. In the same period, nine patent applications were received from ARIPO.

699. *International Cooperation in the Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI).* From January 1 to June 30, 1997, five search and examination reports were provided by the industrial property office of AUSTRIA, and forwarded to the requesting industrial property office in MOROCCO. In the same period, 28 patent applications for examination under this program were received from five industrial property offices and regional organizations.

700. In February, the President of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) visited WIPO to discuss possible cooperation between WIPO and IFIA in providing advice to a certain number of Arab countries on the promotion of inventive and innovative activity.

701. In March, a WIPO official presented two WIPO gold medals to the winners of an invention and innovation competition organized in Ho Chi Minh City under the auspices of the National Office of Industrial Property of Viet Nam. The medals were awarded for the best invention (presented by a team of six inventors) and for the most outstanding young inventor.

702. In the same month, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese schoolboy at the All Japan Exhibition of School Children's Inventions, organized by the Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII) in Tokyo.

703. In April, on the occasion of the official inauguration of the new premises of INPI in Buenos Aires, the Director General awarded a WIPO medal to the winner of the First National Competition for Women Inventors, organized by INPI and the Argentine Association of Inventors, with the support of IFIA.

704. Also in April, two WIPO medals were awarded by a WIPO official at the 25th Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques, one to an inventor from Morocco for the best invention from a developing country and the other to a woman inventor from South Africa.

705. In June, WIPO medals and certificates were awarded to two inventors from South Africa and handed over to them by His Excellency Robert Gabriel Mugabe, President of Zimbabwe, in the presence of African heads of State and government who were attending the 33rd Conference of the OAU in Harare.

706. Also in June, on the occasion of the Scientific and Practical Conference on the State System of Protection of Industrial Property Objects held in Dushanbe, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Tajik inventor in recognition of his achievements as an inventor and for his outstanding services rendered to inventors in Tajikistan.

**CHAPTER III: NORMATIVE AND OTHER ACTIVITIES FOR  
THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LEGAL PROTECTION  
OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

707. *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.

*Protection of Folklore*

708. From April 8 to 10, WIPO organized the *UNESCO-WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Folklore* in Phuket, Thailand, along with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and in cooperation with the Department of Intellectual Property, Ministry of Commerce, Government of Thailand.

709. The Forum was attended by some 180 participants from about 50 countries. Presentations were made by invited speakers from Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Ghana, India, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Thailand and the United States of America, as well as by two UNESCO officials and one WIPO official. The following topics were covered: preservation and conservation of folklore in the various regions of the world; legal means of protection of expressions of folklore in national legislation; economic exploitation of expressions of folklore; international protection of expressions of folklore. At the end of the Forum, the following "plan of action" was adopted by the participants:

"The participants from both the public and private sectors of the member countries of WIPO and UNESCO made an extensive exchange of views and experiences at the UNESCO-WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Folklore from 8 to 10 April, 1997, in Phuket, Thailand. They noted the welcoming and keynote address by H.E. Somporn Asavahame who invited the participants to meet a challenge of creating a new international standard for the legal protection of folklore. They also took into account the Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its twenty-fifth session in Paris on 15 November, 1989.

"The participants were of the view that at present there is no international standard of protection for folklore and that the copyright regime is not adequate to ensure such protection. They also confirmed a need to define, identify, conserve, preserve, disseminate, and protect folklore which has been a living cultural heritage of great economic, social, and political significance from time immemorial. They emphasized the importance of striking a good balance of interests between the community owning the folklore and the users of expressions of folklore. They were convinced that closer

regional and international cooperation would be vital to the successful establishment of a new international standard for the protection of folklore.

“The participants also urged both WIPO and the UNESCO to pursue their efforts to ensure an effective and appropriate international regime for the protection of folklore.

“In the light of the above, most participants wish to suggest the following actions.

“— A Committee of Experts should be set up in cooperation with UNESCO as soon as possible consisting of experts in both the conservation and protection of folklore and representing a fair balance of global geographical distribution.

“— Regional consultative fora should take place.

“— The Committee of Experts should complete the drafting of a new international agreement on the *sui generis* protection of folklore by the second quarter of 1998, in view of the possible convocation of a Diplomatic Conference, preferably in the second half of 1998.

“The participants from the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom expressly stated that they could not associate themselves with the plan of action.”

710. It is expected that the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium will take into consideration the above-quoted “plan of action” and the discussions and conclusions concerning this topic of the September 22-October 1, 1997, sessions of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO.

### *Broadcasting and New Communication Technologies*

711. From April 28 to 30, WIPO organized the *WIPO World Symposium on Broadcasting, New Communication Technologies and Intellectual Property* in Manila, in cooperation with the Government of the Philippines and with the assistance of the National Association of Broadcasters of the Philippines.

712. The Symposium was attended by some 300 participants from about 50 countries. The President of the Philippines participated in the opening session and made a keynote speech. Five panel discussions were held on the following issues: broadcasters as owners of neighboring rights; the legal status of broadcast programs at the borderline of copyright and neighboring rights; broadcasters as users; convergence of communication technologies: terrestrial broadcasting, satellite broadcasting and communication to the public by cable; digital transmissions in the Internet and similar networks. This was followed by a concluding debate in a sixth panel. The discussions were moderated by experts from Japan, the Philippines, the United States of America and the CEC, and by a WIPO official. Among the panelists, there were experts from Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, the United States of America and the CEC, as well as from various regional unions of broadcasting organizations and non-governmental organizations representing authors, performers, producers of

phonograms, producers of audiovisual works, software producers, cable distributors and Internet service providers.

713. There was an agreement among the participants that WIPO should deal with the issues of the protection of the rights of broadcasting organizations with the objective of international harmonization, and that, for that purpose, the convocation of a meeting of experts would be justified.

714. At the same time, there was no agreement concerning the way international harmonization should be achieved. The representatives of some governments supported the proposal made on behalf of broadcasting organizations that a new treaty should be worked out and adopted on the rights of broadcasters. Some other government representatives did not oppose an attempt to work out an international treaty but they expressed hesitation about the timely nature and feasibility of such a project, while still other government representatives were of the view that the preparation of a new treaty would be premature; harmonization might be achieved through some other means, such as through offering guidance to governments and legislators.

715. It is expected that the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium will take into consideration the discussions of the Manila Symposium and the discussions and conclusions concerning these topics of the September 22-October 1, 1997, sessions of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO.

#### *Digital Technology and Copyright*

716. From May 14 to 16, WIPO organized the *WIPO International Forum on the Exercise and Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in the Face of the Challenges of Digital Technology* in Sevilla, Spain, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture of Spain and with the assistance of SGAE.

717. The Forum was attended by some 450 participants from about 50 countries. Nine panel discussions were held on the following topics: the impact of digital technology on the protection and exercise of copyright and neighboring rights; the role of the State concerning the exercise and management of copyright and neighboring rights; exercise of rights in respect of “multimedia productions”; technology means of protection and rights management information; new alternatives for centralized management: “one-stop shops” (that is, agency-type collective management organizations with individualized tariffs and licensing conditions); “traditional” collective management in the face of digital technology; overview of the present situation of centralized management of rights (“traditional” collective management, “one-stop shops”); review of the principles concerning the establishment and operation of centralized management of copyright and neighboring rights; collective management in developing countries.

718. The discussions were moderated by experts from Chile, France, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and by two WIPO officials. Among the panelists, there were experts from a number of non-governmental organizations representing authors,



performers, publishers, producers of phonograms, producers of audiovisual works, software producers, broadcasting organizations, cable distributors and Internet service providers.

719. There was agreement among the participants that the principles included in the study on *Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights* published by WIPO in 1990 (publication No. 688(E)(F)(S)) continued to be valid and applicable also under the new conditions of the exercise and management of rights. It was generally held, however, that the principles, in certain aspects, should be adapted and completed to reflect the new alternatives for the exercise and management of rights (such as “one-stop shops” and the broader options for owners of rights to exercise their rights on an individual basis); that there were new fields where centralized management of rights might be useful (such as licensing of “multimedia productions”); and that, in a digital environment, technological measures of protection and electronic rights management information systems had a decisive role.

720. The participants—among them also representatives of a number of governments of countries from various regions of the world—requested WIPO to publish the material of the Forum, as soon as possible, and to make it available to both governments and the interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

721. It was found that the Forum had been useful and successful, *inter alia*, due to the fact that it had offered an opportunity for the representatives of different groups interested in the protection, exercise and management of copyright and neighboring rights to come together, to identify their common interests, to exchange information and to outline the areas where cooperation and joint action were needed. The participants requested WIPO to consider convening the participants of the various interested groups to consultation meetings also in the future with the same objective; such meetings would be particularly necessary in view of the increased need for harmonized and joint actions in the face of the challenges of digital technology and particularly of the Internet.

722. Three topics were also identified as those on which participants would find the convocation of WIPO international forums or symposiums useful, namely, the licensing and legal status of “multimedia productions,” the operation of technological measures of protection and rights management information systems, and the private international law (choice-of-law) aspects of the protection of copyright and neighboring rights in global information infrastructures, like the Internet.

#### *The Proposed Patent Law Treaty*

723. The fourth session of the *Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty* was held at WIPO’s headquarters in Geneva from June 23 to 27.

724. The following 58 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CANADA, CAPE VERDE, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, MALI, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY,

PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM. In addition, the following two States members of the United Nations and/or Specialized Agencies were represented by observers: BELIZE, KUWAIT. Representatives of four intergovernmental organizations (EC, EPO, OAU, WTO) and 21 non-governmental organizations (ABA, ABPI, AIPLA, AIPPI, APAA, BDI, CII, CIPA, CNCPI, CNIPA, EPI, FCPA, FICPI, JIPA, JPAA, KPAA, LIDC, MPI, TMPDF, UEPIP, UNICE) took part in the session in an observer capacity.

725. The Committee of Experts considered the latest draft prepared by the International Bureau of the Patent Law Treaty and the draft Regulations, accompanied by Notes explaining each provision contained in the said drafts.

726. The draft Treaty contained 16 Articles and the draft Regulations, 17 Rules. These Articles and Rules were the combined result of the provisions discussed in the second and the third sessions of the Committee of Experts, held in June and November 1996, respectively. A number of new provisions dealing with the following matters were submitted to the fourth session: Special Features of Certain Types of Applications and Certain Types of Patents, National Security, Request for Recordal of a Licensing Agreement or Security Interest, Extension of a Time Limit Established by National Legislation or Regional Treaty.

727. All delegations expressed their support for the efforts to harmonize the existing patent laws and stressed the importance of the work of the Committee of Experts for concluding the Treaty in the near future. Several delegations also expressed their continued support for the need of a harmonization in the substantive area of patent law to provide simple procedures and an effective patent protection overall.

728. While the Committee of Experts was, in general, in favor of the proposed draft Treaty, a number of suggestions for amendment or further study were made. In particular, the Committee of Experts expressed the necessity of a closer alignment between the future Patent Law Treaty and the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), and it was agreed that the results of the ongoing discussions to amend the PCT Regulations would be taken into account for the next draft of the Treaty and the Regulations.

729. As regards further work, taking into account the conclusions of the Committee of Experts, the International Bureau would prepare revised drafts for the fifth session of the Committee which was tentatively scheduled to take place from December 15 to 19, 1997. Proposals for decisions on the date and agenda of the diplomatic conference for the adoption of the Patent Law Treaty and on the convening of a preparatory meeting dealing with procedural aspects of the diplomatic conference would be submitted to the General Assembly of WIPO in early 1998, on the basis of the results of the fifth session and taking into account the possible need for a sixth session of the Committee of Experts.

*Recording and Indicating Trademark Licenses*

730. The *Committee of Experts on Trademark Licenses* held its first session in Geneva from February 17 to 20. The following 61 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AZERBAIJAN, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HAITI, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LITHUANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PERU, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZIMBABWE. The European Communities (EC) were also represented. A representative of the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM) took part in the session in an observer capacity. The representatives of the following 17 non-governmental organizations also took part in the session in an observer capacity: AIDV, AIM, AIPLA, AIPPI, ASPIP, CEIPI, CNIPA, ECTA, FCPA, FICPI, INTA, JIPA, JPAA, JTA, LIDC, MPI, UNICE.

731. The Committee of Experts examined a memorandum and its two annexes, prepared by the International Bureau, containing five draft Articles aimed at the simplification and harmonization of procedures relating to the recordal of licenses for the use of marks, and a model international request form for the recordal of licenses. The draft Articles had been drafted in the same treaty language as the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT), and it is proposed that they become the substantive part of a Protocol to the TLT.

732. All the delegations and representatives of observer organizations which made general declarations welcomed WIPO's endeavor to simplify and harmonize administrative procedures relating to the recordal of licenses for marks, and expressed their support for that initiative.

733. A new draft of the Articles will be prepared for the second session of the Committee of Experts, taking into account suggestions made during the present session. In particular, the scope of the next draft will be broadened in order to make the draft Articles applicable to licenses concerning applications for a registration and to sub-licenses.

*Trademarks and Internet Domain Names*

734. In February, WIPO convened in Geneva the first session of a meeting of consultants on trademarks and Internet domain names. Sixteen consultants from France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the European Commission and ITU participated in the session. A full range of issues dealing with the subject matter of the meeting were discussed. The Final Report of the International Ad Hoc Committee (IAHC) of the Internet Society on the Internet domain name system was reviewed in detail, including those aspects which would involve ongoing activities on the part of WIPO. In the light of those discussions, it was decided that WIPO would convene a consultative meeting in May 1997, to

which all WIPO member States and concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations would be invited, to further discuss those issues.

735. The *Consultative Meeting on Trademarks and Internet Domain Names* held its first session in Geneva from May 26 to 30. The following 53 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: ALGERIA, ANDORRA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BRAZIL, CANADA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, HAITI, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDONESIA, ITALY, JAPAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Representatives of the ITU, BBM, the European Commission and the OECD took part in the session, as well as representatives of 23 non-governmental organizations (AIM, AIPLA, AIPPI, APNIC, CASIE, CIPA, CNIPA, ECTA, ETNO, FCPA, FICPI, GETIT, ICC, INTA, ITAA, JIPA, JPAA, LIDC, MPI, Nominet U.K., SOFTIC, UNICE, UNIFAB) and seven individual participants.

736. The Meeting considered a number of issues related to trademarks and Internet domain names, including trademark databases, trademark directories, pre-screening of domain name applications, possible *sui generis* intellectual property rights in domain names, generic terms as domain names, registration of domain names as trademarks, harmonization of policies and rules for all top-level domain names, harmonization of rules on use and infringement of trademarks on the Internet, related forms of intellectual property and new methods for international harmonization, and related to dispute resolution in the context of Internet domain names. A second session of the Consultative Meeting will take place on September 1 and 2, 1997.

#### *Business Identifiers*

737. During the first half of 1997, the International Bureau continued work on a study on the existing or potentially useful but not yet existing legal protection of business identifiers. This study showed that there was no need for a special type of protection since in most countries business identifiers can be protected as trade names and, in any case (for example, where a business identifier is not considered to be a trade name because it is an emblem), against a risk of confusion or against "passing off," that is, acts of unfair competition.

#### *Names and Emblems of Non-Profit Organizations*

738. During the first half of 1997, the International Bureau continued work on a study on the existing or potentially useful but not yet existing legal protection of names and emblems of non-profit organizations. This study showed that there was no need for action in that respect. In most cases, such names and emblems enjoy the same protection as names and emblems of business enterprises. They can also be protected and registered as trademarks; the formerly

existing requirement that the holder of the trademark registration must carry on an industrial or commercial activity has been removed from the laws in which it had been provided for.

*Inventions Made or Used in Outer Space*

739. During the first half of 1997, the International Bureau conducted a study, with the help of consultants from the National Space Development Agency (NASDA) of Japan, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States of America, and the European Space Agency (ESA), on the desirability and feasibility of adopting rules and/or recommending principles common to all countries and interested intergovernmental organizations for the intellectual property protection of inventions which were made or used in outer space. This study led to the conclusion that there was no need for special legislative provisions concerning the protection of inventions made or used in outer space, but that it was desirable that the International Bureau give information on the existing protection of such inventions to interested States and organizations.

#### CHAPTER IV: INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND STANDARDIZATION ACTIVITIES

740. *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).
741. 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)*

742. 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.
743. During the first six months of 1997, COLOMBIA, the GAMBIA, INDONESIA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, SIERRA LEONE, URUGUAY and ZIMBABWE became members of the PCIPI. This brought the number of members to 123 as of June 30, 1997: 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, COLOMBIA, CONGO, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC,

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDONESIA, 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, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAINT LUCIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, 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, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

744. The *PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI)* held its eighteenth session in Geneva from April 7 to 11. The following 21 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, LITHUANIA, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The Patent Documentation Group (PDG) was represented by observers.

745. The PCIPI/GI completed the revision of WIPO Standards ST.2 (Standard Manner for Designating Calendar Dates by Using the Gregorian Calendar), ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patents and Supplementary Protection Certificates (SPCs)) and ST.34 (Recommendation Concerning the Recording of Application Numbers in Electronic Form for the Exchange of Bibliographic Data). The revision of Standards ST.2 and ST.34 was carried out in order to meet any problems arising from the designation of the year 2000 in industrial property documents and to facilitate the electronic exchange, among patent offices, of selected bibliographic data. Furthermore, the PCIPI/GI agreed to amend WIPO Standards ST.9 and ST.16 (Recommended Standard Code for the Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents) in order to provide for INID codes under Standard ST.9 and numerical codes associated with the kind-of-document code under Standard ST.16, for announcing the publication of corrected patent documents. Finally, the PCIPI/GI considered actions to be taken, and agreed on a timetable for the development of a WIPO standard concerning the making of patent documents available on mixed-mode CD-ROM.

746. The *PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC)* held its twentieth session in Geneva from May 26 to 30. The following 31 members of the Committee were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CUBA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. CHILE, LEBANON, PAKISTAN, the EAPO and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

747. The Delegations of Japan, Poland, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America made presentations on their experience in the automation of industrial property information processing and on their activities on the Internet.

748. The Committee adopted the revision of the following WIPO Standards: ST.2 (Standard Manner for Designating Calendar Dates by Using the Gregorian Calendar), ST.34 Recommendation Concerning the Recording of Application Numbers in Electronic Form for the Exchange of Bibliographic Data), ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patents and SPCs), ST.16 (Recommended Standard Code for the Identification of Different Kinds of Patent Documents).

749. The Committee noted that a PCIPI area had been successfully implemented on the WIPO Web site (<http://www.wipo.int>) and brought into operation at the beginning of April 1997. Considering that the experience of offices accessing the PCIPI area had been successful, the Committee approved the proposal to discontinue the sending of documentation via e-mail in favor of posting it on the site, and to progressively reduce the amount of paper documents to be mailed.

750. The Committee further noted that over 30 industrial property offices had created their own Web site and envisaged to use the Internet as a vehicle to disseminate industrial property information. The survey and study conducted by the International Bureau in respect of the industrial property offices Web sites (project file P 16 Rev.4, issued in January 1997) was considered useful for industrial property offices to improve and modify the presentation and contents of their Web sites. Finally, the Delegation of the United States of America made a presentation on its Internet 2 project which was expected to improve the current Internet by the development of advanced applications such as interactive network-based applications and large scale computation.

751. The Committee adopted the report on the PCIPI activities between July 1, 1995, and July 4, 1997. It was noted that the PCIPI overall policy would be discussed in the second half of this year, taking into consideration any decision made by the WIPO Working Group on Information Technologies for Intellectual Property in July, and by the Governing Bodies in September-October.

752. The *PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI)* held its twentieth session in Geneva from May 26 to 30. The following 31 members of the PCIPI/MI were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CUBA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. CHILE, LEBANON, PAKISTAN, the EAPO and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented by observers.

753. The Working Group received progress reports from the EPO on the EASY (*Electronic Application SYstem*) project relating to the filing of patent applications in electronic form, and on the development and application of the mixed-mode CD-ROM software (MIMOSA).



754. The Delegation of the United States of America gave a presentation which featured a videotape on the subject of digital signatures and a demonstration of a prototype Internet filing software for PCT applications developed by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The Delegation also informed the meeting on the progress made in enacting legislation relating to the proposed introduction of Pre-Grant Publications (PGPubs).

755. The *PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI)* held its nineteenth session in Geneva from June 2 to 13. The following 20 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: CANADA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, JAPAN, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO.

756. The Working Group dealt with 48 IPC (International Patent Classification) revision projects on the program for the 1996-97 biennium, of which 23 belonged to the mechanical field and 25 to the electrical field. Eight revision projects were completed.

757. The Working Group considered revision Projects C 28, C 79 and C 80, which had been discussed by Subgroup B of the Working Group at its session in Munich in November 1996, and approved amendments to the IPC (with some changes) proposed by that Subgroup. In order to finalize revision Project C 384 for the seventh edition of the IPC, the Working Group agreed to create a subsidiary body, Subgroup C, for consideration of this Project; the Subgroup would hold its session in Washington, D.C., in October 1997.

758. The Working Group also considered the Guidelines for the introduction of new catchwords and catchword phrases in the official catchword indexes to the IPC, prepared by the International Bureau, and agreed to have detailed discussions of those Guidelines at its next session, in December 1997.

759. Finally, the Working Group approved a number of new catchwords for introduction in the official (English and French) catchword indexes and agreed to extend the exchange of documents using electronic mail to all projects pending before the Working Group.

760. The *Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI)* held its twenty-first session in Rio de Janeiro from June 30 to July 4. The following 30 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: BRAZIL, CANADA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, EPO.

761. The Working Group agreed on the text of a draft recommendation as representing the desirable long-term policy of the PCIPI, and agreed to recommend the adoption of that recommendation by the PCIPI/EXEC in November 1997.

762. An extract of the principal items contained in the draft recommendation follows:

1. *Goals.* The PCIPI should, as a long-term policy, establish as a goal the creation and use of Industrial Property Digital Libraries (IPDLs) by industrial property offices and the International Bureau. A digital library is an organized collection of electronic information disseminated to a designated community (e.g., the community of industrial property offices) through network technologies providing easy accessibility (such as the Internet environment). Digital libraries can be implemented in open (public Internet), closed (a private Intranet) or hybrid (secure Extranet) network environments.

2. *Contents of the Industrial Property Digital Libraries (IPDLs):* Published Patent Data; Trademark Data; Industrial Design Data; Unpublished Administrative and Procedural Data; Reference.

3. *Supporting Infrastructure.* The infrastructure to support the IPDLs should consist of global secure high band-width networks between industrial property offices participating in the IPDL project, and a local office infrastructure supported by modern information technologies including access to the network.

4. *Participation.* All industrial property offices should be eligible to participate. Offices may participate in either or both of the following roles: (i) establishing and maintaining databases of information that are made accessible to other network participants; (ii) access to and use of the global IPDL data.

5. *International Rules and Common Policy (Standards, Legal and Policy Issues).* International standards regarding data processing such as those for capturing, storage, communications and publication of data should be determined. Standards relating to open systems and supported by commercially available products should be preferred.

Legal issues concerning data transmission via the network system (e.g., electronic signature, authentication, security, etc.) should be addressed.

A common approach to information dissemination policy, in particular regarding data sale to commercial vendors, pricing policy, downloading and data access policy should be explored.

6. *Resourcing.* The resources necessary for the implementation (human, technological and financial), the institutional arrangements (international body to coordinate the project) and the provision of training and technical assistance should be provided and a program implemented by an appropriate WIPO body.

7. *Information Use (for Search, Document Delivery, etc.).* International efforts should aim to develop an effective and efficient method to use the IPDLs (e.g., enhanced search tools more relevant to a digital library environment).

8. *Implementation Plan.* The timetable for the IPDLs should allow for a progressive and step-by-step implementation.

9. *Transitional Arrangements.* During the transitional period, until technological developments make possible the availability of secured high band-width networks in many countries and the possible on-line storage of all data, international cooperation should be planned and undertaken to take account of the need to avoid any disruption to current inter-office exchanges.

763. *Internet.* During the first half of 1997, documents, projects and circulars concerning PCIPI meetings were uploaded on the WIPO Web site.

#### *International Patent Classification Union*

764. The *Committee of Experts of the IPC Union* held its twenty-fifth session in Geneva from March 10 to 14. The following 16 members of the Committee were represented at the session: CANADA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The EPO was also represented.

765. The Committee adopted amendments to the sixth edition of the IPC, submitted by the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI), affecting 75 subclasses. The Committee also adopted a list of references to be introduced in class G 05 and amendments to the IPC resulting therefrom.

766. The Committee considered the introduction of catchwords to indexing places in the official catchword indexes to the IPC and agreed on detailed instructions to the PCIPI/SI relating to the selection of such catchwords. The Committee also approved a text concerning the presentation of chemical structural formulae in the IPC and requested the International Bureau to publish that text in the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation*.

767. *Publications.* The 1997 updates of the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation* (a loose-leaf publication comprising four volumes in English, French and Spanish) were published in April.

768. *Internet.* During the first half of 1997, material concerning the IPC (including general information and an introductory manual to the IPC) was uploaded on the WIPO Web site.

*Nice Union for the International Classification  
of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks*

769. The *Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union* held its seventeenth session in Geneva from April 28 to May 2. The following 13 members of the *Preparatory Working Group* were represented at the session: DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The following 10 States and two intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: CHINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, HUNGARY, ITALY, LITHUANIA, ROMANIA, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, TURKEY, BBM, CEC.

770. The *Preparatory Working Group* approved a number of changes in the *Nice Classification*. Those changes will be forwarded to the *Committee of Experts of the Nice Union* for adoption at its next session, to be held in 2001.



## CHAPTER V: INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

771. *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*

772. As a result of the deposit of an instrument of accession, during the first six months of 1997, the following three States became bound by the PCT, on the dates indicated, bringing the number of Contracting States to 92 on September 5, 1997: INDONESIA, on September 5, 1997; SIERRA LEONE, on June 17, 1997; ZIMBABWE, on June 11, 1997. (It is also to be noted that SPAIN withdrew its reservation concerning Chapter II of the PCT and that this withdrawal will take effect on September 6, 1997.)

773. The Government of the People’s Republic of CHINA, in a letter dated June 6, 1997, declared that, with effect from July 1, 1997, the PCT, to which CHINA is party since January 1, 1994, will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; that the designation of CHINA in any international PCT application filed on or after that date will also cover the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; and that the modalities of “entering the national phase” under Articles 22 and 39 of the PCT as far as international applications filed on or after July 1, 1997, and designating CHINA are concerned, will be communicated to the Director General of WIPO not later than by December 31, 1997.

#### *Statistics*

774. During the first six months of 1997, the International Bureau received the “record copies”<sup>\*</sup> of 26,482 international applications: 25,659 were received from the various “receiving Offices,” that is, the national and regional Patent Offices with which the international applications are filed, whereas 823 were filed by applicants direct with the International Bureau.

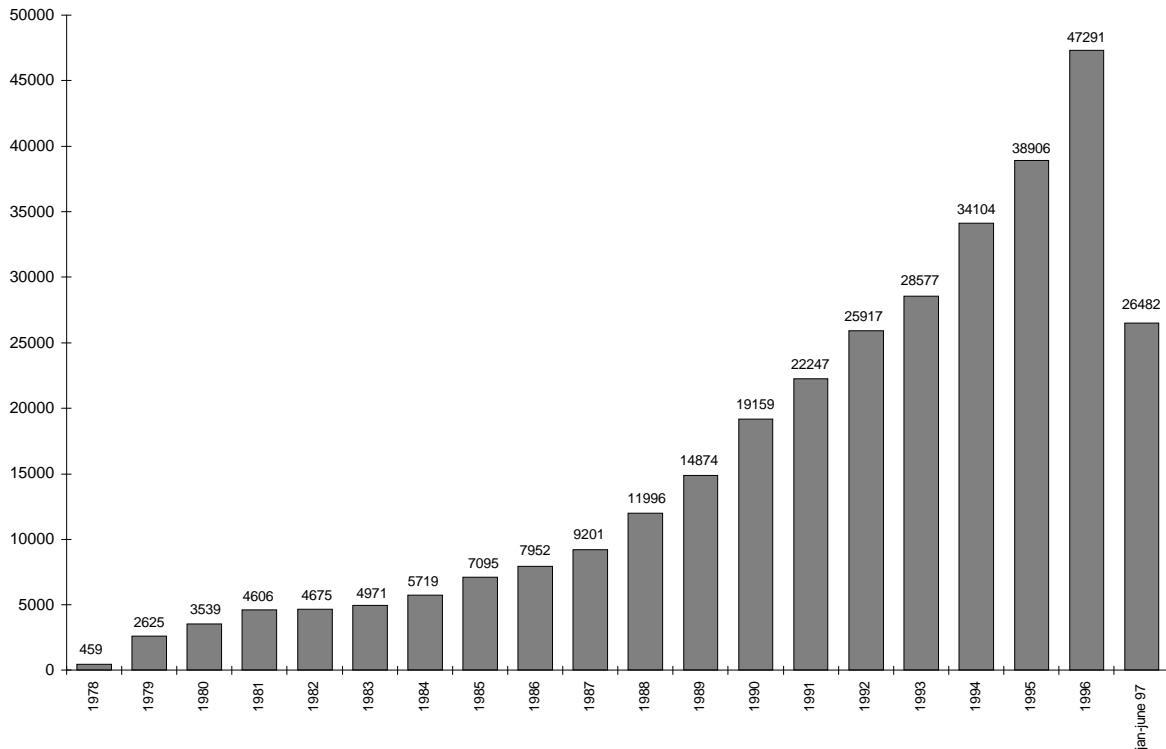
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\* A “record copy” is the true copy of an international application filed with a “receiving Office” and transmitted to the International Bureau.

775. This number is by 2,965 higher than the number of applications in the corresponding period in 1996 and thereby represents an increase of 12.61% over that period.

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

*Number of Record Copies Received Since 1978*



777. 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 Bureau<sup>1</sup> during the first half of 1997, and the corresponding percentages:

Number of Record Copies Received <sup>3</sup>	Country of Origin of the Applicant <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of All Record Copies Received
10,447	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA <sup>3</sup>	39.45
3,950	GERMANY <sup>3</sup>	14.92
2,305	JAPAN <sup>3</sup>	8.70
2,025	UNITED KINGDOM <sup>3,4</sup>	7.65
1,256	FRANCE <sup>3</sup>	4.74
1,093	SWEDEN <sup>3</sup>	4.13
960	NETHERLANDS <sup>3</sup>	3.63
590	SWITZERLAND <sup>3,5</sup>	2.23
492	CANADA <sup>3</sup>	1.86
423	FINLAND <sup>3</sup>	1.60

<b>Number of Record Copies Received<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Country of Origin of the Applicant<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of All Record Copies Received</b>
414	AUSTRALIA <sup>3</sup>	1.56
399	ITALY <sup>3</sup>	1.51
316	DENMARK <sup>3</sup>	1.19
224	ISRAEL <sup>3</sup>	0.85
194	SPAIN <sup>3</sup>	0.73
190	RUSSIAN FEDERATION <sup>3</sup>	0.72
181	NORWAY <sup>3</sup>	0.68
176	AUSTRIA <sup>3</sup>	0.66
165	BELGIUM <sup>3</sup>	0.62
152	REPUBLIC OF KOREA <sup>3</sup>	0.57
83	NEW ZEALAND	0.31
69	CHINA <sup>3</sup>	0.26
66	IRELAND <sup>3</sup>	0.25
41	HUNGARY	0.15
36	BRAZIL <sup>3</sup>	0.14
28	GREECE <sup>3</sup>	0.11
28	SINGAPORE <sup>3</sup>	0.11
25	CZECH REPUBLIC <sup>3</sup>	0.09
22	LUXEMBOURG <sup>3</sup>	0.08
21	SLOVENIA <sup>3</sup>	0.08
19	MEXICO <sup>3</sup>	0.07
15	POLAND <sup>3</sup>	0.06
11	TURKEY	0.04
7	ROMANIA	0.03
6	SLOVAKIA	0.02
5	PORTUGAL <sup>3</sup>	0.02
5	UKRAINE	0.02
5	YUGOSLAVIA	0.02
4	BELARUS	0.02
4	BULGARIA	0.02
4	ESTONIA	0.02
4	ICELAND <sup>3</sup>	0.02
4	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	0.02
3	MONACO <sup>3</sup>	0.01
3	UZBEKISTAN	0.01
2	CUBA	0.01
2	GEORGIA	0.01
2	LATVIA	0.01
1	ARMENIA	0.00
1	BARBADOS <sup>3</sup>	0.00



<b>Number of Record Copies Received<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Country of Origin of the Applicant<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of All Record Copies Received</b>
1	KAZAKSTAN	0.00
1	KENYA	0.00
1	LITHUANIA	0.00
1	SRI LANKA <sup>3</sup>	0.00
<hr/> 26,482 <hr/>		<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

778. During the first half of 1997, the average number of Contracting States designated per international application was 60.32 (54.07 in the corresponding period of 1996). This figure is much higher than the number of States where patent protection would eventually be sought, because the applicants of 50% (48.34% in the corresponding period of 1996) of all international applications received by the International Bureau in the first six months of 1997 used the possibility of paying the maximum designation fees 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 60.32 designations per international application had, on average, the effect of 33 national or regional applications (29.13 in the corresponding period of 1996) 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 the first six months of 1997, a European patent was sought in 25,533 international applications (22,660 in the corresponding period of 1996), which represented 96.4% (96.3% in the corresponding period of 1996) of the total number of international applications.

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Footnotes relating to table on preceding pages:

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> Of the international applications received, 3,363 (= 12.7%) were filed with the EPO as a receiving Office and 823 (= 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.

<sup>3</sup> Residents of the following countries filed international applications with the International Bureau as a receiving Office: AUSTRALIA (5), AUSTRIA (3), BARBADOS (1), BELGIUM (2), BRAZIL (1), CANADA (31), CHINA (1), CZECH REPUBLIC (5), FINLAND (2), FRANCE (35), GERMANY (18), GREECE (6), ICELAND (1), IRELAND (9), ISRAEL (16), ITALY (30), JAPAN (15), LUXEMBOURG (5), MEXICO (3), NETHERLANDS (397), NORWAY (6), POLAND (1), PORTUGAL (1), REPUBLIC OF KOREA (1), RUSSIAN FEDERATION (4), SINGAPORE (2), SLOVENIA (1), SRI LANKA (1), SWEDEN (4), SWITZERLAND (66), UNITED KINGDOM (16), UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (134). 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 (133/40), BELGIUM (75/88), DENMARK (290/26), FINLAND (405/16), FRANCE (1152/69), GERMANY (1750/2182), GREECE (22/0), IRELAND (45/12), ITALY (159/210), LUXEMBOURG (0/17), MONACO (0/3), NETHERLANDS (350/213), PORTUGAL (4/0), SPAIN (183/11), SWEDEN (1059/30), SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN (271/253), UNITED KINGDOM (1816/193).

<sup>4</sup> Includes figures for HONG KONG and the ISLE OF MAN, since the national Office of the UNITED KINGDOM also acted as receiving Office for residents of HONG KONG (through June 30, 1997) and acts as receiving Office for residents of the ISLE OF MAN.

<sup>5</sup> Includes figures for LIECHTENSTEIN, since the national Office of SWITZERLAND also acts as receiving Office for nationals and residents of LIECHTENSTEIN.

779. The following table shows the total number of designations made in the international applications, the record copies of which were received during the first half of 1997, 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).

<b>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Designated State</b>	<b>Percentage of all Designations Made<sup>1</sup></b>
36,918	UNITED KINGDOM	139.41
36,847	GERMANY	139.14
36,564	FINLAND	138.07
36,345	SWEDEN	137.24
36,307	SPAIN	137.10
36,283	SWITZERLAND <sup>2</sup>	137.01
36,280	AUSTRIA	137.00
36,250	DENMARK	136.89
36,219	PORTUGAL	136.77
36,182	LUXEMBOURG	136.63
25,516	FRANCE	96.35
25,431	ITALY	96.03
25,389	NETHERLANDS	95.87
25,350	BELGIUM	95.73
25,323	IRELAND	95.62
25,321	GREECE	95.62
25,319	MONACO	95.61
25,277	RUSSIAN FEDERATION <sup>1</sup>	95.45
23,696	BELARUS <sup>1</sup>	89.48
23,624	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA <sup>1</sup>	89.21
23,597	ARMENIA <sup>1</sup>	89.11
23,573	KYRGYZSTAN <sup>1</sup>	89.02
23,560	KAZAKSTAN <sup>1</sup>	88.97
23,439	TAJIKISTAN <sup>1</sup>	88.51
23,343	TURKMENISTAN <sup>1</sup>	88.15
23,197	AZERBAIJAN <sup>1</sup>	87.60
22,911	JAPAN	86.52
22,825	SUDAN <sup>1</sup>	86.19
22,815	KENYA	86.15
22,812	MALAWI <sup>1</sup>	86.14
22,723	UGANDA <sup>1</sup>	85.81
22,591	LESOTHO <sup>1</sup>	85.31
19,296	CANADA	72.86
17,769	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	67.10
17,366	CHINA	65.58

<b>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Designated State</b>	<b>Percentage of all Designations Made<sup>1</sup></b>
17,300	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	65.33
16,328	AUSTRALIA	61.66
15,019	MEXICO	56.71
14,952	BRAZIL	56.46
13,703	NORWAY	51.74
13,697	SINGAPORE	51.72
13,550	CZECH REPUBLIC	51.17
13,525	POLAND	51.07
13,354	NEW ZEALAND	50.43
13,312	HUNGARY	50.27
12,919	UKRAINE	48.78
12,874	SLOVAKIA	48.61
12,681	TURKEY	47.89
12,668	ROMANIA	47.84
12,572	SLOVENIA	47.47
12,571	BULGARIA	47.47
12,548	ISRAEL	47.38
12,533	VIET NAM	47.33
12,426	LATVIA	46.92
12,290	LITHUANIA	46.41
12,285	ESTONIA	46.39
12,277	GEORGIA	46.36
12,163	SRI LANKA	45.93
12,130	BARBADOS	45.80
12,122	UZBEKISTAN	45.77
12,122	ICELAND	45.77
12,091	MONGOLIA	45.66
12,075	MADAGASCAR	45.60
12,065	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	45.56
12,001	LIBERIA	45.32
11,991	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	45.28
11,917	ALBANIA	45.00
11,895	OAPI STATES <sup>3</sup>	44.92
11,779	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	44.48
11,765	SWAZILAND <sup>1</sup>	44.43
10,034	CUBA	37.89
10,028	GHANA <sup>1</sup>	37.87
9,968	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	37.64
9,792	SAINT LUCIA	36.98
5,105	YUGOSLAVIA	19.28

<b>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Designated State</b>	<b>Percentage of all Designations Made<sup>1</sup></b>
74	ZIMBABWE <sup>1</sup>	0.28
20	SIERRA LEONE <sup>1</sup>	0.08

Footnotes relating to table on preceding pages:

<sup>1</sup> 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%.

<sup>2</sup> Included the simultaneous designation of LIECHTENSTEIN.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

780. The languages of filing of the international applications whose record copies were received during the first six months of 1997 by the International Bureau and the corresponding percentages were as follows:

<b>Language of Filing</b>	<b>Number of Applications</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Number of Applications</b>
English	17,055	64.40
German	4,428	16.72
Japanese	2,135	8.06
French	1,328	5.02
Swedish	508	1.92
Finnish	214	0.81
Spanish	201	0.76
Russian	183	0.69
Dutch	176	0.66
Norwegian	109	0.41
Danish	79	0.30
Chinese	66	0.25
Total	<u>26,482</u>	<u>100.00</u>

781. During the first half of 1997, 19,470 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 17.84% over the corresponding period of 1996. In the following table, those demands are broken down according to the IPEA which received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

<b>International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA)</b>	<b>Number of Demands</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Number of Demands</b>
EPO	10,111	51.93
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	6,612	33.96
SWEDEN	1,126	5.78
JAPAN	951	4.89
AUSTRALIA	434	2.23
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	92	0.47
AUSTRIA	87	0.45
CHINA	57	0.29
Total	19,470	100.00

782. The growth of 17.84% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in the first six months of 1997 as compared to the corresponding period of 1996, 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*

783. Automation of the PCT administration continued during the period under review. Replacement of the aging data input terminals with personal computers (PCs) utilizing state-of-the-art word processors and providing a common platform for further automation developments was completed. The SPIDI (*Système de Publication Informatisé pour Demandes Internationales*) 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.

784. *EASY Project*. During the first half of 1997, 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 European Patent Office (EPO), the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Geneva, The Hague, Tokyo and Washington, D.C. WIPO worked closely with the EPO for the development of a PCT EASY filing software on the EPO EASY software platform. Several other national offices are developing national patent filing software under the same initiative. The USPTO has also developed an Internet prototype demonstrating how PCT applications could be filed using such medium. These efforts will facilitate the eventual implementation of such a system.

785. 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 is aimed initially at the development of a means to enable computer-generated request form output and electronic filings on diskettes. It is expected that significant benefits and savings for applicants and patent offices will result from the preparation of patent applications using the EASY system, including immediate validation of data as they are entered (over 140 validation rules have been documented), the use of help screens, reduction of paper used, and eventually more streamlined and better quality publication of patent applications. A demonstration version of the PCT EASY was expected to be distributed in the fall of this year.

### *Publications*

786. 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 the first half of 1997, it included entries relating to the 23,121 (19,913 in the corresponding period of 1996) 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*.

787. During the first six months of 1997, 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	16,149	69.85
German	3,662	15.84
Japanese	1,772	7.66
French	1,202	5.20
Russian	158	0.68
Spanish	115	0.50
Chinese	63	0.27
Total	<u>23,121</u>	<u>100.00</u>

788. A special issue of the *PCT Gazette*, containing consolidated general information relating to Contracting States, national and regional offices and International Authorities, was published in January. A bilingual index of the *PCT Gazette* for 1996 was published in June.

789. 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.

790. 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.

791. The *PCT Newsletter*, providing up-to-date news for users of the PCT, was published monthly during the period under review.

792. *PCT CD-ROM Products*. All international applications published since 1978 were available in CD-ROM format in the ESPACE-WORLD series (a total of 649 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.

793. *Internet*. During the first half of 1997, a large amount of information concerning the PCT system (including basic facts, text of the PCT and Regulations, *PCT Applicant's Guide*, PCT press releases, PCT Newsletters, and forms) was uploaded on the WIPO Web site.

#### *Training and Promotion*

794. In the first six months of 1997, 42 information and training seminars (representing about 60 training days for some 1550 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 12 countries: ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, MEXICO, SWITZERLAND, TURKMENISTAN, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

795. 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: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CHINA, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, JAPAN, MONACO, PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SIERRA LEONE, SUDAN, THAILAND, YUGOSLAVIA, ARIPO, CEIPI, EAPO, EPO.

#### *Development of the PCT System*

796. The *Meeting of International Authorities Under the PCT (PCT/MIA)* held its sixth session in Canberra from February 17 to 21. Nine International Authorities were represented at the session, namely, the Australian Industrial Property Organisation (AIPO), the Austrian Patent Office, the Chinese Patent Office (CPO), the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japanese Patent Office (JPO), the Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), in their capacity as International Searching Authorities and International Preliminary Examining



Authorities, and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in its capacity as an International Searching Authority.

797. The Meeting discussed the following topics, among others: possible modifications of the PCT Search Guidelines; proposed modifications of the PCT Preliminary Examination Guidelines; establishment of a uniform standard for the presentation of nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listings in international applications; international search in case of a disproportionate number of claims or extremely broad, vague and/or imprecise claims; demand for international preliminary examination (late filing, right to file, late payment of fee, filing with non-competent Authority); confidential nature of the international preliminary examination; renewal of the Agreements under which the International Searching Authorities (ISAs) and International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEAs) carry out their functions; impact of electronic transmission of documents (including international applications and international search reports) on the PCT procedure.

798. In April, an *Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Proposed Amendments of the PCT Regulations*, comprising representatives of 12 PCT receiving Offices and International Authorities and seven non-governmental organizations, met at WIPO's headquarters to advise the International Bureau on possible amendments to the PCT Regulations related to the following topics, among others: language of international application, bilingual *PCT Gazette*, priority claims and priority documents, fees, nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings, and electronic filing of international applications.

799. The *PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC)* held its nineteenth session in Geneva from May 26 to 30. The following 31 members of the Committee were represented: AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CUBA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The EAPO was represented as a special observer. CHILE, LEBANON and the journal *World Patent Information* were represented as observers.

800. The Committee unanimously agreed to recommend to the Assembly of the PCT Union that it appoint the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO) as an International Searching Authority (ISA) and an International Preliminary Examining Authority (IPEA) under the PCT. The appointment would take effect, provided the Assembly of the PCT Union adopts the recommendation by the PCT/CTC at its September-October 1997 session, at the time of entry into force of the agreement between KIPO and the International Bureau of WIPO in respect of KIPO's functioning as an ISA and IPEA.

801. Further, the Committee approved amendments to the PCT List of Periodicals established under Rule 34.1(b)(iii) of the PCT. The amended PCT list contains, at present, 134 periodicals and technical journals which need to be consulted by the respective authorities for search and examination. The PCT/CTC agreed that the amended PCT list would come into effect as of January 1, 1998. The said list was planned to be published in a special issue of Section IV of the *PCT Gazette* and in the next updated issue of the WIPO *Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation*.

802. In June, an *Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Proposed Amendments of the PCT Regulations*, comprising representatives of 15 industrial property Offices in their capacity as national Offices of PCT Contracting States, International Searching Authorities and/or International Preliminary Examining Authorities, and seven non-governmental organizations, met for the second time at WIPO's headquarters to advise the International Bureau on proposed amendments of the PCT Regulations related, in particular, to the following topics: electronic filing of international applications, demand for international preliminary examination, language of the international application, priority claims and priority documents, and fees paid in respect of international applications.

### **Madrid System (International Registration of Marks)**

#### *New Adherences; Membership in the Madrid System*

803. Pursuant to the deposit of an instrument of accession or ratification, during the first six months of 1997, (i) SIERRA LEONE became bound by the *Madrid Agreement* on June 17, 1997, and (ii) the following four States became bound by the *Madrid Protocol* on the dates indicated: ICELAND, on April 15, 1997; RUSSIAN FEDERATION, on June 10, 1997; SLOVAKIA, on September 13, 1997; SWITZERLAND, on May 1, 1997.

804. Thus, the number of the States party to the Madrid system (that is, the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol) was 53 on September 13, 1997, of which

– 12 bound by both the Agreement and the Protocol: CHINA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, GERMANY, MONACO, POLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND,

– 35 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, SAN MARINO, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SUDAN, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA,

– six bound by the Protocol only: DENMARK, FINLAND, ICELAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM.

805. The Government of the People's Republic of CHINA, in a letter dated June 6, 1997, declared that, with effect from July 1, 1997, the application of the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (to which CHINA is party since October 4, 1989, and December 1, 1995, respectively) to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be deferred, and that the member States will be notified in due course as to when and how the said Agreement and Protocol will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

*Statistics*

806. During the first half of 1997, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid system. The total number of registrations recorded in the International Register was 9,553, and the total number of renewals 2,486, representing an increase of 0.75% and 5.25%, respectively, compared to the number of registrations and renewals published in the corresponding period of 1996 (9,482 and 2,362, respectively). The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 12,039, as compared with 11,844 in the corresponding period of 1996, representing an increase of 1.65%. As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 11.40, the international registrations recorded in the first six months of 1997 had the equivalent effect of 108,923 national registrations (some 103,500 in the corresponding period of 1996).

807. The following table breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected during the first six months of 1997 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.
2,973	31.12	GERMANY	720	28.96	3,693	30.67
1,764	18.46	FRANCE	682	27.44	2,446	20.32
1,260	13.19	BENELUX	241	9.70	1,501	12.47
980	10.26	SWITZERLAND	234	9.41	1,214	10.08
773	8.09	ITALY	306	12.31	1,079	8.96
423	4.42	SPAIN	122	4.91	545	4.53
395	4.13	AUSTRIA	76	3.06	471	3.91
107	1.12	CZECH REPUBLIC	27	1.09	134	1.11
121	1.27	CHINA	—	—	121	1.01
75	0.79	SWEDEN	—	—	75	0.62
71	0.74	BULGARIA	—	—	71	0.59
60	0.63	PORTUGAL	10	0.40	70	0.58
50	0.52	HUNGARY	17	0.68	67	0.56
61	0.64	POLAND	—	—	61	0.51
50	0.52	LIECHTENSTEIN	10	0.40	60	0.50
45	0.47	SLOVAKIA	14	0.56	59	0.49
46	0.48	SLOVENIA	—	—	46	0.38
43	0.45	DENMARK	—	—	43	0.36
34	0.36	MONACO	7	0.28	41	0.34
38	0.40	UNITED KINGDOM	—	—	38	0.32
36	0.38	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	1	0.04	37	0.31
34	0.36	CROATIA	—	—	34	0.28
16	0.17	MOROCCO	2	0.08	18	0.15
17	0.18	NORWAY	—	—	17	0.14
11	0.12	YUGOSLAVIA	5	0.20	16	0.13

Registrations		Country of Origin/ Holder	Renewals		Total	
Number	Percent.		Number	Percent.	Registr./Renewals Number	Percent.
3	0.03	ROMANIA	12	0.48	15	0.12
14	0.15	FINLAND	—	—	14	0.12
13	0.14	LATVIA	—	—	13	0.11
12	0.13	EGYPT	—	—	12	0.10
9	0.09	KAZAKSTAN	—	—	9	0.07
7	0.07	CUBA	—	—	7	0.06
5	0.05	SAN MARINO	—	—	5	0.04
3	0.03	ALGERIA	—	—	3	0.02
2	0.02	VIET NAM	—	—	2	0.02
1	0.01	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	—	—	1	0.01
1	0.01	BELARUS	—	—	1	0.01
<u>9,553</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>2,486</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>12,039</u>	<u>100.00</u>

#### *Automation*

808. *MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System)*. The services provided by the International Bureau under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol for the international registration of marks are supported by the automated management, registration and publishing system called MAPS, which became operational in 1996, and has effectively resulted in a paperless handling of all transactions within the International Trademark Registry, with the International Register being maintained in electronic form and all paper documents being stored on optical discs.

809. 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 June 30, 1997, about 4.40 million pages (representing some 370,000 international trademark registration files) had been scanned and stored on the optical discs, and only about 9,000 files of international trademark registrations remained in the old paper archive. They are expected to be eliminated by the end of 1997.

810. *Electronic exchange of data*. The electronic communication of data between the International Bureau and national and regional trademark registries in the framework of the Madrid system was initiated in 1996, with the establishment of links with the trademark registry of the United Kingdom. During the period under review, the same facility was extended to the trademark registry of Sweden and to the BBM, and steps were taken for its extension to the trademark registries of Finland and Switzerland. This system of electronic data exchange is called the MECA (*Madrid Electronic CommunicAtions*) system.

*Publications*

811. During the period under review, the bilingual English/French periodical *WIPO Gazette of International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales*, containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations made in the International Register of Marks, continued to be published biweekly.

812. A 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)*, already available in English, French, German, Portuguese (without Regulations), Russian and Spanish, was issued in Italian in January, and in Arabic in June.

813. *ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information) CD-ROM Products*. During the first half of 1997, all relevant 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 and are currently in force, continued to be made available on CD-ROMs called ROMARIN, namely: (i) a ROMARIN "BIBLIO" disc, published every four weeks, containing the complete bibliographic data of some 326,500 international registrations currently in force (each new disc replacing the previous BIBLIO disc); and (ii) a ROMARIN "IMAGE" disc, containing a complete image data set of some 117,500 images in black and white and in color of figurative marks in force, supplied once a year since 1993: the fifth such disc was issued in May. Improvements were made to ROMARIN to increase its performance and adapt it to new electronic publishing developments.

814. *ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs*. During the first six months of 1997, 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. A number of such clones have been developed (in particular, for Germany, Central and Eastern European and Baltic States and Benelux), while for a number of other countries (ASEAN countries and Latin American countries), such clones are being developed.

815. *Access to Electronic Database*. During the period under review, read-only online access to the textual data contained in the MAPS database was provided to the Italian Patent and Trademark Office through a dial-up modem connection.

816. *Internet*. During the first half of 1997, a large amount of information concerning the Madrid system (including general information, text of the Madrid Agreement, Madrid Protocol and Regulations, *Guide to the International Registration of Marks under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol*, official forms, and daily updates of ROMARIN-type data) was uploaded on the WIPO Web site.

*Training and Promotion*

817. In January, WIPO organized two *Seminars on the Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol* in Geneva. The first Seminar (in English) was attended by 43 participants from CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ICELAND, ITALY, KYRGYZSTAN, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, the NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and two WIPO officials. The second Seminar (in French) was attended by 43 participants from BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, LATVIA, the NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, SLOVAKIA and SWITZERLAND. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and three WIPO officials. For both Seminars, the participants came from industrial property offices and from the private sector.

818. In April, WIPO organized a *Workshop on Refusal of Protection of International Registrations under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement* in Geneva. It was attended by 44 participants from 32 Offices of the following Contracting Parties to the Madrid Agreement and/or Protocol: ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CHINA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, KAZAKSTAN, LATVIA, MONACO, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, VIET NAM. During the Workshop, presentations on the provisions of the Agreement and Protocol and of the Common Regulations which bear on refusals were made by WIPO officials, and practical questions related to these refusals were discussed in detail.

819. In June, WIPO organized two *Seminars on the Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol* in Geneva. The first Seminar (in English) was attended by 33 participants from BELGIUM, CHINA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SLOVENIA, SWEDEN, the UNITED KINGDOM and YUGOSLAVIA. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom and three WIPO officials. The second Seminar (in French) was attended by 27 participants from BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, FRANCE, ITALY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SPAIN and SWITZERLAND. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and five WIPO officials. For both Seminars, the participants came from industrial property offices and from the private sector. The Seminars dealt with the practical application of the international trademark registration (Madrid) system.

820. During the first six months of 1997, government officials from the following 42 countries 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: AUSTRIA, ANDORRA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LEBANON, LIBYA, MONACO, MONGOLIA, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SIERRA LEONE, SPAIN,

SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TOGO, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, VIET NAM, YEMEN.

821. 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 ANDORRA, FRANCE, HUNGARY, ITALY, SWEDEN, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Development of the Madrid System*

822. In June, WIPO organized an *Informal Meeting to Adjust the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol to the Combined Use of the Madrid System and the Community Trademark System* in Geneva. The Meeting was attended by participants from AUSTRIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, the NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, SPAIN and the UNITED KINGDOM, and by representatives of the BBM, the CEC, AIM and ECTA. The Meeting was convened for a preliminary exchange of views between the International Bureau, the European Commission and the Member States of the European Community on possible changes to the Common Regulations that would be required as a result of the European Community's becoming party to the Madrid Protocol. Proposals for such changes would be submitted to the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its September-October 1997 session.

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

*New Contracting States*

823. As a result of the deposit of an instrument of accession, during the first six months of 1997, the following three States became bound by the Hague Agreement, on the dates indicated, bringing the number of Contracting States to 29 on June 30, 1997: GREECE, on April 18, 1997; MONGOLIA, on April 12, 1997; THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, on March 18, 1997.

*Statistics*

824. During the first six months of 1997, the total number of industrial design deposits registered by the International Bureau was 2,051, and the total number of renewals and prolongations 1,105, representing an increase of 13.44% and 4.04%, respectively, in relation to the figures in the corresponding period of 1996 (1,808 and 1,062, respectively).

825. The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/prolongations, by country of origin, recorded by the International Bureau during the first six months of 1997.

International Deposits		Country of Origin <sup>1</sup>	Renewals/ Prolongations		Total Dep./Ren./Prol.	
Number	Percent.		Number	Percent.	Number	Percent
606	29.55	GERMANY	340	30.77	946	29.98
499	24.33	FRANCE	286	25.88	785	24.88
346	16.87	BENELUX	165	14.93	511	16.19
287	13.99	SWITZERLAND	178	16.11	465	14.73
216	10.53	ITALY	95	8.60	311	9.86
72	3.51	SPAIN	34	3.08	106	3.36
8	0.39	LIECHTENSTEIN	5	0.45	13	0.41
7	0.34	SLOVENIA	—	—	7	0.22
6	0.29	MONACO	—	—	6	0.19
1	0.05	MOROCCO	1	0.09	2	0.06
1	0.05	EGYPT	—	—	1	0.03
1	0.05	GREECE	—	—	1	0.03
—	—	HUNGARY	1	0.09	1	0.03
1	0.05	YUGOSLAVIA	—	—	1	0.03
<u>2,051</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>1,105</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>3,156</u>	<u>100.00</u>

<sup>1</sup> Country of which the original depositor was a national or of which the owner of the design after a transfer was a national.



*Automation*

826. In the first half of 1997, the International Bureau studied the possibility of producing a CD-ROM version of the bilingual English/French periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux*, which contains information on the industrial designs deposited with it, with a view to make proposals to the Assembly of the Hague Union at its September-October 1997 session.

*Publications*

827. In the first six months of 1997, the above-mentioned periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux* continued to be published monthly.

828. *Internet.* During the first half of 1997, information concerning the Hague system (including forms and general information material) was uploaded on the WIPO Web site.

*Training and Promotion*

829. During the period under review, several government officials who were attending meetings and seminars at WIPO were briefed by WIPO officials on the Hague system and its operations.

830. In addition, members of the private sector were given explanations by WIPO officials on several aspects of the Hague system at a seminar in HUNGARY. Two WIPO officials also visited the Industrial Property Organisation of GREECE to give a seminar on the procedures under the Hague Agreement and its Regulations to the officials of that Organisation.

*Development of the Hague System*

831. In the first half of 1997, the International Bureau continued its preparatory work for the seventh session of the Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement, to be held in November 1997.

**CHAPTER VI: ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION ACTIVITIES**

832. *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*

833. During the first half of 1997, the International Bureau continued to receive offers from specialists to serve as WIPO arbitrator or mediator for the Center. On June 30, the lists of WIPO arbitrators and mediators comprised 667 persons from 63 countries, details of whose professional experience, qualifications and specializations were entered in a database.

*Training and Promotion*

834. On March 21, a *Conference on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes* was organized by WIPO and the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, Columbia University, in New York, in collaboration with the American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA) and the Licensing Executives Society (LES) (USA and Canada). The Conference was attended by about 100 participants from 21 countries. It provided a detailed review of the arbitration of intellectual property disputes under the WIPO Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules. Fifteen reporters and panelists, who were legal scholars and private practitioners, and two WIPO officials made presentations and conducted discussions on various aspects of the said Rules.

835. On May 13 and 14 and May 15 and 16, respectively, WIPO organized two *Training Programs on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes* in Geneva.

836. The first program was attended by 12 participants from CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, KENYA, the NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM, and the second by eight participants from FINLAND, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDIA, ISRAEL, SINGAPORE, SPAIN and SWITZERLAND. They were attorneys, patent and trademark agents, academics or persons working in industry. The programs, which were based on simulated mediation exercises in the intellectual property area, were taught by two WIPO consultants from the United States of America.

837. On May 29 and 30, WIPO organized an *Advanced Mediation Workshop* in Geneva. It was attended by 14 participants from BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM. Most of them were attorneys who had already participated in one of the WIPO introductory mediation training programs. The Workshop was conducted by two WIPO consultants from the United States of America.

838. On June 6 and 7, organized a *WIPO Workshop for Arbitrators* in Geneva. It was attended by 41 participants from the following 22 countries: AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CANADA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NIGERIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, YUGOSLAVIA. The participants were mostly lawyers practicing intellectual property or general commercial law, a number of whom possessed arbitration experience as counsel or arbitrator.

839. The objective of the Workshop was to familiarize the participants with the principles and practices of arbitration, through eight sessions on different topics covering all stages of the arbitral process. Each session was conducted by an experienced arbitrator and was followed by practical exercises in groups, and discussion between the participants and the instructors. The experts who conducted the sessions came from France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

840. The Center was presented by WIPO officials during the first six months of 1997 in other meetings held in Amsterdam (Netherlands), Bahrain, Beyrouth, Chicago (United States of America), Kuala Lumpur, London, Treviso (Italy), Tübingen (Germany) and Zurich (Switzerland).

#### *Internet Domain Name Disputes*

841. From April 29 to May 1, an Information Session and Meeting of Signatories and Potential Signatories to the Internet Domain Names and Generic Top Level Domains Memorandum of Understanding (gTLD-MoU) was held in Geneva. It was attended by 126 participants. At the signing ceremony, on May 1, the gTLD-MoU was signed by 56 entities and deposited with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The Director General signed the following statement: “The Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) hereby declares that the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center is available for administering procedures for the settlement of disputes concerning second level domains registered in the gTLDs covered by the gTLD-MoU.”

#### *Publications*

842. The *WIPO Mediation Rules, Arbitration Rules and Expedited Arbitration Rules*, already available in Arabic, English, French and Spanish, were published in German in February.

843. *Internet*. During the first half of 1997, information concerning the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (including the above-mentioned Rules, recommended contract clauses and submission agreements, forms and other information concerning the Center’s activities) was uploaded on the WIPO Web site.

**CHAPTER VII: ACTIVITIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE  
WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION OF AND RESPECT  
FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

844. *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.
845. 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*

846. During the first six months of 1997, 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.

847. During the first six months of 1997, the following States deposited their instruments of ratification of or accession to the following treaties:

- *WIPO Convention*: Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Papua New Guinea;
- *Paris Convention*<sup>1</sup>: Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia (Articles 1 to 12 of the Stockholm Act (1967)), Sierra Leone;
- *Berne Convention*<sup>2</sup>: Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Philippines (Articles 1 to 21 and Appendix of the Paris Act (1971));
- *Budapest Treaty*: South Africa, Ukraine;
- *Geneva Convention (Phonograms)*<sup>3</sup>: Latvia;
- *Hague Agreement*: Greece, Mongolia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
- *Lisbon Agreement*: Costa Rica;
- *Locarno Agreement*: Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- *Madrid Agreement*<sup>4</sup>: Sierra Leone;
- *Madrid Protocol*<sup>4</sup>: Iceland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Switzerland;
- *Nice (Trademark Classification) Agreement*: Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

- *Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)*<sup>5</sup>: Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe (Spain withdrew its reservation concerning Chapter II of the PCT);
- *Rome Convention*: Cape Verde, Lebanon, Poland;
- *Trademark Law Treaty*: Burkina Faso,<sup>6</sup> Cyprus, Indonesia, Japan, Slovakia, Switzerland;
- *Vienna Agreement*: Cuba;
- *WIPO Copyright Treaty*<sup>7</sup>: Indonesia.

The up-to-date list of the States members of these and other WIPO-administered treaties is available on request from the International Bureau.

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<sup>1</sup> The Government of the People's Republic of CHINA, in a letter dated June 6, 1997, declared that, with effect from July 1, 1997, the Paris Convention, as revised in 1967, to which CHINA is party since March 19, 1985, will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

<sup>2</sup> The Government of the People's Republic of CHINA, in a letter dated July 7, 1997, declared that, with effect from July 1, 1997, the Berne Convention, as amended in 1979, to which CHINA is party since October 15, 1992, will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

<sup>3</sup> The Government of the People's Republic of CHINA, in a letter dated June 17, 1997, declared that, with effect from July 1, 1997, the Phonograms Convention, to which CHINA is party since April 30, 1993, will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

<sup>4</sup> The Government of the People's Republic of CHINA, in a letter dated June 6, 1997, declared that, with effect from July 1, 1997, the application of the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (to which CHINA is party since October 4, 1989, and December 1, 1995, respectively) to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be deferred, and that the member States will be notified in due course as to when and how the said Agreement and Protocol will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

<sup>5</sup> The Government of the People's Republic of CHINA, in a letter dated June 6, 1997, declared that, with effect from July 1, 1997, the PCT, to which CHINA is party since January 1, 1994, will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; that the designation of CHINA in any international PCT application filed on or after that date will also cover the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; and that the modalities of "entering the national phase" under Articles 22 and 39 of the PCT as far as international applications filed on or after July 1, 1997, and designating CHINA are concerned, will be communicated to the Director General of WIPO not later than by December 31, 1997.

<sup>6</sup> This State will become bound by the Treaty three months after the deposit of the instrument of accession of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI).

<sup>7</sup> This Treaty will enter into force when the required number of ratifications or accessions is reached in accordance with Article 20 of the said Treaty.

*Activities Specially Designed for  
Countries in Transition to Market Economy*

848. *WIPO Academy.* In February, WIPO organized in Geneva the first session of the WIPO Academy for countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). It was held in English and Russian, with simultaneous interpretation. The aim of the program, which dealt both with industrial property and copyright matters, was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property, 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. Twenty-two government officials from ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN, as well as an official of the Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO) attended the session. One of the coordinators was from Kazakstan and the other from the International Bureau. Presentations were made by eight WIPO invited speakers from Austria, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the EAPO, WCO and the WTO, as well as by WIPO officials and an UPOV official.

*Contacts with the Governments of Individual Countries  
Other than Developing Countries<sup>2</sup>*

849. ANDORRA. In March, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the draft copyright law of Andorra.

850. In April, two WIPO officials visited the recently established Trademarks Office of the Principality of Andorra, in Andorra. They were received by the Head of Government, who expressed his gratitude to WIPO for its assistance in the drafting of Andorra's new trademark legislation and the setting up of the Office, and had discussions with other government officials and members of the judiciary concerning the said legislation.

851. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the draft patent law of Andorra.

852. BELARUS. In January, a WIPO consultant from Austria undertook a mission to the State Patent Committee in Minsk to give advice on the setting up of a computerized system for the administration of industrial property rights.

853. Also in January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note on the application of Article 18 of the Berne Convention.

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<sup>2</sup> For Contacts with Developing Countries, see Chapter II.

854. BULGARIA. In February, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial design law of Bulgaria.
855. FINLAND. In January, a government official of the National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest, in particular relating to business identifiers.
856. GEORGIA. In February, two government officials visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials relating, in particular, to Georgia's possible accession to the Madrid Agreement and Protocol and to the establishment of new intellectual property legislation in that country.
857. Also in February, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of national copyright legislation, taking into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement, as well as on future cooperation between Georgia and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.
858. GERMANY. In June, WIPO organized a *WIPO Seminar on the Situation of Industrial Property Offices of Countries in Transition* in Berlin in cooperation with the German Patent Office. The President of that Office and the Director General of WIPO made opening addresses. Another WIPO official acted as moderator. The industrial property offices of the 24 following countries participated: ALBANIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, GEORGIA, HUNGARY, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE, The EAPO also participated. They were represented by senior officials, who made presentations on the present situation and future plans of their respective offices. Three other WIPO officials also attended. Following the Seminar, a visit was organized for the participants to a newly established microchip factory in Dresden.
859. HUNGARY. In March, two WIPO officials had discussions with officials of the Hungarian Patent Office in Budapest on the new Trademark Law of Hungary, expected to be soon adopted by Parliament and to enter into force in the coming months.
860. ITALY. In January, 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 on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure, in the light of the acquisition, by a second Italian institution, of the status of International Depositary Authority.
861. 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.

862. In June, a WIPO official visited the Japanese Patent Office in Tokyo to give advice on the use of the Nice Classification and made a presentation to some 100 staff members of that Office.

863. KYRGYZSTAN. In April, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, an opinion concerning the compatibility of the copyright legislation of Kyrgyzstan with the Berne Convention and the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations.

864. LATVIA. In March, the Director General accompanied by another WIPO official undertook an official visit to Latvia, at the invitation of the Government. In Riga, he gave a speech at a meeting on the legal protection of industrial property, organized by the Ministry of Justice on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the national industrial property system of the country. During his visit, the Director General had discussions with government leaders and officials on matters of mutual interest, in particular development of the administration of copyright law and accession to further WIPO-administered treaties, as well as on possible cooperation in organizing a Baltic seminar for judges, in late 1997. He also made a presentation to professors at the University of Riga on the importance of intellectual property.

865. In April, a government official of the Patent Office of the Republic of Latvia visited WIPO's headquarters and met with the Director General and other WIPO officials. During the visit, questions relating to the cooperation between Latvia and WIPO were discussed, in particular the organizing of the above-mentioned seminar for judges in Riga, in November 1997.

866. MALTA. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible assistance and cooperation in the field of industrial property, in particular regarding legislative advice and training.

867. MONACO. In February, a government official visited WIPO's headquarters. He was given a general presentation on WIPO-administered treaties and WIPO's industrial property activities concerning, in particular, international registrations under the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems, international patent and trademark classifications (the IPC and Nice Classification, respectively), and industrial property information and documentation.

868. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. In May, a *WIPO Regional Seminar on the Valuation of Industrial Property Assets* was organized in Kishinev by the State Agency on Industrial Property Protection (AGEPI) in cooperation with WIPO. The Seminar was attended by about 170 participants from BELARUS, BULGARIA, GEORGIA, HUNGARY, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN. They were mainly government officials and industrial property attorneys. Papers were presented by two invited speakers from Switzerland and the United Kingdom, a government official from the Republic of Moldova and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also attended the Seminar.

869. Also in May, two WIPO officials had discussions with government and UNDP officials in Kishinev on a possible UNDP-financed country project strengthening the industrial property system in the country. The project would be executed by WIPO.



870. Still in May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters relating to the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and WIPO in the field of intellectual property.

871. In June, a WIPO official visited the State Agency on Industrial Property Protection (AGEPI) in Kishinev and discussed with AGEPI officials cooperation matters, including administrative and financial questions of special interest to the Agency.

872. RUSSIAN FEDERATION. In January, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the compatibility of certain provisions of the Russian Law on Copyright and Neighboring Rights with international practice concerning private reproduction of works and objects of neighboring rights.

873. SWEDEN. In January, the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations and other International Organizations conferred on the Director General, on behalf of King Carl Gustaf, the order of *Commander First Class of the Royal Order of the Polar Star of Sweden*. The conferment ceremony took place in Geneva.

874. SWITZERLAND. In May, the Director General and another WIPO official attended a ceremony organized in Geneva by the *République et Canton de Genève* to dedicate this year's vintage of the Canton's vineyards to WIPO.

875. Also in May, a WIPO official gave a lecture on WIPO's activities and international patent law to the participants in a postgraduate program on intellectual property, organized in Zurich by the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.

876. TAJIKISTAN. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note concerning the compatibility of the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights of Tajikistan with the requirements of the Berne Convention.

877. TURKEY. In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO and its activities at the International Conference on the Industrial Property Protection in Turkey and in the World, organized by the Turkish Patent Institute in Istanbul.

878. UKRAINE. In January, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, an opinion on the inclusion of provisions on intellectual property in the draft civil code of Ukraine.

879. UNITED KINGDOM. In February, a WIPO official made a presentation on the structure and use of the International Classification for Industrial Designs established under the Locarno Agreement (Locarno Classification) to staff members of the Patent Office in Newport.

880. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In March, two WIPO officials attended a Patent and Trademark Depository Library (PTDL) Training Seminar organized in Washington, D.C., by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO), where they demonstrated some WIPO CD-ROM products.

881. Also in March, a WIPO consultant on automation from Chile undertook a mission to the USPTO in Washington, D.C., to discuss assistance in the fields of computerization and patent information and in the setting up of electronic pages on the Internet for the industrial property offices in Latin America.

882. In April, a WIPO official attended a Forum on Technology-Based Intellectual Property Management entitled "Electronic Commerce for Content II," sponsored by the US Copyright Office and four co-sponsors, held in Washington, D.C.

883. UZBEKISTAN. In May, WIPO organized a *WIPO Seminar for Central Asian Countries on Computer Technology and Intellectual Property* in Tashkent in cooperation with the State Patent Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Seminar was attended by 11 participants from KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN and TURKMENISTAN, and some 90 local participants who were from government circles as well as lawyers, patent attorneys and researchers. Presentations were made by six government officials from Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (two), two WIPO experts from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and three WIPO officials. Presentations included, *inter alia*, the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

#### *Cooperation with the United Nations System of Organizations*

884. UNITED NATIONS. During the period under review, 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 Geneva in April; the ACC Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development, which met in New York in February; the Organizational Committee of the ACC(OC), which met in Geneva in March and April; the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ), which met in New York in April; the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), which met in Paris in June; the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions (CCAQ(FB))), which met in Vienna in February; the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ), which met in Geneva in March; and the High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC), which met in New York in May.

885. In April, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development, held in New York.

886. In May, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Information Activities for the 19th special session of the General Assembly.

887. In June, a WIPO official attended the 19th special session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York. The meeting was convened for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 (five years after the Rio summit).

888. UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. In March, two WIPO officials attended a Technical Meeting on the Protection of the Heritage of Indigenous Peoples organized by the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva.

889. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP). In January, a WIPO official attended the 19th session of the Governing Council of UNEP, held in Nairobi.

890. UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO). In May, two WIPO officials attended, in Accra, a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization of Africa. One of the WIPO officials also attended a meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry which followed. Both meetings were organized jointly by UNIDO, OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

891. UNITED NATIONS STAFF COLLEGE PROJECT. In March, two WIPO officials participated in a Training Workshop on Design, Monitoring and Evaluation of Technical Cooperation Programmes and Projects organized in Turin (Italy).

892. UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM LEGAL ADVISERS MEETING. In March, two WIPO officials attended a Legal Advisers Meeting convened by the Under-Secretary-General and Legal Counsel of the United Nations in Geneva.

893. GENEVA ASSOCIATION OF UNITED NATIONS CORRESPONDENTS. In February, some 30 journalists of that Association visited WIPO's headquarters and received a briefing specially designed for them in order to inform them about the Organization and its activities. Presentations were made by five WIPO officials.

894. INTERNATIONAL COMPUTING CENTRE (ICC). In February, a WIPO official attended the ICC Technical User Group meeting, held in Geneva.

895. JOINT INSPECTION UNIT (JIU). During the period under review, the following report was received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO, and entitled "Strengthening Field Representation of the United Nations System" (JIU/REP/97/1). The said JIU report was distributed by the United Nations to all States members of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO, and is available for reference in the International Bureau.

896. Also, during the period under review, WIPO provided inputs for JIU studies on a system-wide survey of publications, on the coordination and harmonization of the work of oversight mechanisms in the United Nations system, on training institution programs and activities of the United Nations system, on fellowships in the United Nations system, and on common services in Geneva. WIPO also provided comments to the JIU on a draft JIU report entitled "United Nations Publications: Enhancing Cost-effectiveness in Implementing Legislative Mandates," and provided a considerable amount of documentation requested by the JIU secretariat.

897. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU). In January, a WIPO official attended the third meeting of the ITU's Inter-Agency Project on Universal Access to Basic Communication and Information Services, held in Geneva.

898. In June, a WIPO official attended, as an observer, an information session on the Generic Top Level Domains Memorandum of Understanding (gTLD-MoU), held in conjunction with a meeting of the Administrative Council of ITU in Geneva.

899. WORLD BANK. In June, a WIPO official participated as a panelist in the World Forum “Global Knowledge ‘97,” held in Toronto.

*Cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO)*

900. During the period under review, and pursuant to the WIPO-WTO Agreement which established cooperation between the two Organizations, the International Bureau continued to carry out an extensive program of development cooperation for the benefit of developing countries, and other cooperation activities relating to the TRIPS Agreement. The cooperation development 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. 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.

901. Overall, a total of 111 developing countries and three 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: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELIZE, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D’IVOIRE, CUBA, DJIBOUTI, DOMINICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, GABON, GHANA, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, 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, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAMOA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SEYCHELLES, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SOUTH AFRICA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, URUGUAY, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, HONG KONG, MACAU, PALESTINIAN NATIONAL AUTHORITY (PNA).

902. During the period under review, legal assistance in respect of the implications of the TRIPS Agreement was provided by WIPO to 28 developing countries and one sub-regional group of developing countries. For eight of the said developing countries and for the sub-regional group, one or more draft laws or draft revisions of laws in various areas of intellectual property were prepared by WIPO at the said countries’ request, taking into account

the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. Written comments on the compatibility of existing national legislation with the TRIPS Agreement were sent by WIPO, at their request, to 14 developing countries. Furthermore, 51 seminars or courses had programs which were either wholly devoted to, or dealt with certain features of, the TRIPS Agreement. A total of about 3,800 developing country nationals learned about the TRIPS Agreement from those seminars and courses, of which about 580 had their travel and living expenses financed by WIPO.

903. During the period under review, WIPO organized five regional meetings on the implications of the TRIPS Agreement: in March, in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania), for English-speaking African countries, in Cartagena de Indías (Colombia) for Latin American and Caribbean countries, and in Kuala Lumpur, for Asian and Pacific countries; in April, in Cotonou, for French-speaking African countries; and in June, in Amman, for Arab countries. Those five meetings were organized in the form of panel discussions. To all the five meetings developing members of the WTO were invited.

904. Also, an international forum and a round table, fully devoted to the subject of the implications of the TRIPS Agreement, were organized by WIPO in Daeduk (Republic of Korea) and Singapore, respectively, for countries of the Asian and Pacific region.

905. Another feature of WIPO-WTO cooperation in the area of development cooperation in the period under review is that 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, in the first six months of 1997, WTO officials participated as speakers in six of the seven regional meetings referred to above.

906. As concerns notification of laws and regulations, during the period under review, WIPO continued to give to the WTO Secretariat, on the latter's request, copies of 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.

907. During the same period, WIPO received from the WTO Secretariat (mostly in the form of WTO documents of the IP/N series), the text of over 200 intellectual property laws and regulations 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.

908. During the said period, WIPO continued to collect the bibliographic data of the intellectual property laws and regulations, and translations referred to above and to enter the said data into WIPO's computerized bibliographic database of intellectual property legislative texts. That database had been designed and developed by WIPO in 1996. As of June 30, 1997, it included the bibliographic data of over 900 texts from 21 WTO Members. The bibliographic data of another 200 texts from six WTO Members were being collected. The said database is expected to be made available by WIPO to the public, via the Internet, before the end of 1997, and later on CD-ROMs. It will eventually cover all intellectual property laws and regulations available in the collection of WIPO, whether WTO-notified or not.

909. Also, work continued on the development of a WIPO-computerized full-text database of intellectual property legislative texts, which, in accordance with the WIPO-WTO 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.

910. As part of the said development, in February, WIPO signed a contract with a private company for the conversion of the paper copy of the laws and regulations and translations referred to above (when in English and/or French and/or Spanish) into machine-readable format, and the simultaneous creation of hyper-text linkages within and among texts. As of June 30, over 750 texts from 21 WTO Members (corresponding to over 6,500 printed pages) had been transmitted by WIPO to the contractor for conversion into machine-readable format and integration into the above-mentioned full-text database. That database is expected to be made available by WIPO to the public, via the Internet, before the end of 1997, and later on CD-ROMs. It will eventually cover all intellectual property laws and regulations available in the collection of WIPO, whether WTO-notified or not.

911. 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.

912. As regards State emblems, during the first six months of 1997, States not party to the Paris Convention which are WTO Members received five new communications that were made during the same period to the countries party to the Paris Convention in accordance with Article 6ter of that Convention.

913. Finally, throughout this reporting period, there were frequent working contacts between the International Bureau and the WTO Secretariat concerning the cooperative activities of the two Organizations.

914. As to the representation of WIPO in WTO-organized meetings, the following should be noted:

- (i) in February, April and June, WIPO was represented at the meetings of the General Council of the WTO, held in Geneva;
- (ii) in February and May, WIPO was represented at the meetings of the Council for TRIPS of the WTO, held in Geneva;
- (iii) in March, 25 government officials enrolled in a 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, 25 government officials enrolled in a Special 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) also in June, three WIPO officials made presentations at a WTO Workshop on the TRIPS Agreement for officials from the least developed and other developing Sub-Saharan African countries.

915. During the reporting period, WTO officials attended meetings organized in Geneva by WIPO such as, *inter alia*, sessions of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty.

*Cooperation with Other Intergovernmental Organizations*

916. AFRICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (OAPI). See under Chapter II.

917. AFRICAN REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION (ARIPO). See under Chapter II.

918. ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN). See under Chapter II.

919. COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT. In April, an official of the Commonwealth Secretariat visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on possible cooperation between WIPO and his organization in the field of intellectual property for developing countries in the South Pacific and Caribbean regions.

920. COUNCIL OF EUROPE (CE). In April, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Council of Europe's Copyright Experts Group, held in Paris.

921. EURASIAN PATENT ORGANIZATION (EAPO). In January, in Moscow, two WIPO officials participated, in an advisory capacity, in the fourth session of the Administrative Council of the EAPO and in a meeting of its Working Group which preceded that session. The meetings were attended by officials of seven Contracting States to the Eurasian Patent Convention (Armenia, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan), and by observers from Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and the EPO. The discussions at the meetings concerned, in particular, proposals for the adoption of amendments to certain implementing Regulations under the Eurasian Patent Convention and a draft cooperation Agreement between WIPO and the EAPO which was approved by the Council. In February, a WIPO official participated as an observer in a session of the Administrative Council of the EAPO, held at WIPO's headquarters. The session was attended by government officials from Armenia, Belarus, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Turkmenistan. In June, a WIPO official discussed with EAPO officials in Moscow cooperation in the field of Eurasian Patent Regulations and the implementation of the Eurasian-PCT procedures.

922. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (EC). In the first half of 1997, 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 in particular to the following:

(i) Assistance to developing countries, in particular under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program 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) 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, contacts continued to take place between WIPO and EC officials as follows: In January, two WIPO officials participated, in Brussels, in a meeting of the European Council Working Party which examined proposed amendments to the Council Regulation on the Community Trade Mark in order to establish a link with the system established under the Madrid Protocol. In February, a WIPO official attended a session of the Administrative Council of OHIM, held in Alicante (Spain).

923. During the period under review, EC officials participated in several meetings (committees of experts, symposiums, etc.) organized by WIPO. Those meetings as well as other activities of cooperation with the EC 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).

924. With regard to still other cooperation activities which are not covered under the above-mentioned chapters, the following should be noted: In January, a WIPO official spoke at an EC meeting organized in Brussels to examine various aspects of the draft conclusions of the International Ad Hoc Committee (IAHC) of the Internet Society on the Internet domain name system. Also in January, a WIPO official attended as an observer a meeting organized in London by the United Kingdom Patent Office to discuss the development of the MIPEX (*Message-based Industrial Property Information EXchange*) project, which is a project under the CEC's Telematics Applications Programme for the electronic exchange of information between industrial property offices. Still in January, a WIPO official attended, in Munich, a coordination meeting of the CEC's regional industrial property program for Central and Eastern Europe, which is being implemented by the EPO.

925. EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE (EPO). During the first half of 1997, WIPO continued its cooperation with the EPO, which covered several areas of industrial property activities. The 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.

926. Details concerning those activities are to be found in Chapters II to V and VII. During the period under review, EPO officials also participated in several meetings (committees of experts, symposiums, etc.) organized by WIPO. Those meetings are reported in the same Chapters.

927. As to other bilateral WIPO/EPO cooperation activities which are not covered under the above-mentioned chapters, the following should be noted: In January, three EPO officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation activities to be undertaken, in 1997, in Arab countries and in Latin America and Caribbean countries, respectively. Also in January, an EPO official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to coordinate the activities being undertaken by the two Organizations under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. In February, an EPO official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation in the organizing of several industrial property seminars in CIS countries in the second half of 1997. In March, a WIPO official attended, in Munich, the EPO's annual hearing on the views of users of patent information, for determining the future patent information dissemination policy of the EPO. In April, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of the EPO Working Party on Technical Information, held in The Hague. Also in April, three WIPO officials represented the Organization at the EPO stand at the Hannover Fair (Germany). In May, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the EPO Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich. Also in May, two WIPO officials participated in the PATLIB '97 meeting organized by the EPO in Monaco, where they presented some WIPO CD-ROM products. In June, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of the EPO's Administrative Council, held in Helsinki.

928. ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (ISESCO). See under Chapter II.

929. ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD). In January, a WIPO official attended in Paris a meeting of the OECD Working Party on Biotechnology and Trade, which discussed mostly intellectual property practices in the field of biotechnology. In February, a WIPO official attended as an observer a meeting of an Expert Group dealing with certain aspects of a draft Multilateral Agreement on Investment (MAI) to be adopted under the aegis of OECD, held in Paris.

930. ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE). In June, a WIPO official delivered a paper on the development of industrial property legal protection in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia at the Fifth Economic Forum of the OSCE, held in Prague. Sixty-three countries and 23 international organizations were represented.

931. ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU). See under Chapter II.

932. PERMANENT SECRETARIAT OF THE GENERAL TREATY ON CENTRAL AMERICAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION (SIECA). See under Chapter II.

933. SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC). See under Chapter II.

934. WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION (WCO). In January, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Joint Customs/Business Working Group on Intellectual Property Rights, held in Brussels.

935. Also, during the period under review, WCO officials were invited to participate as speakers in certain WIPO seminars and other meetings organized in developing countries, as described in Chapter II of this document.

*Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations<sup>3</sup>  
and Universities*

936. ALL-CHINA WOMEN'S FEDERATION. In May, 32 Chinese women officials of that Federation visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on the activities of the Organization and intellectual property in general.

937. AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW ASSOCIATION (AIPLA)/CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PATENT AGENTS (CIPA). In March, a WIPO official participated in an International Symposium on Reducing Patent Costs, organized jointly by AIPLA and CIPA in London, and spoke on the Patent Law Treaty and a proposal to reduce some PCT fees.

938. ASSOCIATION OF EUROPEAN PERFORMERS' ORGANISATIONS (AEPO). In January, the Secretary General of AEPO held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on development cooperation activities between the two organizations in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

939. ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LIBRARIANS AND INFORMATION SPECIALISTS (AILIS). In February, May and June, WIPO officials attended meetings of the Executive Committee of AILIS, held in Geneva.

940. AUSTRALASIAN PERFORMING RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (APRA). In February, a WIPO official had discussions with representatives of APRA in Sydney on possible development cooperation activities for South Pacific countries in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

941. BUSINESS STUDIES UNIVERSITY (LIÈGE, BELGIUM). In February, 35 students of that University visited WIPO's headquarters and were given a presentation by a WIPO official on the activities of the Organization.

942. CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY STUDIES (CEIPI). In May, the Director General participated in a meeting of the Administrative Board of CEIPI, held in Paris.

943. COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION SOCIETY FOR THE RIGHTS OF MUSIC PERFORMERS AND DANCERS (SPEDIDAM). In February, two WIPO officials visited

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<sup>3</sup> Many of these non-governmental organizations participated in meetings organized by WIPO. Their participation is indicated in the chapters dealing with those meetings.

SPEDIDAM in Paris and had discussions on future cooperation between the two organizations in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, for the benefit of developing countries.

944. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. In March, a WIPO official presented a paper on “Copyright for the Digital Era: The New WIPO Treaties, the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT)” at a meeting organized by that University in New York and attended by some 200 professors, students, lawyers, representatives of authors’ societies and copyright industries.

945. COPYRIGHT AGENCY LIMITED (CAL). In February, a WIPO official visited CAL in Sydney and had discussions with CAL officials on development cooperation activities for South Pacific countries in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, for the benefit of developing countries.

946. COPYRIGHT ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND. In March, a WIPO official spoke at a Seminar on Copyright and Related Rights in the 21st Century organized by that Association in Dublin.

947. DANUBE UNIVERSITY OF KREMS (AUSTRIA). In May, 14 students from Austria, Belgium, Croatia and Slovenia, enrolled in the postgraduate European studies program of that University, visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on the activities of the Organization and intellectual property in general.

948. EMPLOYERS FEDERATION OF BELGIUM. In May, the Secretary General of that Federation and five directors of the major affiliated employers organizations of Belgium visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on the activities of the Organization, in particular those of direct interest for enterprises.

949. EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION (EBU). In May, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Administrative Council of the EBU, held in Geneva.

950. EUROPEAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COUNCIL (CEFIC). In May, the Director General made an opening address at a conference on the theme “Patents: Key to Innovation,” organized by CEFIC at WIPO’s headquarters to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Council. Several other WIPO officials participated in the conference, one of them as a speaker.

951. EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES TRADE MARK ASSOCIATION (ECTA). In June, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of ECTA, held in Stockholm.

952. FORDHAM UNIVERSITY. In April, two WIPO officials participated as speakers in the Annual Conference on International Intellectual Property Law and Policy, organized by the School of Law of that University in New York.

953. FRENCH STANDARDS ASSOCIATION (AFNOR). In April, a WIPO official attended a Seminar on Identification of Works in Digital Networks, organized in Paris by AFNOR in cooperation with the French Ministry of Culture and the Council of Europe.

954. GENERAL AUTHORS' AND PUBLISHERS' SOCIETY (SGAE) [SPAIN]. In January, a representative of SGAE had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the forthcoming WIPO International Forum on the Exercise and Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in the Face of the Challenges of Digital Technology, to take place in Sevilla (Spain) in May 1997.
955. GERMAN ASSOCIATION FOR INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY AND COPYRIGHT (DVGR). In May, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of DVGR, held in Berlin.
956. HARVARD UNIVERSITY. In January, a WIPO official attended a meeting on "Internet Publishing and Beyond: The Economics of Digital Information and Intellectual Property," organized by that University in Cambridge, Massachusetts (United States of America).
957. INDEPENDENT BROADCASTING AUTHORITY OF SOUTH AFRICA. In March, three representatives of the said Authority had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the WCT and the WPPT and on WIPO's work regarding the rights of broadcasters.
958. INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE DE HAUTES ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES (IUHEI). In January, a WIPO official gave a general briefing on WIPO and intellectual property to 20 diplomats from Bhutan, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Kenya, Laos, Malawi, Mongolia, Namibia, Peru, Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, enrolled in the Diplomatic Studies Program of the IUHEI.
959. INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH (IIR) LTD. In June, a WIPO official participated in the Telecoms @ the Internet III Conference, organized by IIR in London.
960. INSTITUTE OF TRADE MARK AGENTS (ITMA). In March, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO's current and planned activities in the field of trademarks, with particular reference to the Madrid Protocol and the Trademark Law Treaty (TLT), at the annual International Conference of ITMA, held in London. Another WIPO official demonstrated some WIPO CD-ROM products at an exhibition of computer services and suppliers of trademark information which was organized in the framework of the same Conference.
961. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY (AIPPI). In January, the Director General and other WIPO officials held discussions at WIPO with the Secretary General and three other officers of AIPPI on future cooperation between WIPO and the Association and, among other matters, the AIPPI centenary celebration in Vienna and Budapest next April. In April, the Director General accompanied by another WIPO official attended a meeting of the AIPPI Executive Committee in Vienna. He delivered two speeches at the Centennial celebration of that Association, organized in Vienna and Budapest, respectively. Another WIPO official also attended the Austrian part of that celebration. Also in April, a WIPO official attended a meeting and a ceremony organized in Brussels by the Belgian Group of AIPPI to commemorate the 100th anniversary of AIPPI.
962. INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (ICC). In April, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the ICC's Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property, held in Shanghai

(China), in conjunction with the ICC's triennial Congress, as well as a Workshop on Intellectual Property organized within the framework of that Congress.

963. INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF SOCIETIES OF AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS (CISAC). In February, two WIPO officials visited CISAC in Paris and had discussions on future cooperation between the two organizations in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, for the benefit of developing countries. In May, two WIPO officials attended the annual meeting of the Legal and Legislation Committee of CISAC, held in Sevilla (Spain).

964. INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT SOCIETY (INTERGU). In May, a WIPO official attended the 13th INTERGU Congress on Protection of Culture and Intellectual Property in the Information Society, held in Vienna.

965. INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ATTORNEYS (FICPI). In February, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Executive Committee of FICPI, held in Hong Kong.

966. INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION (ILA). In June, a WIPO official made a presentation at a meeting of the International Trade Law Committee of the ILA, held in Geneva.

967. INTERNATIONAL LITERARY AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION (ALAI). In January, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of ALAI, held in Paris. In April, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) at a meeting organized by ALAI in Montreal. In June, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Bureau of ALAI, held in Paris.

968. INTERNATIONAL TRADEMARK ASSOCIATION (INTA). In May, two WIPO officials attended the annual meeting of INTA, held in San Antonio (United States of America). At the opening ceremony, an INTA official made a presentation on the Director General of WIPO and paid tribute to his achievements, in particular in respect of international cooperation in the field of trademarks.

969. INTERNET SOCIETY (ISOC). In January, the President of ISOC discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva subjects of mutual interest, including domain names issues and the protection of rights in works protected by copyright and in trademarks, when used on Internet. Also in January, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the International Ad Hoc Committee (IAHC) of ISOC which met in Geneva to discuss the final report containing recommendations for administration and management of top level domain names. In April, a WIPO official participated, in Washington, D.C., and New York, in a series of meetings with government officials and representatives of industry to explain the planned Internet domain name system under the proposed Generic Top Level Domains Memorandum of Understanding (gTLD-MoU), which would implement the Final Report of ISOC's IAHC. Also in April, two WIPO officials spoke on dispute resolution concerning Internet domain names at an ISOC information meeting held at WIPO's headquarters in Geneva. In June, two WIPO officials participated in the annual conference of ISOC, iNET '97, held in Kuala Lumpur. They spoke, respectively, on the gTLD-MoU and the administrative challenge panel procedures planned to be administered by the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, and on

the results of the WIPO Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, held in December 1996.

970. MARQUES. In June, a WIPO official made a presentation explaining the proposed domain name system under the above-mentioned gTLD-MoU at a meeting on the theme “Protecting Your Domain” organized in Amsterdam by MARQUES, an organization representing the interests of European trademark owners.

971. MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL PATENT, COPYRIGHT AND COMPETITION LAW (MPI). In April, the Director General attended the yearly meeting of the Kuratorium of the Institute, held in Munich.

972. MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT INTERNATIONAL (MEI). In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on the implications of digitization for intellectual property rights in broadcasting, at the International Broadcasting Trade Unionists’ Conference organized by MEI in Geneva.

973. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY AGENTS (CNCPI). In January, two WIPO officials spoke at a meeting of trademark agents, organized in Paris by CNCPI to discuss questions relating to the application and use by different industrial property offices of the Nice Classification. The meeting was attended by officials of the French National Institute of Industrial Property and about 20 trademark agents.

974. NINTH NORDIC SYMPOSIUM. In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on international developments under the aegis of WIPO at that Symposium, held in Trondheim (Norway).

975. 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 Brussels.

976. SOCIETY OF AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS OF DRAMATIC WORKS (SACD). In February, two WIPO officials visited SACD in Paris and had discussions on future cooperation between the two organizations in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, for the benefit of developing countries.

977. SOFTWARE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (SPA). In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), at the Public Policy and Legal Seminar held on the occasion of the Annual Conference of SPA in Cannes (France).

978. UNION OF MANUFACTURERS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND ARTISTIC PROPERTY (UNIFAB). In March, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a European Forum on Intellectual Property organized by UNIFAB in Paris.

979. UNIVERSITY OF GENEVA. In May, 40 law students of that University visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on the activities of the Organization.

980. UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN (NETHERLANDS). In February, a group of 20 postgraduate law students visited WIPO's headquarters and were briefed by a WIPO official on WIPO and its activities.

981. UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA. In April, 50 students of that University visited WIPO and were briefed by WIPO officials on the activities of the Organization and intellectual property in general.

982. UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA (SPAIN). In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on "The international response to the problem of protecting intellectual property rights in the information society: special implications for the new forms of communication" at the Seminar on Communication in the XXIst Century and Intellectual Property, organized by that University in Valencia.

#### *Visits of the Director General*

983. During the first half of 1997, the Director General undertook missions to attend meetings held in ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, LATVIA, SINGAPORE and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of CHINA.

#### *Missions of WIPO Staff*

984. During the first six months of 1997, the following 102 countries were visited by WIPO officials or WIPO consultants either on advisory missions or to attend meetings: ANDORRA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HAITI, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZIMBABWE.

#### *Publications*

985. In the first six months of 1997, 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). During the period under review, not counting the periodicals and CD-ROMs, over 138 titles in English were available for sale and distribution from the WIPO Publications Sales and Distribution Section, and over 10,300 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 several language combinations), guides and handbooks, proceedings of courses, seminars and selected symposiums, particularly those of interest to developing countries and countries in transition to market economy, directories (including 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. Most of the said publications were available in one or more of the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish. In the first six months of 1997, 13 new titles were published. A list of WIPO publications issued during that period appears in Annex C.

986. During the same period, WIPO also published an updated edition (1997) of its Catalogue of Publications in English and French.

987. Publications (including periodicals and CD-ROMs) relating to the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems are dealt with in Chapter V of this document. Publications specifically relating to patent information and documentation and the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center are dealt with in Chapters IV and VI, respectively. Highlights concerning the monthly reviews, the collection of laws and treaties, the general information brochure, texts of treaties and other special publications published by WIPO are given below.

988. *Monthly Reviews*. In the first six months of 1997, 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. Those reviews were published for the first time through Electronic Publishing Techniques (EPT).

989. 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 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 the period under review, over 52 new texts and/or amendments thereof were published in both the English and French languages. This amounted to 753 and 881 printed pages of legislation in each of the two languages.



990. *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 June 1997, a total of 27 loose-leaf binders.

991. The above-mentioned legislative inserts were also regularly uploaded into the WIPO CD-ROM *IPLEX*.

992. *General Information Brochure.* In the period under review, the 1997 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.

993. *Text of Treaties.* In the first six months of 1997, WIPO published a brochure containing the text of the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) (1996), with the agreed statements of the Diplomatic Conference that adopted the Treaty and the provisions of the Berne Convention (1971) referred to in the Treaty, and a brochure containing the text of the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) (1996), with the agreed statements of the Diplomatic Conference that adopted the Treaty and the provisions of the Berne Convention (1971) and of the Rome Convention (1961) referred to in the Treaty.

994. *Other Publications.* In February, WIPO published a new set of guidelines entitled *WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries*, in English, French and Spanish. An Arabic version was issued in April. Also in April, WIPO published the proceedings of the Regional WIPO-EPO Seminar on Licensing, held in Ashgabat in 1996.

995. *Internet.* The texts of the above-mentioned General Information Brochure and Catalogue of Publications were uploaded on the WIPO Web site, as well as, *inter alia*, texts of WIPO-administered treaties and the ratification situation of those treaties.

#### *Public Information*

996. During the first six months of 1997, WIPO continued to provide a variety of information services to interested members of the public and the media.

997. This took place through telephone contacts (an average of 100 telephone inquiries were dealt with every month), individual briefings and written correspondence (over 750 pieces of mail were handled in the reporting period). Due advantage was taken of the rapid development of e-mail.

998. During the period under review, 18 presentations, attended by a total of 410 participants, 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.

999. WIPO's relations with the media were intensified through regular attendance, by a WIPO official, of the press briefings organized biweekly by the United Nations Information Service at Geneva, gathering at the UN Office in Geneva officials of intergovernmental organizations in charge of public information and some 200 accredited journalists. Also, regular cooperation was established between WIPO and the Association of UN Press Correspondents in Geneva, and a half-day visit was organized by WIPO in February, at the Association's request, for some 30 journalists. Individual interviews were also granted to requesting journalists on a number of subjects.

1000. *Internet.* Broader and more rapid access to information on WIPO was provided to the media, through the use of the WIPO Web site which continued to display press releases and other information on WIPO meetings and activities.



**PART II: INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1996**

1001. The following table gives the amounts of income and expenditure as of December 31, 1996, in respect of the approved budget for WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO. It is to be noted that the said amounts are provisional, since they have not yet been audited.

<b>Income</b>	<b>Swiss francs</b>
Contributions (according to the budget)	21'737'981.00
Fees	152'404'402.05
Rental of WIPO premises	569'952.95
Publications	4'746'400.03
Miscellaneous income	<u>8'428'883.71</u>
<b>Total income:</b>	<u>187'887'619.74</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>	
Staff expenses	82'498'637.30
Missions	2'674'772.80
Third party travel	4'324'686.17
Conferences	2'147'383.26
Consultants	2'364'426.15
Printing	5'036'436.75
Other contractual services	6'613'004.62
Rental of premises	3'085'600.30
Maintenance of premises	2'955'414.95
Rental and maintenance of equipment and furniture	3'084'529.20
Communications and other general operating expenses	5'811'488.47
Supplies and materials	2'108'618.79
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	2'890'073.40
Improvements of premises	1'050'359.35
Amortization of loans (FIPOI)	1'358'200.00
Fellowships	1'382'351.61
Other expenses	<u>500'292.35</u>
<b>Total expenditure:</b>	<u>129'886'275.47</u>



**PART III: STATUS OF THE PAYMENT OF  
CONTRIBUTIONS ON JULY 1, 1997**

*Arrears in Annual Contributions  
(Except for Arrears of the Least Developed Countries,  
Placed in the Special (Frozen) Account  
Concerning the Years Preceding 1990)*

1002. The following table shows the arrears in contributions on July 1, 1997, under the unitary contribution system which has been applicable since January 1, 1994, and under the previously applicable contribution systems of the six Contribution-financed Unions (Paris, Berne, IPC, Nice, Locarno, Vienna) and of WIPO (for States members of WIPO not members of any of the Unions), with the exception of arrears in contributions of the least developed countries (LDCs) concerning the years preceding 1990, placed in a special (frozen) account, which are not shown in this table but are shown in the table in paragraph 1006 below.

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears
ALBANIA	Unitary	95*+96+97	37,058	0.26
ALGERIA		NO ARREARS		
ANDORRA	Unitary	97	14,080	0.10
ANGOLA	Unitary WIPO	94+95+96+97 93	8,828	
			<u>2,225</u>	
			Total	0.08
ARGENTINA	Unitary	94*+95+96+97	448,216	3.14
ARMENIA		NO ARREARS		
AUSTRALIA		NO ARREARS		
AUSTRIA		NO ARREARS		
AZERBAIJAN		NO ARREARS		
BAHAMAS		NO ARREARS		
BAHRAIN		NO ARREARS		
BANGLADESH	Unitary	97	1,760	0.01

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears
BARBADOS		NO ARREARS		
BELARUS		NO ARREARS		
BELGIUM		NO ARREARS		
BENIN		NO ARREARS		
BHUTAN		NO ARREARS		
BOLIVIA	Unitary	94+95+96+97	14,109	0.10
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		NO ARREARS		
BRAZIL	Unitary	95*+96+97	337,006	2.36
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM		NO ARREARS		
BULGARIA		NO ARREARS		
BURKINA FASO		NO ARREARS		
BURUNDI	Unitary Paris	94+95+96+97 90+91+92+93	7,055 <u>13,276</u>	0.14
			Total 20,331	
CAMBODIA	Unitary	97	1,760	0.01
CAMEROON	Unitary Paris Berne	94+95+96+97 89*+90+91+92+93 89*+90+91+92+93	14,109 68,645 <u>106,456</u>	1.33
			Total 189,210	
CANADA		NO ARREARS		
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Unitary Paris Berne	94+95+96+97 90+91+92+93 90+91+92+93	7,055 13,276 <u>7,460</u>	0.19
			Total 27,791	
CHAD	Unitary Paris Berne	94+95+96+97 90+91+92+93 90+91+92+93	7,055 13,276 <u>7,460</u>	0.19
			Total 27,791	

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears
CHILE		NO ARREARS		
CHINA	Unitary	97	422,405	2.96
COLOMBIA		NO ARREARS		
CONGO	Unitary	94+95+96+97	14,109	
	Paris	84*+85+86+87+88 +89+ 90+91+92+93	195,840	
	Berne	86*+87+88+89+90+ 91+92+93	<u>87,409</u>	
		Total	297,358	2.08
COSTA RICA	Unitary	94+95+96+97	14,109	
	Berne	89*+90+91+92+93	<u>45,239</u>	
		Total	59,348	0.42
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Unitary	94+95+96+97	17,655	
	Paris	89*+90+91+92+93	92,266	
	Berne	88*+89+90+91+92 +93	<u>154,097</u>	
		Total	264,018	1.85
CROATIA		NO ARREARS		
CUBA	Unitary	96+97	14,079	0.10
CYPRUS		NO ARREARS		
CZECH REPUBLIC		NO ARREARS		
DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA		NO ARREARS		
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Unitary	94+95+96+97	7,055	
	Paris	90+91+92+93	159,959	
	Berne	90+91+92+93	<u>90,326</u>	
		Total	257,340	1.80
DENMARK		NO ARREARS		
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Unitary	94+95+96+97	17,655	
	Paris	63+64+65+66+67+ 68+69+70+71+72+73 +74+75+76+77+78+ 79+80+81+82+83+84 +85+ 86+87+88+89 +90+91+ 92+93	<u>969,910</u>	



State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears	
			Total	987,565	6.91
ECUADOR	Unitary	95*+96+97	15,539	0.11	
EGYPT		NO ARREARS			
EL SALVADOR	Unitary WIPO	94+95+96+97 82*+83+84+85+86+ 87+88+89+90+91+ 92+93	14,109		
			<u>83,183</u>		
			Total	97,292	0.68
ESTONIA		NO ARREARS			
FIJI	Unitary	97	3,520	0.02	
FINLAND		NO ARREARS			
FRANCE	Unitary	97*	370,131	2.59	
GABON	Unitary Paris	94+95+96+97 82*+83+84+85+86+ 87+88+89+90+91+ 92+93	17,655		
	Berne	82+83+84+85+86+ 87+88+89+90+91+ 92+93	231,813		
			<u>141,822</u>		
			Total	391,290	2.74
GAMBIA	Unitary Paris	94+95+96+97 93*	7,055		
			<u>466</u>		
			Total	7,521	0.05
GEORGIA		NO ARREARS			
GERMANY	Unitary	97*	206,516	1.45	
GHANA	Unitary Paris	94+95+96+97 78*+79+80+81+82+ 83+84+85+86+87+88 +89+90+91+92+93	14,109		
	Berne	93	272,443		
			<u>3,823</u>		
			Total	290,375	2.03
GREECE	Unitary	97*	41,341	0.29	
GUATEMALA	Unitary WIPO	94+95+96+97 88*+89+90+91+92	28,219		

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears
		+93		
			Total	
			<u>38,618</u>	
			66,837	0.47
GUINEA	Unitary	94+95+96+97	7,055	
	Paris	90+91+92+93	13,276	
	Berne	90+91+92+93	<u>7,460</u>	
			Total	
			27,791	0.19
GUINEA-BISSAU	Unitary	94+95+96+97	7,055	
	Paris	90+91+92+93	13,276	
	Berne	92+93	<u>3,858</u>	
			Total	
			24,189	0.17
GUYANA	Unitary	96*+97	3,686	0.03
HAITI	Unitary	94+95+96+97	7,055	
	Paris	90+91+92+93	<u>13,276</u>	
			Total	
			20,331	0.14
HOLY SEE		NO ARREARS		
HONDURAS	Unitary	96*+97	6,099	0.04
HUNGARY		NO ARREARS		
ICELAND		NO ARREARS		
INDIA	Unitary	97	112,641	0.79
INDONESIA		NO ARREARS		
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	Unitary	96*+97	104,492	0.73
IRAQ	Unitary	94+95+96+97	56,441	
	Paris	84+85+86+87+88+ 89+90+91+92+93	<u>410,582</u>	
			Total	
			467,023	3.27
IRELAND		NO ARREARS		
ISRAEL	IPC	90*+91+92+93	117,940	
	Nice	90+91+92+93	<u>25,994</u>	
			Total	
			143,934	1.01
ITALY	Unitary	97*	609,276	4.26

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears
JAMAICA		NO ARREARS		
JAPAN	Unitary	97*	374,532	2.62
JORDAN	Unitary	97	3,520	0.02
KAZAKSTAN		NO ARREARS		
KENYA	Unitary Paris	94+95+96+97 88*+89+90+91+ 92+93	14,109	
			<u>277,712</u>	
			Total 291,821	2.04
KYRGYZSTAN		NO ARREARS		
LAOS		NO ARREARS		
LATVIA		NO ARREARS		
LEBANON	Unitary Paris Berne Nice	94+95+96+97 85+86+87+88+89+ 90+91+92+93 85+86+87+88+89+ 90+91+92+93 84*+85+86+87+88 +89+ 90+91+92+93	14,109 262,873 294,361	
			<u>28,235</u>	
			Total 599,578	4.20
LESOTHO		NO ARREARS		
LIBERIA	Unitary Berne	94+95+96+97 90+91+92+93	7,055	
			<u>32,681</u>	
			Total 39,736	0.28
LIBYA	Unitary Paris Berne	94+95+96+97 85*+86+87+88+89+ 90+91+92+93 84*+85+86+87+88 +89+ 90+91+92+93	451,526 594,582	
			<u>391,079</u>	
			Total 1,437,187	10.06
LIECHTENSTEIN		NO ARREARS		
LITHUANIA	Unitary	97*	336	0.00

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears
LUXEMBOURG		NO ARREARS		
MADAGASCAR	Unitary	96*+97	2,913	0.02
MALAWI		NO ARREARS		
MALAYSIA		NO ARREARS		
MALI	Unitary	94+95+96+97	7,055	
	Paris	90+91+92+93	13,276	
	Berne	90+91+92+93	<u>7,460</u>	
			Total	
			27,791	0.19
MALTA		NO ARREARS		
MAURITANIA	Unitary	94+95+96+97	7,055	
	Paris	90+91+92+93	13,276	
	Berne	90+91+92+93	<u>7,460</u>	
			Total	
			27,791	0.19
MAURITIUS		NO ARREARS		
MEXICO		NO ARREARS		
MONACO		NO ARREARS		
MONGOLIA		NO ARREARS		
MOROCCO		NO ARREARS		
MOZAMBIQUE	Unitary	97	1,760	0.01
NAMIBIA		NO ARREARS		
NETHERLANDS		NO ARREARS		
NEW ZEALAND		NO ARREARS		
NICARAGUA	Unitary	94+95+96+97	14,109	
	WIPO	88*+89+90+91+ 92+93	<u>39,138</u>	
			Total	
			53,247	0.37
NIGER	Unitary	94+95+96+97	7,055	
	Paris	90+91+92+93	13,276	
	Berne	90+91+92+93	<u>7,460</u>	
			Total	
			27,791	0.19

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears	
NIGERIA	Unitary Paris	94+95+96+97	225,763		
		91*+92+93	<u>237,156</u>		
			Total	462,919	3.24
NORWAY		NO ARREARS			
PAKISTAN	Unitary	97*	3,689	0.03	
PANAMA	Unitary	97	3,520	0.02	
PARAGUAY	Unitary Berne WIPO	94+95+96+97	17,655		
		93	7,646		
		90*+91+92	<u>18,726</u>		
			Total	44,027	0.31
PERU	Unitary	95*+96+97	15,498	0.11	
PHILIPPINES	Unitary	97*	180	0.00	
POLAND		NO ARREARS			
PORTUGAL	Unitary	97*	65,173	0.46	
QATAR	Unitary WIPO	94+95+96+97	28,219		
		91+92+93	<u>35,600</u>		
			Total	63,819	0.45
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Unitary	97	56,321	0.40	
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA		NO ARREARS			
ROMANIA		NO ARREARS			
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Unitary	96*+97	1,057,179	7.40	
RWANDA	Unitary Paris Berne	94+95+96+97	7,055		
		90+91+92+93	13,276		
		90+91+92+93	<u>7,460</u>		
			Total	27,791	0.19
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS		NO ARREARS			
SAINT LUCIA		NO ARREARS			

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears	
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	Unitary	96+97	7,039	0.05	
SAN MARINO		NO ARREARS			
SAUDI ARABIA		NO ARREARS			
SENEGAL	Unitary Paris Berne	94+95+96+97 89*+90+91+92+93 89+90+91+92+93	14,109 75,898 <u>135,635</u>		
			Total	225,642	1.58
SIERRA LEONE	Unitary	94+95+96+97	7,055	0.05	
SINGAPORE		NO ARREARS			
SLOVAKIA		NO ARREARS			
SLOVENIA		NO ARREARS			
SOMALIA	Unitary WIPO	94+95+96+97 90+91+92+93	7,055 <u>4,452</u>		
			Total	11,507	0.08
SOUTH AFRICA		NO ARREARS			
SPAIN		NO ARREARS			
SRI LANKA		NO ARREARS			
SUDAN		NO ARREARS			
SURINAME	Unitary Paris Berne IPC Nice	94+95+96+97 88+89+90+91+ 92+93 87*+88+89+90+91+ 92+93 87+88+89+90+91+ 92+93 87+88+89+90+91+ 92+93	14,109 111,201 71,602 63,327 <u>11,720</u>		
			Total	271,959	1.90
SWAZILAND	Unitary	97	3,520	0.02	
SWEDEN		NO ARREARS			
SWITZERLAND		NO ARREARS			

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears
SYRIA	Unitary Paris	94+95+96+97 90*+91+92+93	28,219 <u>154,652</u>	
			Total	182,871
				1.28
TAJKISTAN		NO ARREARS		
THAILAND		NO ARREARS		
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA		NO ARREARS		
TOGO	Unitary Paris Berne	94+95+96+97 92+93 92+93	7,055 6,899 <u>3,858</u>	
			Total	17,812
				0.13
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		NO ARREARS		
TUNISIA		NO ARREARS		
TURKEY	Unitary	97*	40,231	0.28
TURKMENISTAN		NO ARREARS		
UGANDA	Unitary Paris	94+95+96+97 90+91+92+93	7,055 <u>13,276</u> 20,331	0.14
UKRAINE	Unitary	97	14,080	0.10
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Unitary	97	14,080	0.10
UNITED KINGDOM		NO ARREARS		
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	Unitary	97	1,760	0.01
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Unitary	96*+97	1,646,270	11.52
URUGUAY	Unitary	96+97	14,079	0.10
UZBEKISTAN		NO ARREARS		

State	Unitary/ Union/ WIPO	No Arrears: Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears	
VENEZUELA		NO ARREARS			
VIET NAM		NO ARREARS			
YEMEN	Unitary	95*+96+97	5,257	0.04	
YUGOSLAVIA	Unitary	94+95+96+97	451,526		
	Paris	93*	79,996		
	Berne	91+92+93	135,984		
	Nice	93	6,447		
	Locarno	93	<u>2,247</u>		
			Total	676,200	4.73
ZAMBIA		NO ARREARS			
ZIMBABWE		NO ARREARS			
		TOTAL ARREARS:			
		Unitary	7,705,037		
		Paris	4,348,929		
		Berne	1,758,096		
		IPC	181,267		
		Nice	72,396		
		Locarno	2,247		
		WIPO	<u>221,942</u>		
			Total	14,289,914	100.00

### *Observations*

1003. The total amount of the overdue contributions was, on July 1, 1997, about 14.3 million francs, of which 7.7 million francs concern the unitary contribution system, whereas 6.6 million francs concern the pre-1994 contributions in respect of the Contribution-financed Unions and WIPO. The total amount of arrears corresponds to 66% of the amount of the contributions payable for 1997, namely, 21.7 million francs.

1004. Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 22, 1997, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.



1005. The list of States with loss of voting right in one or more Governing Bodies as of September 22, 1997, will be communicated on request.

*Arrears in Annual Contributions  
of the Least Developed Countries, Placed in the Special  
(Frozen) Account Concerning the Years Preceding 1990*

1006. It is recalled that, in accordance with the decision taken by the WIPO Conference and the Assemblies of the Paris and Berne Unions at their 1991 ordinary sessions, the amount of the arrears in contributions of any least developed country (LDC) relating to years preceding 1990 was placed in a special account, the amount of which was frozen as of December 31, 1989 (see documents AB/XXII/20 and AB/XXII/22, paragraph 127). Such arrears in contributions, as of July 1, 1997, concerning the Paris and Berne Unions and concerning WIPO are shown in the following table.

State	Union/ WIPO	Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears
BURKINA FASO	Paris	74*+75+76+77+78+ 79+80+81+82+83+84+ 85+86+87+88+89	238,676	
	Berne	77+78+79+80+81+82+ 83+84+85+86+87+88+89	<u>137,566</u>	
	Total		376,242	7.98
BURUNDI	Paris	78+79+80+81+82+83+ 84+85+86+87+88+89	214,738	4.55
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Paris	76*+77+78+79+80+ 81+82+83+84+85+86+ 87+88+89	273,509	
	Berne	80*+81+82+83+84+ 85+86+87+88+89	<u>114,858</u>	
	Total		388,367	8.24
CHAD	Paris	71+72+73+74+75+76+ 77+78+79+80+81+82+ 83+84+85+86+87+88+89	250,957	
	Berne	72+73+74+75+76+77+ 78+79+80+81+82+83+ 84+85+86+87+88+89	<u>156,387</u>	
	Total		407,344	8.64

State	Union/ WIPO	Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Paris	81*+82+83+84+85+ 86+87+88+89	500,200	
	Berne	81*+82+83+84+85+ 86+87+88+89	<u>301,015</u>	
	Total		801,215	16.99
GAMBIA	WIPO	83+84+85+86+87+88+89	55,250	1.17
GUINEA	Paris	83+84+85+86+87+88+89	148,779	
	Berne	83*+84+85+86+87+88 +89	<u>81,293</u>	
Total			230,072	4.88
GUINEA-BISSAU	Paris	89	23,213	0.49
HAITI	Paris	79*+80+81+82+83+84+ 85+86+87+88+89	347,037	7.36
MADAGASCAR	Paris	89*	15,226	
	Berne	89	<u>41,450</u>	
Total			56,676	1.20
MALI	Paris	84+85+86+87+88+89	132,377	
	Berne	73*+74+75+76+77+78+ 79+80+81+82+83+84+ 85+86+87+88+89	<u>193,547</u>	
Total			325,924	6.91
MAURITANIA	Paris	77*+78+79+80+81+82 84+85+86+87+88+89	219,120	
	Berne	74+75+76+77+78+79+80 +83+81+82+83+84+85 +86+88+89	<u>150,618</u>	
Total			369,738	7.84
NIGER	Paris	81+82+83+84+85+86+87 +88+89	179,097	
	Berne	80*+81+82+83+84+85 +86+87+88+89	<u>110,069</u>	
Total			289,166	6.13
RWANDA	Paris	89	23,213	
	Berne	89	<u>13,816</u>	
Total			37,029	0.79
SIERRA LEONE	WIPO	87*+88+89	20,445	0.43

State	Union/ WIPO	Year(s) of Arrears (partial payment is indicated by an asterisk)	Amount of Arrears (Swiss francs)	Percent of Total Arrears	
SOMALIA	WIPO	83+84+85+86+87+88+89	55,250	1.17	
TOGO	Paris Berne	84+85+86+87+88+89 83*+84+85+86+87+88 +89	132,377 <u>87,785</u>		
			Total	220,162	4.67
UGANDA	Paris	73*+74+75+76+77+78+ 79+80+81+82+83+84+ 86+87+88+89	245,171	5.20	
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	Paris	81*+82+83+84+85+86+ 87+88+89	233,380	4.95	
YEMEN	WIPO	87*+88+89	19,142	0.41	
TOTAL ARREARS:					
		Paris	3,177,070		
		Berne	1,388,404		
		WIPO	<u>150,087</u>		
			Total	4,715,561	

*Amounts Due Towards the Working Capital Funds*

1007. The following table shows the amounts due, on July 1, 1997, in the payments by States towards the working capital funds that have been constituted, namely, those of two Contribution-financed Unions (Paris, Berne) and one Fee-financed Union (PCT). Any payment that reaches the International Bureau between July 1 and September 22, 1997, will be reported to the Governing Bodies when they examine the present document.

State	Union	Amount Due (Swiss francs)
BURUNDI	Paris	7,508
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Paris	943
CHAD	Paris Berne	6,377 <u>1,980</u>
	Total	8,357

State	Union	Amount Due (Swiss francs)
CONGO	Paris	3,158
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	Paris	14,057
	Berne	<u>1,727</u>
	Total	15,784
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	Paris	19,142
GUINEA	Paris	7,508
	Berne	<u>2,915</u>
	Total	10,423
IRAQ	Paris	12,362
LEBANON	Paris	3,763
LIBYA	Paris	5,650
MALI	Paris	2,849
MAURITANIA	Paris	5,813
	Berne	1,980
	PCT	<u>50</u>
	Total	7,843
NIGER	Paris	4,121
	Berne	<u>104</u>
	Total	4,225
UGANDA	Paris	317
TOTALS:		
	Paris	93,568
	Berne	8,706
	PCT	<u>50</u>
	Total	102,324

## DECISIONS INVITED

1008. *The Governing Bodies are invited, each as far as it is concerned, to review and approve the reports and activities contained or referred to in document AB/XXXI/4 and the present document; to note the interim financial statement for 1996 (see paragraph 1001 of the present document); to note the status of the payment of*

*contributions on July 1, 1997 (see paragraphs  
1002 to 1007 of the present document).*

[Annexes follow]

## ANNEX A

**WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES  
BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997:  
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 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 JUNE 30, 1997**

<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(*);  Other Country/ Regional/ Inter- regional Projects(**)</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Industrial Property Docu- mentation and Information Services, Computer and Other Office Equipment</i>
AFRICA (OTHER THAN ARAB COUNTRIES)					
Angola		*		*	
Benin		*		*	*
Botswana	*	*	**	*	
Burkina Faso		*	*	*	*
Burundi		*		*	
Cameroon		*			*
Cape Verde				*	
Central African Republic		*			
Chad	*	*	*		*
Congo		*			*

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(*);  Other Country/ Regional/ Inter- regional Projects(**)</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Industrial Property Docu- mentation and Information Services, Computer and Other Office Equipment</i>
Côte d'Ivoire Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Ethiopia Gabon	*	* *	* *	*	*
Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya	* *	* * * *	*	* * * *	* * * * *
Lesotho Liberia Madagascar Malawi Mali	*	* * * *	** ** *	* * * *	* * * *
Mauritania Mauritius Mozambique Namibia Niger	*	* * * *	* * *	* * * *	* * * *
Nigeria Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Seychelles Sierra Leone	* *	* * * *	*	* * * *	* * * *
South Africa Swaziland Togo Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	*	* * * * *	*	* *	* * * *
ARIPO OAPI OAU SADC		* * *		* * *	* * *
Total	12	38	14	31	25



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(*);  Other Country/ Regional/ Inter- regional Projects(**)</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Industrial Property Docu- mentation and Information Services, Computer and Other Office Equipment</i>
ARAB COUNTRIES					
Algeria		*	*	*	*
Bahrain	*	*	*	*	*
Djibouti		*			
Egypt		*	*	*	*
Jordan	*	*	** *	*	*
Kuwait		*		*	
Lebanon	*	*	** *	*	*
Libya	*	*	**	*	*
Morocco	*	*		*	*
Oman		*		*	
Qatar	*	*		*	*
Saudi Arabia		*		*	
Sudan	*	*	** *	*	*
Syria	*	*	** *	*	*
Tunisia	*	*	*	*	*
United Arab Emirates	*	*		*	
Yemen	*	*	** *	*	*
ISESCO				*	
PNA				*	
Total	11	17	15	18	12
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC					
Bangladesh	*	*	*	*	*
Bhutan	*	*	*	*	*
Brunei Darussalam	*	*		*	*
Cambodia		*			
China	*	*		*	*
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea		*	** *	*	*
Fiji		*		*	
India	*	*	** *	*	*
Indonesia	*	*	** *	*	*
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		*	**	*	*

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(*);  Other Country/ Regional/ Inter- regional Projects(**)</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Industrial Property Docu- mentation and Information Services, Computer and Other Office Equipment</i>
Kiribati		*			
Laos	*	*	*		*
Malaysia		*	**	*	*
Micronesia (Federated States of)		*			
Mongolia	*	*	*	*	*
Myanmar		*			
Nepal	*	*	*	*	*
Pakistan		*	*	*	*
Papua New Guinea		*			
Philippines	*	*		*	
Republic of Korea		*		*	
Samoa		*		*	
Singapore		*		*	
Solomon Islands		*			
Sri Lanka	*	*	*	*	*
Thailand		*		*	*
Tonga		*			
Tuvalu		*			
Vanuatu		*			
Viet Nam	*	*	**	*	*
Hong Kong		*			
Macao		*			
Total	12	32	16	20	16
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Antigua and Barbuda		*			*
Argentina	*	*		*	*
Bahamas				*	
Barbados		*		*	
Belize		*			
Bolivia	*	*	*		
Brazil		*	**	*	*
Chile	*	*		*	*
Colombia	*	*	**	*	*
Costa Rica	*	*	**	*	*

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(*);  Other Country/ Regional/ Inter- regional Projects(**)</i>	<i>Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building</i>	<i>Industrial Property Docu- mentation and Information Services, Computer and Other Office Equipment</i>
Cuba	*	*	*	*	*
Dominica		*			
Dominican Republic		*	*	*	*
Ecuador	*	*		*	*
El Salvador	*	*		*	*
Grenada		*			
Guatemala		*	*	*	*
Guyana		*	*		*
Haiti		*	*	*	*
Honduras		*			*
Jamaica		*	*	*	*
Mexico	*	*	**	*	*
Nicaragua	*	*		*	*
Panama		*	*	*	*
Paraguay		*	**	*	
Peru	*	*		*	*
Saint Kitts and Nevis		*			
Saint Lucia		*		*	*
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		*			
Suriname		*			*
Trinidad and Tobago		*	**	*	*
Uruguay		*	** *	*	*
Venezuela	*	*		*	*
Total	12	32	16	23	24
Grand total	47	119	61	92	77

TABLE II  
CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS  
BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997  
(In alphabetical order)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>Cash Contributions (*)<sup>1</sup> ; Counterpart Contributions (**)<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities; Training</i>	<i>Experts; Speakers</i>	<i>State-of-the-Art Search Program and Industrial Property Documentation Services</i>
Algeria			*	
Argentina		*	*	
Australia			*	*
Austria		*	*	*
Bahrain		*	*	
Bangladesh		*		
Belgium				*
Benin		*	*	
Bhutan		*		
Bolivia		*		
Botswana		*		
Brazil	*	*	*	*
Brunei Darussalam		*		
Bulgaria				*
Burkina Faso		*		
Cameroon		*	*	
Canada		*	*	*
Chad		*		
Chile		*	*	
China			*	*
Colombia	*	*	*	
Costa Rica	*	*		
Côte d'Ivoire			*	
Cuba		*	*	
Czech Republic				*
Denmark			*	
Ecuador			*	
Egypt		*	*	
El Salvador		*		
Equatorial Guinea		*		

<sup>1</sup> "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements.

<sup>2</sup> "Counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in kind to country projects by the recipient country.

TABLE II (continued)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>Cash Contributions (*)<sup>1</sup> ; Counterpart Contributions (**)<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities; Training</i>	<i>Experts; Speakers</i>	<i>State-of-the-Art Search Program and Industrial Property Documentation Services</i>
Ethiopia Fiji Finland France Gabon	*	* * * * *	* *	* *
Germany Ghana Greece Guinea India		* * * * *	* * * *	*
Indonesia Iran (Islamic Republic of) Jamaica Japan Jordan	*	* * * * *	* * * * *	*
Kenya Lebanon Libya Malawi Malaysia	**	* * * *	* * * *	
Mauritius Mexico Mongolia Morocco Nepal	*	* * * * *	* * * * *	
Netherlands Nicaragua Nigeria Norway Pakistan		* * * * *	* * *	* *
Paraguay Peru Philippines Portugal Republic of Korea		* * * * *	* * * *	*
Russian Federation Saint Lucia Saudi Arabia Senegal Singapore		* * * * *	* * * *	*

TABLE II (continued)

<i>Country, Organization</i>	<i>Cash Contributions (*)<sup>1</sup> ; Counterpart Contributions (**)<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities; 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 Thailand Togo Tonga Trinidad and Tobago	*	*	*	*
United Arab Emirates United Kingdom United Republic of Tanzania United States of America Uruguay	*	*	*	*
Venezuela Zimbabwe		*	*	
ASEAN BBM CISAC EC	*	*	*	
EPO GCC IFPI IFRRO OAPI		*	*	*
SELA SGAE UNDP WCO WTO	*	*	*	
Total	11	67	66	23

[Annex B follows]

## ANNEX B

## MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY WIPO BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997

*(in chronological order)*

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Implementation of the TRIPS Agreement	January	Singapore	Governments of SINGAPORE and JAPAN
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for University Professors	January	Colima (Mexico)	University of Colima, MEXICO
WIPO Seminar on the Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (in English)	January	Geneva	—
WIPO Seminar on the Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (in French)	January	Geneva	—
WIPO Fifth High-Level Meeting of Government Officials of South Pacific Countries on Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property	January	Suva	Government of FIJI
WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for the South Pacific	February	Nuku'Alofa (Tonga)	Governments of TONGA and JAPAN
WIPO Academy for Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	February	Geneva	—
WIPO Committee of Experts on Trademark Licenses (First Session)	February	Geneva	—
Meeting of International Authorities Under the PCT (PCT/MIA) (Sixth Session)	February	Canberra	—

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement	February	Abu Dhabi	Government of the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
WIPO Subregional Workshop on the Role of Patent Information in the Process of Industrial Development	February	Lomé	Government of TOGO
WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement	February	Manama	Government of BAHRAIN and the Gulf Cooperation Council
WIPO Regional Symposium for English-Speaking African Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement	March	Arusha (United Rep. of Tanzania)	Government of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activities and their Valuation and Commercialization	March	Ho Chi Minh City	Governments of VIET NAM and JAPAN
Committee of Experts of the International Patent Classification (IPC) Union (Twenty-Fifth Session)	March	Geneva	—
WIPO/EPO/German Patent Office Interregional Training Seminar on New Trends in Patent Search and Examination	March	Munich and Geneva	Government of GERMANY and EPO
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	Malabo	Government of EQUATORIAL GUINEA
WIPO National Seminar on the PCT	March	Santafé de Bogotá	Government of COLOMBIA
WIPO Asian Regional Symposium on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	March	Kuala Lumpur	Government of MALAYSIA
WIPO Regional Symposium for Latin American and Caribbean Countries on the Economic Importance of Intellectual Property and on Enforcement of Rights under the TRIPS Agreement	March	Cartagena de Indias (Colombia)	Government of COLOMBIA and SELA



<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property Law Teaching	March	Casablanca (Morocco)	Government of MOROCCO and the Hassan II University
WIPO Coordination Committee, Thirty-Seventh Session (10th Extraordinary)	March	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	Kathmandu	Government of NEPAL
Governing Bodies of WIPO (Thirtieth Series of Meetings):	March	Geneva	—
WIPO General Assembly, Twentieth Session (8th Extraordinary)	March	Geneva	—
WIPO Coordination Committee, Thirty-Eighth Session (11th Extraordinary)	March	Geneva	—
Berne Union Assembly, Twenty-First Session (9th Extraordinary)	March	Geneva	—
Conference on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes	March	New York	Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, AIPLA and LES (USA and Canada)
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	Bandar Seri Begawan (Brunei Darussalam)	Government of BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
WIPO Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Industrial Property for the Heads of National Liaison Offices of the Member States of OAPI	March	Libreville	Government of GABON and OAPI
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges	March	Dakar	Government of SENEGAL
WIPO Regional Seminar on the Legal Protection of Industrial Designs for MERCOSUR Countries	March	Asunción	Government of PARAGUAY

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Meeting of Government Experts of MERCOSUR on Industrial Designs	April	Asunción	Government of PARAGUAY
PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (Eighteenth Session)	April	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar for Magistrates, Attorneys and Paralegals on Recent International Development of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	April	Lomé	Government of TOGO
WIPO-UNESCO World Forum on the Protection of Folklore	April	Phuket (Thailand)	UNESCO and the Government of THAILAND
WIPO National Seminar on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement	April	Dhaka	Government of BANGLADESH
WIPO National Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Customs and Police Officers	April	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA
WIPO Budget Committee (Sixteenth Session) and WIPO Premises Committee (Seventh Session) (sessions held jointly)	April	Geneva	—
WIPO Budget Committee (Seventeenth Session)	April	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Peruvian Judges and Public Prosecutors	April	Arequipa (Peru)	Government of PERU and the Judicial Power and Judicial Academy of Peru
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Venezuelan Judges and Public Prosecutors	April	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA and the Judiciary School of the Judges Council of Venezuela

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO National Roving Workshop	April	Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad (India)	Government of INDIA
WIPO African Regional Colloquium on the TRIPS Agreement	April	Cotonou	Government of BENIN
WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin American and Caribbean Countries	April	Santafé de Bogotá	CERLALC, IFRRO, CCL and CECOLDA
WIPO National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and the Promotion of Inventive and Innovative Activity	April	Colombo	Government of SRI LANKA
WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Journalists from Latin American Countries	April	Santafé de Bogotá	Government of COLOMBIA, CERLALC, the Santillana Foundation for Latin America, CCL and CECOLDA
WIPO Workshop on Refusal of Protection of International Registrations under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement	April	Geneva	—
WIPO World Symposium on Broadcasting, New Communication Technologies and Intellectual Property	April	Manila	Government of the PHILIPPINES and the National Association of Broadcasters of the Philippines
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	April	N'djamena	Government of CHAD
WIPO National Symposium on Intellectual Property for Judges	April	Havana	Government of CUBA
WIPO National Workshop on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	April	Havana	Government of CUBA
WIPO National Workshop on Industrial Property for Customs and Police Officers	April	Havana	Government of CUBA

<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	April	Managua	Government of NICARAGUA
WIPO/BBM Specialized Training Course on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks	April	The Hague and Geneva	BBM
WIPO/EPO/Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property Training Course on the Use of CD-ROM Technology for Patent Searching and Examination	April	Vienna, Berne and Geneva	Government of SWITZERLAND and EPO
Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union (Seventeenth Session)	April-May	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Round Table on the Protection and Collective Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Asian Countries	May	Jakarta	Government of INDONESIA
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	May	Gaborone	Government of BOTSWANA
WIPO International Forum on the Implications of the TRIPS Agreement for Intellectual Property Systems	May	Daeduk (Republic of Korea)	Government of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and UNDP
WIPO-ASEAN Sub-Regional Round Table on the Implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) on the Intellectual Property System	May	Jakarta	ASEAN
WIPO Regional Seminar on the Valuation of Industrial Property Assets	May	Kishinev	Government of the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
WIPO International Forum on the Exercise and Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in the Face of the Challenges of Digital Technology	May	Sevilla (Spain)	Government of SPAIN and SGAE

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Training Program on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes (1)	May	Geneva	—
WIPO Training Program on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes (2)	May	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Workshop on Intellectual Property for Magistrates of Member States of OAPI	May	Yaoundé	Government of CAMEROON and OAPI
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	May	San Salvador	Government of EL SALVADOR
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Police and Customs Officials	May	Lagos	Government of NIGERIA
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	May	San José	Government of COSTA RICA
WIPO Consultative Meeting on Trademarks and Internet Domain Names (First Session)	May	Geneva	—
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) (Twentieth Session)	May	Geneva	—
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Twentieth Session)	May	Geneva	—
PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) (Nineteenth Session)	May	Geneva	—
WIPO National Workshop for Patent Lawyers	May	Addis Ababa	Government of ETHIOPIA
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Law Enforcement Agencies	May	Accra	Government of GHANA

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Seminar for Central Asian Countries on Computer Technology and Intellectual Property	May	Tashkent	Government of UZBEKISTAN
WIPO Advanced Mediation Workshop	May	Geneva	—
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (Nineteenth Session)	June	Geneva	—
WIPO/EPO/OEPM Training Seminar on Patent Search and Examination for Latin American Countries	June	Madrid, Geneva and Munich	Government of SPAIN and EPO
WIPO ASEAN Orientation and Study Program on the Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights for Senior-Level Customs Officers	June	Geneva, London and Washington, D.C.	—
WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries (English)	June	Geneva	—
WIPO Seminar on the Situation of Industrial Property Offices of Countries in Transition	June	Berlin	Government of GERMANY
WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property	June	Conakry	Government of GUINEA
WIPO National Seminar on Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	June	Santa Cruz (Bolivia)	Government of BOLIVIA and the Bolivian Authors and Composers Society
WIPO Workshop for Arbitrators	June	Geneva	—
WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Trademarks	June	Casablanca (Morocco)	Government of MOROCCO and UNDP
WIPO/CIPO Training Program on the Management of Trademark Operations and Information Services for Officials from Developing Countries	June	Hull (Canada)	Government of CANADA

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Seminar on the Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (in English)	June	Geneva	—
WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the TRIPS Agreement	June	Amman	Government of JORDAN
WIPO Workshop on Distinctive Signs and Appellations of Origin for Officials of the Industrial Property Offices of the Andean Countries	June	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA
WIPO National Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	June	Buenos Aires	Government of ARGENTINA
WIPO National Meeting of Governmental Experts on Copyright and Neighboring Rights of the Member Countries of MERCOSUR	June	Buenos Aires	Government of ARGENTINA
WIPO Seminar on the Madrid Protocol and the Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol (in French)	June	Geneva	—
WIPO Regional Round Table on Industrial Property for Caribbean Countries	June	Kingston	Government of JAMAICA
WIPO Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty (Fourth Session)	June	Geneva	—
WIPO Academy for African, Arab and Caribbean Countries (French)	June-July	Geneva	—
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	June	Ulaanbaatar	Government of MONGOLIA
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	June	Beirut	Government of LEBANON
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for Entrepreneurs and Workshop on Trademark Management	June	Santiago	Government of CHILE and Chamber of Commerce of Santiago

<i>Title of Meeting</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Organized with</i>
WIPO Regional Workshop on Industrial Property Information for Latin American Countries	June	Rio de Janeiro	Government of BRAZIL and the National Confederation of Industries of Brazil
WIPO Asian Sub-Regional Symposium on Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement and Border Measures	June-July	Phuket (Thailand)	Government of THAILAND
PCIPI Ad Hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (Twenty-First Session)	June-July	Rio de Janeiro	—

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Total: 101 meetings

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[Annex C follows]



## WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 30, 1997

*(in alphabetical order)*

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Time of Issue and Language(s)*</i>
Activities in 1995 of the International Bureau Pub. No. 425	January (A, E, F, R, S)
Background Reading Material on the Intellectual Property System of the Republic of Korea Pub. No. 686/KR	January (E)
Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), 1997 edition Pub. No. 433	June (E, F)
Contracting Parties or Signatories of Treaties Administered by WIPO, Members of the WIPO Governing Bodies and Committees Pub. No. 423	February, May (E, F)
Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices Pub. No. 601	updated every month
Directory of National Copyright Administrations Pub. No. 619	updated every month
Guide to the Deposit of Microorganisms under the Budapest Treaty, 1996 edition Pub. No. 661	January (updates) (E)
Guide to the International Registration of Marks under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol—March 1997 Pub. No. 455	June (E, F)
Implications of the TRIPS Agreement on Treaties Administered by WIPO Pub. No. WO/INF/127 Rev. 2	January (A, C, R)

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\* A for Arabic, C for Chinese, D for Dutch, DK for Danish, E for English, F for French, G for German, I for Italian, J for Japanese, N for Norwegian, for Portuguese, R for Russian, and S for Spanish.

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Time of Issue and Language(s)*</i>
Industrial Property and Copyright/ La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur Propiedad Industrial y Derecho de Autor Pub. No. 120	monthly review (E, F) bimonthly review (S)
Industrial Property Statistics 1995: Publication A (Supplement to <i>Industrial Property and Copyright</i> No. 3/97) Pub. No. IP/STAT/1995/A	March (E/F)
Information leaflet on WIPO (1997)	March (E, F, S)
Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific Pub. No. 435	quarterly journal (E)
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification), seventh edition Pub. No. 500	January (E/F, F/E) April (D/F/E)
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 Pub. No. 500.1 and Part II: List of Goods and Services in Class Order Pub. No. 500.2	May (DK, N) May (DK, N)
International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux (official publication under the Hague Agreement) Pub. No. 104	monthly bilingual review (EF)
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) Pub. No. 204	January (I) June (A)
Model Provisions on Protection Against Unfair Competition Pub. No. 832	April (C) June (R)

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Time of Issue and Language(s)*</i>
PCT Applicant's Guide—January 1997 Pub. No. 432	March (updates) (E, F)
PCT Gazette/Gazette du PCT (official publication under the PCT) Pub. No. 108	weekly review (E, F)
PCT Newsletter Pub No. 115	monthly review (E)
PCT pamphlets (Published PCT International Patent Applications)	weekly (E, F, S, G, J, R)
Regional WIPO-EPO Seminar on Licensing, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, May 1996 Pub. No. 752	April (E/R)
Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations Pub. No. 225	June (I)
WIPO Catalogue of Publications, 1997 edition	May (E, F)
WIPO Gazette of International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales (official publication under the Madrid system) Pub. No. 103	biweekly bilingual review (EF)
WIPO General Information Brochure, 1997 edition Pub. No. 400	February to June (A, C, E, F, G, J, P, R,S)
WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation—April 1997 Pub. No. 208	April (updates) (E, F, S)
WIPO Mediation Rules, Arbitration Rules and Expedited Arbitration Rules Pub. No. 446	February (G)
WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries Pub. No. 705	March (A, E, F, S)

### 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 ( <u>R</u> ead- <u>O</u> nly Memory of <u>M</u> adrid <u>A</u> ctualized <u>R</u> egistry <u>I</u> nformation)	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]

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ANNEX D

**WIPO**



**ITIP/WG/I/2**

**ORIGINAL:** English

**DATE:** June 6, 1997

**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION**  
GENEVA

**WIPO WORKING GROUP ON INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGIES FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

**First Session**  
**Geneva, July 14 to 18, 1997**

**CURRENT INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITIES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF WIPO**

*Memorandum prepared by the International Bureau*

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I. Background

1. At the March 20 and 21, 1997, session of the WIPO General Assembly, a proposal from the United States of America concerning the establishment of an *ad hoc* Information Technologies Committee and proposed decisions concerning scheduling of meetings of this and related committees was discussed.

2. Following that discussion, WIPO General Assembly made the following decision (see paragraph 7 of document WO/GA/XX/3):

“(a) First, a working group will meet in June or July 1997, whose membership will be open to every Member State of WIPO on an equal footing as well as to those organizations which usually participate in WIPO meetings. The Working Group will have three inputs and is expected to have three results.

– The first input will be a paper from the United States of America in which it will further explain and specify its proposals.

– The second input will be any written comment on the proposal of the United States of America or any new ideas, in writing, from any of the Member States or the said organizations.

– The third input will be a document from the International Bureau of WIPO which, as regards information technology activities, will state what the Organization is already doing and what is in the draft program and budget for the next biennium; it may also provide any other comments.

In keeping with the spirit of the proposal of the United States of America, those three inputs should be communicated also through the Internet.

The three expected results of the meeting of the Working Group would be the following:

– The first result would be a recommendation as to the future structure or institutional aspects, namely, whether there should be a new committee (in which case, what should be its name and its composition, etc.) or should the task be entrusted to existing WIPO bodies.

– The second result would be a recommendation as to what should be the program in this field for the rest of 1997 and for the next biennium—to the extent that that is not already in the present and proposed program.

– The third result would be a recommendation as to general objectives beyond 1999.

(b) Second, the Director General will propose, if necessary, adjustments to the budget for 1997, and, in any case, an additional budget for the 1998-99 biennium.

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(c) Third, if considered necessary, a special session of the Budget Committee will be convened, a few days before the September-October 1997 ordinary sessions of the Governing Bodies, to consider the said proposed adjustments and the said additional budget.

(d) Fourth, the Governing Bodies would then, in the said ordinary sessions, be invited to approve the necessary changes in, and additions to, the program and budget for the rest of 1997 and the 1998-99 biennium.”

3. The present document is the “third input” to the July 14 to 18, 1997, meeting of the Working Group on Information Technologies for Intellectual Property, and describes what the International Bureau of WIPO is already doing as regards information technology activities. This document cannot, however, state what is in the draft program and budget for the next (1998-99) biennium since, following the recommendation made by the Budget Committee at its session held on April 16 and 18, 1997, it is now expected that the Governing Bodies will decide, at their September-October 1997 sessions, that the draft program and budget for the 1998-99 biennium to be considered by them will be that which will be presented by the new Director General. Such draft will be presented probably some months after the appointment (in September 1997) and entry into function of the new Director General.

## II. Introduction

4. It is clear that information technologies are extremely significant in the field of intellectual property for a number of reasons. The so-called “information revolution” has highlighted the importance of intellectual property matters, and has introduced a whole range of new problems related to intellectual property which require solutions. At the same time, as the costs of computer processing, data storage and electronic communications have plummeted, information technologies have provided numerous new opportunities to make operations more effective and efficient, and to make possible activities that could previously not have been envisaged. In particular, the Internet and related telecommunications technologies have enabled the obstacle of long distance to be essentially eliminated.

5. Information technology activities have been underway in the International Bureau for many years, in order 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. A very significant use has been made of information technologies, throughout the International Bureau, as numerous information systems were introduced for supporting and automating the operational activities (especially concerning the international registration treaties) and administrative activities of the Organization. Such systems have subsequently been extensively developed, modernized and improved. Those systems at first dealt with operations where the input arrived on paper, the processing was assisted by computer, and a paper output resulted. In the last few years, with recent developments in information technology, a situation has developed where many of the outputs are now in electronic form, and inputs are increasingly coming in electronic form; the Organization is thus moving towards a situation where many of



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the inputs will be electronic, the processing will be facilitated by information technology systems, and most of the outputs will be in electronic form.

6. In addition to the extensive use of information technologies in its operational and administrative activities, the International Bureau has also been actively assisting developing countries, and countries in transition, in using information technologies for modernizing and automating their industrial property offices and in facilitating the dissemination and use of intellectual property information. At the same time, the International Bureau is working extensively with national and regional industrial property offices, in the context of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI), to determine, in a coordinated manner, the best way for all to benefit from the use of new information technologies, especially in the changeover from the use of paper to electronic data carriers in the filing and processing of applications for industrial property titles, and in the exchange of industrial property information.

### III. Overview

7. With information technologies now involved in virtually every aspect of the activities of the International Bureau, most of the staff use personal computer workstations in the performance of their daily duties. In addition, a number of staff and consultants undertake development work, and provide support and training; see paragraphs 16 to 18, below.

8. The information technology architecture within WIPO involves a Networked Office System (NOS) consisting of a large number of personal computer workstations and a number of distributed servers, interlinked through a cabling and networking system throughout the six buildings occupied by the staff of the International Bureau; external communications facilities include links to industrial property offices, as well as to the public through WIPO's Web site on the Internet, as described in paragraphs 19 to 23, below.

9. Two of the most important information systems are those that have been developed for effectively and efficiently handling the processing of international applications and other activities under the PCT and Madrid systems, for providing electronic communications between the International Bureau and a number of national and regional industrial property offices, and for effectively disseminating information concerning those systems, as well as concerning published patent applications and international trademark applications and registrations. A further information system has been developed to support the processing of international deposits under the Hague system. Current information technology activities concerning the PCT system are described in paragraphs 24 to 35, below; those concerning the Madrid system are described in paragraphs 36 to 46, below, and those concerning the Hague system are described in paragraphs 47 to 49, below.

10. In addition to the major information systems used for carrying out the activities under the PCT and Madrid systems, the International Bureau also has a number of other information systems supporting its operational activities, including maintaining databases for the collection of intellectual property legislative texts and for the Library, maintaining yearly statistics, and database management systems for the international classifications. CD-ROM products are published for the law collection (IPLEX), for the IPC, for the Nice, Vienna and Locarno

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Classifications and for Article 6<sup>ter</sup> communications under the Paris Convention. The latest information technology system being developed is for the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center, to provide for on-line arbitration for resolution of conflicts between Internet domain names and trademarks. These various operational systems are described in paragraphs 50 to 58, below.

11. The provision of information is a major function of the International Bureau, and that is greatly facilitated by various systems which enable much of the information to be provided by electronic means. Such information includes that relating to the above-mentioned information systems, as well as that generated by word processing systems. The earlier word processing systems have been replaced by a House-wide network of personal computers used for word processing, spreadsheet applications, electronic publishing and e-mail. The Organization's Web site on the Internet provides a major information service to users throughout the world, and will soon provide an electronic facility for placing orders for WIPO's publications. Increasingly WIPO is moving towards a policy of the widest possible dissemination of information free of charge (apart from that with significant value-added data). These information dissemination activities are described in paragraphs 59 to 65, below, with the International Bureau's policy in paragraph 66, below.

12. The International Bureau makes extensive use of information technologies in support of its various administrative activities, including major information systems for financial management and personnel management, for publication sales and stock control, for maintenance of address lists for meetings and document stock control, and for inventory management, as well as an Intranet able to provide access throughout the International Bureau to shared knowledge bases developed by different units of the International Bureau. Those administrative systems are described in paragraphs 67 to 78, below.

13. Building upon its own in-house experience and expertise in the use of information technologies, notably for handling international patent applications and international trademark registrations and for various administrative activities, as well as using the experience and expertise of national and regional industrial property offices, the International Bureau has been actively assisting developing countries in using information technologies in the modernization and computerization of the operations of their industrial property offices, copyright offices and collective management organizations, and in promoting the dissemination and use of intellectual property information. This activity is described in paragraphs 79 to 89, below. Parallel activities to assist countries in transition (particularly in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia) are described in paragraphs 90 and 91, below.

14. The International Bureau encourages and institutes 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, concentrating, in particular, on: monitoring the development and impact of new information technology methods to determine the relevance of those in the field of industrial property information and documentation; making corresponding recommendations to industrial property offices, particularly in respect of the standards to be applied and systems to be established by them for the formatting, storage and retrieval of industrial property information as well as for the electronic filing of applications for the grant of industrial

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property rights; and making suggestions on the most effective means of disseminating such information to other industrial property offices and to users in general, taking into account the needs of users in developing countries for industrial property information and documentation. Those activities are planned and monitored by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) as described in paragraphs 92 to 99, below.

15. The International Bureau has been, and continues to be, active in a number of normative activities involving information technologies and intellectual property, including, *inter alia*, work relating to the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, and relating to the proposed WIPO Database Treaty, intellectual property and global digital networks (including the Internet), and the legal effects of certain electronic communications. Since the nature of those normative activities is quite different from that of the other activities of the International Bureau concerning information technologies and intellectual property (which involve registration and other operational activities, information dissemination, administration activities, assistance to developing countries and countries in transition, and the work of the PCIPI), they are merely mentioned here *pro memoria*, and are not referred to further in this document.

IV. The Staff of the International Bureau Using Information Technologies

16. Virtually all of the activities of the International Bureau make extensive, and increasing, use of information technologies. The extent of such use is indicated by the fact that there are at present 650 workstations (mainly personal computers (PCs) plus some UNIX workstations) throughout the International Bureau (or an average of about one workstation per staff member), as well as 400 printers installed. Those workstations make use, as appropriate for the given applications, of the powerful mainframe computing services offered by the International Computing Centre (ICC, which is a major computer centre, located in Geneva, run as a cooperative by the United Nations and a number of organizations of the United Nations system which share its operating costs; the ICC reports to a Management Committee, one of whose members is appointed by WIPO) or one of the 16 servers connected to the House-wide network. Another indication of the extent of use of information technologies in the International Bureau is the fact that WIPO is the fourth largest user of the ICC at 16% of overall usage, even though WIPO is one of the smallest of the organizations of the United Nations system. In terms of ICC use per staff member, WIPO is by far the largest user of the ICC (having more than three times the ICC use per staff member of the next ranked organization).

17. In addition to the large number of the staff of the International Bureau who use information technologies in their daily work, there are a number of staff and consultants undertaking development work and providing support through: studying areas where a greater use of information technologies appears desirable; undertaking systems analysis; installing standard software packages, or writing and testing computer programs; developing and installing the systems themselves (including the associated hardware, software and network facilities) or overseeing consultants and contractors doing so; providing on-going maintenance of the hardware, software and network (and adapting and developing them as necessary); running computer programs and procedures; training users in mainframe, client-server and PC applications, and maintaining a "help desk;" developing CD-ROM products and running

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WIPO's Web site on the Internet, and, in general, undertaking all the other activities that are necessary for the Organization to have effective and efficient operations making an optimal use of current and new information technologies. Those information technology staff (totalling 38 at present) and consultants (nine at present) are mainly located in the Information Technology Department, the PCT Computerization Section and the Trademark Computerization Section.

18. Extensive training is provided for the staff, both users and the information technology professionals. Users receive training in a specially equipped training room, based on a user guide specifically developed by the International Bureau to give guidance to users of the word processing system. Courses are offered on Windows, Word for Windows, Advanced Word for Windows, Excel and use of e-mail. Members of the information technology staff keep abreast of the latest developments in information technology through numerous professional contacts, especially with firms highly advanced in the field; members of the information technology staff also attend specialized training courses offered by outside firms concerning various softwares and systems.

V. The International Bureau's Information Technology Architecture

19. Until 1992, WIPO's computer systems involved a series of independent systems responding to the specific needs of a given division or project; they were either based on the IBM mainframes located at the ICC (which used a non-standard operating system) or on Wang minicomputers; there was also one UNIX server and a few PCs. A new system architecture, called WIPO NOS (Networked Office System) was then progressively put into operation, and is now implemented, as shown in Figure 1, through a client-server architecture, unified by an homogeneous network. The client side consists of PC workstations using a graphical user interface; based on Intel processors operating under Microsoft Windows 3.11, such workstations give the users access to any application on the network subject to the necessary authorizations. The server side combines the power and flexibility of three complementary families of servers:

(i) Novell IntraNetWare 4.11 servers on high-end Intel based platforms for workstations management and office automation services (word processing, spreadsheets, document management, electronic publishing, shared CD-ROM access, electronic-mail and associated services, Internet/Intranet services, and medium size databases and applications); there are two NetFrame super servers, eight Olivetti SNX servers and two HP Net Servers;

(ii) IBM MVS/ESA mainframe server located in the ICC for running the main information systems for PCT (CASPIA and CASPRO systems; see paragraphs 25 and 26, below), Madrid (MAPS system; see paragraph 38, below), and Finance (FINAUT system; see paragraphs 68 and 69, below) operations, using the ADABAS Database Management System (DBMS) and written with NATURAL (the associated 4th generation programming language); the recent adaptation of WIPO's mainframe systems to the standard (MVS/ESA) operating systems now implemented by the ICC has provided greater security and reliability, the use of more advanced technology, and permitted more efficient and effective use of EDP tools; and

(iii) UNIX servers for running advanced technology systems such as the PCT publication system (SPIDI) (see paragraph 27, below), the Madrid optical disc system

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(MINOS) (see paragraph 38, below), the new payroll and personnel management system (see paragraph 71, below) and the Flexi-time system (see paragraph 74, below).

20. The cabling and networking system now in place is the key to the sharing of resources and servers among users in the six different buildings occupied by the staff of the International Bureau. Within each of those buildings there are one or more local area network (LAN) segments connected together via routers and optical fiber backbones; the interconnection of the buildings (through PTT 2 Mbps optical fiber links) provides for the integration of the series of LANs into a WIPO wide area network (WAN). A total of over 2,000 outlets allow for the connection of any WIPO staff to the NOS network. The cabling and networking system is made of a combination of state-of-the art technology: ATT Systimax cabling for 16 Mbps token-ring topology; Bay Networks Token-Ring concentrators; Cisco routers for Wide-Area-Networking and SunNet Manager network management tools. With that solid system in place, WIPO is able to connect any new servers to the WIPO network as the need arises; to move users and equipment around easily as the need arises, and to provide superior performance with electronic network management to prevent local problems from perturbing the whole network.

21. Security is a prime concern for the network designers and administrators. Many levels of security controls are in place, one of the key elements being the central Netware Directory Services (NDS) which allows central management of access rights and authorizations. Other techniques are also used, including traffic segregation and IP to IPX translation.

22. External communications facilities are added to NOS progressively to facilitate exchange of information with industrial property offices and the public throughout the world. The ICC is the major outside resource interfaced with NOS, through 2 Mbps optical fiber links; an ICC node was recently installed in the basement of the WIPO Building, allowing for a direct connection to ICC, as well as providing an alternate network path. Over 250 PCs make use of two Netware for SAA Version 2 Gateways, with a hot stand by facility; these PCs can then access WIPO mainframe applications running at the ICC. For electronic communication of data between the International Bureau and industrial property offices, leased line links and dial-up access are now used by several Offices. In 1996, the Novell GroupWise5 electronic mail and groupware product was installed on NOS. It provides access to Internet e-mail through a SMTP/MIME gateway, ICC being the Internet Access provider. In addition to individual e-mail addresses, a number of general e-mail addresses for departments and services of WIPO have been defined and publicized on the WIPO Web site to facilitate communications.

23. WIPO's Web site on the Internet is at present run by the ICC on a UNIX server, with its maintenance and the uploading of new material (across ICC's sophisticated firewall) performed through WIPO's House-wide network using the 2 Mbps optical fiber connection to the ICC.

VI. The International Bureau's Use of Information Technologies in the Administration of the PCT System

24. The services provided by the International Bureau under the PCT are effectively and efficiently supported by several information systems used in virtually every aspect of the

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processing of international applications, namely, the systems called CASPIA (see paragraph 25, below), CASPRO (see paragraph 26, below), SPIDI (see paragraph 27, below) and the PCT pamphlet scanning system (see paragraph 28, below) (see Figure 2). On-going developments and improvements are made to those systems as required. The high security requirements in the administration of PCT operations has led to the installation of a Cerflex electronic security system, which controls and logs individual access to every office used for PCT operations at the WIPO headquarters in Geneva. Information on the PCT system is published through WIPO's Web site on the Internet (as well as in paper form) (see paragraph 29, below). Information concerning international applications and associated material has started to be communicated electronically to industrial property offices (see paragraph 30, below). And information on published patent applications is made widely available through CD-ROMs, produced in cooperation with the European Patent Office, and through information provided in electronic form to patent information service providers (see paragraphs 31 to 33, below). In addition to on-going developments of the above-mentioned systems, the International Bureau is working with the Trilateral Offices (European Patent Office, Japanese Patent Office and the United States Patent and Trademark Office), on the development of the EASY system for the electronic filing of patent applications (see paragraph 34, below) and is also working on a number of future developments to facilitate and streamline PCT operations (see paragraph 35, below).

25. Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications (CASPIA). The International Bureau has implemented the CASPIA system for the purpose of efficiently carrying out the tasks related to the administration of international applications; the main functions include (i) receipt, data entry and validation of bibliographic data, formalities examination, and subsequent processing of record copies, (ii) receipt and processing of international search reports and international preliminary examination reports, (iii) generation of 26 different forms (in paper, and in electronic form) for correspondence with applicants and with Offices, (iv) monitoring of deadlines, (v) interfacing with the FINAUT system regarding the payment of fees (see paragraph 69, below), (vi) interfacing with the SPIDI system (see paragraph 27, below) for the publication of the English and French Gazettes (*PCT Gazette/Gazette du PCT*) and of the front pages of the PCT pamphlets, (vii) interfacing with the Publications system (see paragraph 75, below) for standing orders for PCT pamphlets by IPC class, and (viii) providing indexes and statistics. The CASPIA system has currently over 135 users, who access the mainframe application through networked PC workstations. The CASPIA system has handled over 50,000 new international applications received during the last twelve months.

26. Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications as Receiving Office (CASPRO). The CASPRO system has been developed along the same lines as CASPIA, but with the purpose of reinforcing the activities carried out by the PCT Receiving Office within the International Bureau. The main functions of CASPRO include (i) data entry and validation of the bibliographic data related to new international applications, (ii) monitoring of deadlines, (iii) generation of 13 different forms used by the Receiving Office, (iv) processing of fees and payments, interfacing with the FINAUT system (see paragraph 69, below). The CASPRO system has on average five users, and has handled over 1700 new international applications filed with the International Bureau's receiving Office during the last twelve months.

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27. System for the Publication of International Application Data and Images (SPIDI). The purpose of SPIDI is to provide a high-productivity electronic publishing system for the preparation of PCT pamphlet front pages, as well as the English and French Gazettes. The system is highly automated, with the relevant bibliographic data downloaded from CASPIA only two weeks before the final publication date. The main tasks performed are (i) the on-line editing of the first pages, with the inclusion of the scanned drawings (and, where applicable, the insertion of translations of textual information), (ii) formatting of bibliographic data, with automatic reduction of the drawing, (iii) printing of camera-ready copies of the English and French Gazettes, as well as of the pamphlet first pages, and (iv) providing input for the planned production of a new, mixed mode ESPACE-FIRST CD-ROM product, as well as for other patent information service providers that are interested in acquiring first page information in an SGML tagged, mixed mode format. The SPIDI system, which for security reasons runs on a separate network, is currently utilized by 15 users to process on average 950 new pamphlets, with the corresponding English and French Gazettes, per weekly publication cycle.

28. PCT Pamphlet Scanning. To increase the overall efficiency of the production of PCT pamphlets, the International Bureau has introduced the electronic scanning of a master copy of all PCT pamphlets prior to publication, the scanned images being used by the high-speed printers to produce the PCT pamphlets. Using data from the CASPIA system on the recipients of each PCT pamphlet, it will shortly be possible to print sets of pamphlets sorted by destination, thereby eliminating the need for manual sorting. Additional benefits of having the image data of PCT pamphlets available in an electronic format include (i) the possibility of bringing forward the publication date of the ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM product, and (ii) the streamlining of the re-printing process of pamphlets on demand. (Copies of PCT pamphlets are now re-printed on demand from ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs in juke-boxes, using a system developed by the United Kingdom Patent Office; see paragraph 75, below.)

29. Electronic Information on the PCT System. The International Bureau is continuously enriching the contents of its Web site (see paragraph 63, below) in order to make use of the Internet for providing up-to-date information to the increasing number of PCT users worldwide. The following items of particular interest are now available free of charge on the Web site: (i) basic facts about the PCT, (ii) text of the PCT and Regulations, (iii) PCT press releases (including the 1996 activities of the PCT, new accessions, etc.), (iv) monthly PCT Newsletters (starting from January 1997), (v) PCT Applicant's Guide (Volumes IA, IB, IIA, IIB and IIC), and (vi) a number of key PCT forms, especially application forms, in different languages, together with filled-in sample forms to serve as examples. On an associated matter, the International Bureau publishes the quarterly JOPAL (Journal Of Patent Associated Literature) CD-ROM, which is made available free of charge to the national Offices of the PCT Contracting States.

30. Electronic Data Exchange. In an effort to reduce printing and postage costs, and to avoid inefficiencies due to multiple data entry operations, the International Bureau has gradually increased the scope of its electronic data transfer activities within the past years. Today, over twenty external partners (industrial property offices and commercial database vendors) receive various forms of electronic PCT data, including (i) bibliographic data from the PCT Gazettes, (ii) various PCT forms, and (iii) tagged front page data produced by the

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SPIDI electronic publication system. The International Bureau also receives and processes electronically fee data from Offices. While most of the data is transferred using magnetic tapes, increasing amounts of information are also exchanged on-line between the International Bureau and the European Patent Office. Further projects under consideration, together with the Trilateral Offices, include the exchange of priority documents and of international search reports in electronic format.

31. Access to Published International Patent Applications in Electronic Form. Information on published PCT applications has for many years been available in electronic form through the ESPACE range of CD-ROM products, produced in cooperation with the European Patent Office, of which (i) the weekly ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs contain entire PCT pamphlets (with full text and drawings) in facsimile form, together with certain searchable bibliographic data; all international applications published (since 1978) are available in the ESPACE-WORLD series, (ii) ESPACE-FIRST contains the first page information in both facsimile form and as searchable bibliographic data, and (iii) ESPACE-ACCESS provides a cumulative search database containing a summary of bibliographic data, titles and abstracts (in English and French) for all PCT international applications published in the past. A new, mixed-mode ESPACE FIRST CD-ROM product is now also under preparation using electronic output from the SPIDI system.

32. Pursuant to a 1990 decision of the Assembly of the PCT Union, in order to promote the use of patent information in electronic format instead of on paper, the International Bureau has to date supplied, free of charge, to over 60 national Offices of PCT member States which elected to receive PCT pamphlets on CD-ROM instead of in paper form, PC workstations equipped with CD-ROM readers and printers, as well as free subscriptions to various CD-ROM products containing patent information; the International Bureau has also provided such workstations and subscriptions to CD-ROM products containing PCT information to a number of developing countries not yet members of the PCT.

33. Furthermore, commercial database vendors will continue to be able to receive published patent information in electronic format from the International Bureau, allowing them to provide on-line patent information to subscribers and to the public. Front page/Gazette data are supplied on tapes at marginal cost to patent information service providers. The International Bureau is in contact with a patent information service provider to assess the possibility of making the PCT front pages in mixed mode and the PCT pamphlet in facsimile mode available on the Internet.

34. Electronic Filing of PCT Applications. Recognizing the importance of consolidating the flow of electronic information throughout the patent application process, the International Bureau has been actively pursuing, together with the Trilateral Offices, the implementation of the EASY (Electronic Application System) system to be used on personal computers by applicants for preparing and filing patent applications in electronic form. (The EASY system will allow applicants to input the various data to be indicated in the request form and provide automatic validity checks of such data, and to prepare the remainder of the international application (description, claims and abstract) by using a word processing software, and the drawings as facsimile images. The whole application may be filed in the form of a diskette accompanied by a filing docket signed by the applicant, and in a later stage, the EASY system



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should allow applicants to undertake complete on-line electronic filing of international applications, leading to the elimination of paper filing.) The first version of the PCT/EASY software, currently under development in conjunction with the European Patent Office, is planned to be released in the second half of 1997. The EASY software has been designed in such a way as to allow adaptation to different language environments, including the possibility of handling languages not using the Latin alphabet. The expected benefits for applicants and Offices of using the EASY software are (i) facilitating the preparation of the patent application, using "help screens," (ii) data validation at the source, leading to a reduction in initial filing errors, (iii) elimination of multiple data entry operations, on the applicants' side, as well as at the receiving Offices and at the International Bureau, (iv) better quality publication of international applications, and (v) a more streamlined patent administration process built around the use of electronic (instead of paper) documents, leading to cost savings throughout the life cycle of the international application.

35. Future Developments. The International Bureau has initiated a comprehensive study focusing on the PCT Operations Department with the aim of (i) reviewing existing processes and procedures, (ii) analyzing future requirements and new opportunities, taking into consideration the foreseeable impact of electronic filing of applications to replace paper-based filing systems, the increasing use of on-line data exchanges between industrial property offices, and a move towards electronic publishing solutions, and (iii) making recommendations with regard to the reorganization of existing processes, and the implementation of appropriate information and document management solutions and technologies within the PCT Operations Department of the International Bureau. Because of the close link between the work undertaken in that Department and the work undertaken in national and regional patent offices concerned with various aspects of the PCT system (receiving Offices, International Searching Authorities, International Preliminary Examining Authorities, designated and elected Offices), it is clear that further progress needs to be made in harmonizing electronic data formats and data exchange protocols that could be utilized throughout the life cycle of international applications, so that international applications filed in electronic form will have the most streamlined processing possible both within the International Bureau and in the above-mentioned Offices and Authorities.

VII. The International Bureau's Use of Information Technologies in the Administration of the Madrid System

36. The services provided by the International Bureau under the Madrid Agreement and Protocol for the international registration of marks are effectively and efficiently supported by the automated management, registration and publishing system called the Madrid Agreement and Protocol System (MAPS) (see Figure 3), which has effectively resulted in a paperless office for handling all transactions, with the international register in electronic form and all paper documents stored on optical discs (see paragraphs 37 to 39, below). On-going developments and improvements are made to that system as required. All international registrations in force are published on the ROMARIN CD-ROMs (see paragraphs 40 to 42, below). Facilities for electronic communication between the International Bureau and Offices are now being offered through secure ISDN links (see paragraph 43, below); access to the electronic database is offered to the trademark registries of Contracting Parties and to the

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public (see paragraphs 44 and 45, below), and information on the Madrid system is published in electronic form on the Internet (see paragraph 46, below).

37. Madrid Agreement and Protocol System (MAPS). The main purposes of MAPS are:

(i) to eliminate (except for general correspondence) the circulation of paper documents inside the International Bureau, that is, mainly within the International Trademark Registry and between that 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, and eliminating manual filing and archiving operations;

(ii) to 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) to facilitate the formality examination of international applications through built-in validity and consistency checks; to 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; to process subsequent designations, limitations, partial cancellations and refusal or invalidation notifications; and to largely automate outputs (irregularity letters, extracts, certificates, notifications and publications, as well as statistics and management information);

(iv) to integrate all components of the Registry's computer system, including an image database, and to establish an electronic interface with the computer system of the financial services (FINAUT, see paragraph 69, below);

(v) to provide for electronic (paperless) communications with interested trademark registries of Contracting Parties and for access by trademark registries and the general public to the electronic Register.

38. The MAPS system comprises the following elements:

(i) an administration sub-system which manages the whole international registration procedure and provides access to the data, images and documents stored electronically in the other sub-systems; its MATCHES (MAPS Assisted Translation and Classification (Help for Examiners) System) module facilitates the classification and translation (English to French and French to English) of the lists of goods and services contained in international applications; the administration sub-system also includes an interface with the computer system in the Finance Division which deals with the fees received by the International Bureau;

(ii) an electronic database in which are input and stored all the alpha-numeric data which are inscribed in the international register and which are used for the notifications and for publication in the fortnightly bilingual English-French periodical *WIPO Gazette of*

*International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales;*

(iii) an image database on magnetic disc in which are input the scanned images of the marks as well as the scanned images of all documents received by the International Bureau in the framework of the international registration procedure; these are stored in this sub-system until completion of the registration and publication process, after which they are archived (see item (iv), below);

(iv) an optical disc archive sub-system called MINOS (Marks Information Optically Stored), in which the scanned images of all documents received by the International Bureau are archived on WORM (Write Once, Read Many) discs. The MINOS sub-system now includes some 4.3 million pages, representing some 360,000 international trademark registration files;

(v) a publication sub-system, which uses the electronic database and the scanned images of the marks for the composition and printing of the notifications addressed to the trademark registries of the Contracting Parties and of the registration and renewal certificates, and for the composition of the periodical *WIPO Gazette of International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales*;

(vi) a communications module allowing the International Bureau to receive from, and send to, the trademark registries of interested Contracting Parties all communications concerning the international registration procedure in electronic form (without paper).

39. In terms of the operating environment and equipment, the MAPS system makes use of the powerful mainframe computer located at the ICC and an in-house NetFrame super server, with about 50 PC dual-screen workstations and three high-speed printers connected through the WIPO network. The MINOS sub-system includes two juke-boxes with two servers. The workstations integrate access to MAPS, to the image database on disc (which has its own server) and to MINOS on one Pentium unit working under Windows with two 17" screens (one giving access to the ICC based database using Netware for SAA and IRMA, the second giving access to the images of the marks and to scanned documents stored either on magnetic disks under Netware and Wang Open Image or (when archived) on optical disks under UNIX). The publications system uses one dedicated server, two black and white printers and one color printer-photocopier.

40. Madrid Register CD-ROM Product (ROMARIN). The International Bureau publishes all relevant 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 and are currently in force, on CD-ROMs called ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Active Registry Information). A ROMARIN "BIBLIO" disc is published every four weeks, containing the complete bibliographic data of some 320,000 international registrations currently in force (each new disc replacing the previous BIBLIO disc), and one ROMARIN "IMAGE" disc, containing a complete image data set of some 120,000 images (representing all the figurative marks whose international registration is currently in force) in black and white and in color of figurative marks, is published once a year. The "BIBLIO" discs also include the texts of the International Classification of Goods and Services for the

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Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification) and the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification), in English and French, in a form displayable and searchable for relevant class(es) and classification symbol(s). The majority of the bibliographic data stored on the "BIBLIO" discs are also available in the form of indexes and can therefore be searched using a number of parameters. The individual words of the list of goods and services are also searchable. The ROMARIN CD-ROMs also include all appellations of origin registered under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration. Improvements are made to ROMARIN to improve its performance and adapt it to new electronic publishing developments; in particular, ROMARIN is now published using the new GTI/TM platform, with a retrieval software that supports parallel search of the files on the CD-ROM and the daily update files that the user can download from WIPO's Web site on the Internet (see paragraph 63, below), and also permits parallel search of the various ROMARIN-clones (see paragraph 42, below).

41. The International Bureau provides, free of charge, to the national trademark registry of each of the member States of the Madrid Union, a workstation with a color ink-jet printer and two CD-ROM drives, for using the ROMARIN CD-ROMs which are also provided to it free of charge.

42. The International Bureau provides advice and assistance to national and regional registries wishing to put national and regional trademarks of certain countries and groups of countries on ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs (ROMARIN-clones). A number of such clones have been developed (in particular, for Germany, Central and Eastern European and Baltic States, and Benelux), while for a number of other countries (ASEAN countries and Latin American countries), such clones are being developed.

43. Electronic Communication of Data. As concerns the electronic communication of data between the International Bureau and national and regional trademark registries in the framework of the Madrid system, the International Bureau has established secure links with the Benelux Trademark Office and the trademark registries of Sweden and the United Kingdom for the purpose of exchanging electronic data (namely, the data relating to notifications issued by the International Bureau under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol); the same facility is being extended to the Finnish and the Swiss trademark registries. This system of electronic data exchange, using standard ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Networks) links provided by the PTT, is called the MECA (Madrid Electronic CommunicAtions) system. (It is to be noted that the RESMA project of the European Communities, which will result in the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Marks and Industrial Designs) (OHIM) and the trademark registries of the European Union countries being linked into a single network, uses essentially the same technical specifications as those developed for the MECA system and will comply with the MECA data formats.)

44. Access to the Electronic Database of international registrations is provided by several means. National and regional trademark registries of members of the Madrid Union are able to have on-line real-time read-only access, via a leased line or dial-up modem, to registered and to pending textual data in the MAPS administration sub-system; the trademark registries of Switzerland and Italy make use of this facility, for which WIPO makes no charge. Several other trademark registries and several commercial trademark information vendors receive

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magnetic tapes every two weeks containing the data published in the *WIPO Gazette of International Marks/Gazette OMPI des marques internationales*; the said registries pay only the cost of producing, handling and mailing the tapes, while commercial vendors pay slightly more. To replace the use of tapes, these photocomposition files will shortly be made available on the ICC server, and the International Bureau intends to seek the approval of the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its September-October 1997 session to make the photocomposition files accessible to everybody free of charge. Several trademark registries and several commercial trademark information vendors have obtained the backfile of the ROMARIN database (bibliographic data and images of figurative marks) and receive updates on magnetic tapes every month; the fees charged for the backfile and the updates, as well as royalties (in the case of commercial use) per record cited, vary according to the type of user and the intended use (internal or commercial). These will also be replaced by making the ROMARIN monthly updates available on the ICC server, as for the photocomposition files, and the International Bureau intends to seek the approval of the Assembly of the Madrid Union at its forthcoming session to make the monthly updates totally free of charge, irrespective of the user or intended use (although a lump-sum charge would continue to be made to information vendors who wish to receive the backfile). General public access to registered data and to data on pending applications (including images) is offered through the ROMARIN CD-ROMs and daily update files which are made available free of charge on the Internet.

45. The policy resulting from the proposals that the International Bureau will submit for the approval of the Assembly of the Madrid Union in September-October 1997, concerning the dissemination of information on international registrations in electronic form, would be that, apart from significant "value-added" data (namely, the ROMARIN backfile and the ROMARIN CD-ROMs), for which charges would continue to be made, "raw" data on international registrations would be made available free of charge for all users (trademark registries, commercial vendors or anybody else) whatever the intended use (internal or commercial). This policy would fully support the recognized importance of making information on international registrations widely available at the lowest possible cost.

46. Electronic Information on the Madrid System. The provision of information on the Madrid system for applicants and potential applicants is undertaken on the Internet through providing general information about the Madrid system, the text of the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol and Regulations, the *Guide to the International Registration of Marks Under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol*, and all official forms.

VIII. The International Bureau's Use of Information Technologies in the Administration of the Hague System

47. An information system has been developed to support the operations of the International Industrial Designs Registry under the Hague Agreement. Bibliographic data concerning international deposits and renewals are captured, verified and used for the preparation for publication of the bilingual English/French monthly periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux*, and the annual compilation of the Table of Owners (of industrial design deposits) as well as for the production of communications (standard letters). This information system is currently implemented under the NetWare operating system on the same NetFrame super server used for the MAPS system (see

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paragraph 39, above), with 10 PCs and 4 laser printers all integrated under a Windows environment. It is intended to further develop the Hague information system by integrating the data on international deposits of industrial designs in the MAPS system.

48. The International Bureau produced in 1996 a prototype of a CD-ROM entitled SARINDI (System for Archiving and Retrieving Industrial Design Information) containing bibliographic data and reproductions of registered industrial designs, with a view to studying the possibility, in particular, of replacing, at least as far as reproductions were concerned, the traditional paper publication of the periodical *International Designs Bulletin* by a publication on CD-ROM. Proposals in this respect will be submitted to the Assembly of the Hague Union at its September-October 1997 session.

49. Official forms and other information material on the system of international deposit of industrial designs is being included on WIPO's Web site on the Internet.

IX. The International Bureau's Use of Information Technologies in Carrying Out Other Operational Activities of WIPO

50. Other operational activities of the International Bureau are supported by a number of information systems, including establishing the bibliographic and full text databases for the collection of intellectual property legislative texts and publishing the IPLEX CD-ROM (see paragraphs 51 and 52, below), the indexing and control of access to the collections in the International Bureau's Library (see paragraph 53, below), maintaining worldwide yearly statistics concerning numbers of applications for and grants of industrial property titles (see paragraph 54, below), the database management systems for the International Patent Classification (IPC) and for the Nice, Vienna and Locarno Classifications (see paragraphs 55 and 56, below), the publishing of Article 6*ter* communications on CD-ROM (see paragraph 57, below), and the system under development to provide for on-line arbitration for resolution of conflicts between Internet domain names and trademarks (see paragraph 58, below).

51. Law Collection. The International Bureau is establishing a computerized bibliographic database and a computerized full-text database of intellectual property legislative texts, the latter developed using the Folio Views DBMS. The bibliographic data and texts of laws and regulations that members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) notify to that Organization are included in those databases. The International Bureau has contracted to have the legislative texts in paper form converted into machine-readable form with the simultaneous creation of hyperlinks within and among these texts, in order to provide advanced text search capabilities in the full-text database. It is planned to give access to those databases on-line and via the Internet later in 1997, as well as through CD-ROMs.

52. IPLEX. Important intellectual property legislative texts continue to be published in the IPLEX series of quarterly CD-ROMs, with each update replacing the previous disc. IPLEX contains texts of international treaties and national and regional laws and regulations in the field of intellectual property as in force at the time of publication. The texts on the CD-ROM are in English and French; some of them are in Spanish and German. IPLEX contains a "Treaties and Legislation" file, a "Ratification Situation" file and a "Glossary" file, and is

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provided with a search software allowing for simultaneous display of texts in two languages on the screen.

53. Library. The new computerized library management system, installed at the end of 1996, is called GLAS (Graphical Library Automation System) for Windows, running on the WIPO network system (NOS NetWare environment) with five workstations, three in the library and two in the reading room. The new system contains 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). The GLAS system and Internet access (provided through a separate workstation in the reading room) 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. The library's bimonthly bibliographic lists of new acquisitions are distributed on diskette (and in printed form), free of charge to over 230 persons and institutions worldwide.

54. Statistics. The International Bureau collects yearly statistics from all the industrial property offices of the world concerning the number of applications and grants of patents, and the number of applications and registrations of marks, industrial designs and other subjects of industrial property. The data so collected, as well as the data of the International Bureau concerning the use of the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems, are included in the statistics database. A selected part of that is available in Excel form on WIPO's Web site on the Internet, and the full database (including the published statistics of prior years) will be published on CD-ROM. Studies are underway to allow industrial property offices to submit their statistics in electronic form.

55. International Patent Classification. The database management system IPCIS (International Patent Classification Information System) contains the current (sixth) edition of the IPC in English and French as well as the amendments to that edition adopted by the IPC Committee of Experts. It constitutes the main tool for the International Bureau in the ongoing revision of the IPC and catchword indexes, generates an on-line database for use by national industrial property offices and provides the data files for printing the IPC. IPCIS thus facilitates the work of offices participating actively in the IPC revision work or preparing translations of the IPC. The IPC:CLASS (IPC Cumulative and Linguistic Advanced Search System) CD-ROM, which was produced by WIPO in cooperation with the German Patent Office and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office, contains the first to sixth editions of the IPC in English and French, and various editions in German, Hungarian, Russian and Spanish; catchword indexes in English, French and Spanish; a bilingual (German/English) catchword index; revision concordance data relating to the second to sixth editions of the IPC, and the IPC symbols data. The retrieval software allows for searching with keywords and/or IPC symbols in any of the data files on the CD-ROM and for easy switching between language versions and different editions, with simultaneous display of two or more data files on the screen. IPC:CLASS has been produced in both MS-DOS and Windows versions. More than 100 copies have been made available free of charge to States members of the IPC Union, to developing countries and to countries in transition. Information concerning the IPC is being included on WIPO's Web site on the Internet. It is planned to make the English and French versions of the IPC available, free of charge, on WIPO's Web site on the Internet in the first

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half of 1998, and also to make the English and French versions of the IPC available in electronic form free of charge to anybody interested; a proposal to that end will be made to the Assembly of the IPC Union at its September-October 1997 session.

56. Nice, Vienna and Locarno Classifications. The database management system NIVLIS (NIce, Vienna and Locarno Information System), similar to IPCIS, is being implemented for assisting in the revision and publication of new editions of the Nice Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, the Vienna Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks and the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs. The English and French versions of those Classifications will be published on CD-ROM in the second half of 1997, and it is also planned to publish them on WIPO's Web site on the Internet, to be accessed free of charge, and furthermore to make those Classifications, which are available in electronic form, available free of charge to anybody interested; a proposal to that end will be made to the Assemblies of the Nice, Vienna and Locarno Unions at their September-October 1997 sessions.

57. Article 6ter Communications. As concerns the State emblems, official hallmarks and emblems of international organizations communicated to the International Bureau according to Article 6ter of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, a CD-ROM using the GTI/TM software and containing those notifications has been published and distributed free-of-charge to all WIPO Member States, as well as those entities that are not member of WIPO but are members of the World Trade Organization.

58. The WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center has a database of some 10,000 persons and companies which manifested an interest in WIPO's activities in this area and of some 700 arbitrators and mediators. Information is provided on WIPO's Web site on the Internet concerning the services offered by the Center, the WIPO Mediation Rules, Arbitration Rules and Expedited Arbitration Rules, recommended contract clauses and submission agreements, and related matters. The International Bureau is currently installing a Web server, connected to the Internet through the ICC, for the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center which will administer the administrative challenges and other dispute-resolution procedures concerning second level domain names registered in the generic top-level domain name space covered by the Memorandum of Understanding on the Generic Top-Level Domain Name Space of the Internet Domain Name System which was open for signature on May 1, 1997. The procedures will be conducted on-line, and will, *inter alia*, allow an intellectual property right holder to petition for a determination whether a second-level domain name violates the policy that a domain name cannot infringe an internationally known intellectual property right.

X. The International Bureau's Use of Information Technologies in the Dissemination of Information Outside the House

59. The provision of information is a major function of the International Bureau, which is greatly facilitated by various information systems. Information is provided by various electronic means in respect of the international registration treaties (PCT, Madrid and Hague) administered by WIPO, as well as concerning other operational activities (see paragraph 60, below). The International Bureau now has a House-wide network of personal computers and word processors used for various functions (see paragraph 61, below), including electronic



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publishing (see paragraph 62, below). The Internet is used as a major means of disseminating up-to-date information to interested parties throughout the world (see paragraphs 63 and 64, below), and its related “electronic bookshop” will facilitate the ordering of publications (see paragraph 65, below). WIPO’s developing policy concerning the dissemination of information in electronic form concerning intellectual property should greatly benefit users of such information throughout the world (see paragraph 66, below).

60. Operational Activities. As the previous sections have indicated, the operational activities of the International Bureau have a significant information dissemination component, which is growing rapidly. In particular, as concerns the PCT and Madrid systems, guides for applicants, application forms and other relevant information concerning those systems are made available on WIPO’s Web site on the Internet, which ensures that such information, complete and up-to-date, is easily available around the world. Data are exchanged electronically with national and regional industrial property offices, especially through communications links. At the same time, information on published PCT patent applications is available on a series of CD-ROMs, and through commercial data vendors who receive data in electronic form from the International Bureau; information on trademark registrations is available on CD-ROMs, with updates downloadable through the Internet, and through commercial data vendors who receive data in electronic form from the International Bureau. On-line and Internet access for the collection of legislative texts is planned for later in 1997. Other information resulting from the International Bureau’s operational activities is also disseminated in electronic form, including CD-ROMs for IPLEX, JOPAL, IPC-CLASS and the CD-ROM for the Nice, Vienna and Locarno Classifications. *The WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation* (in English, French and Spanish) will shortly be published on CD-ROM.

61. Word Processing. The earlier word processing systems which were installed in the International Bureau starting in 1980 have now been entirely replaced by the House-wide network of personal computers used for word processing and image processing for producing internal communications, letters, facsimiles, documents for member States, reports, presentations, publications and related material; used for e-mail; used for electronic publishing; and used for spreadsheets, databases and related applications. Those functions are undertaken using the latest word processing and office automation software, in particular, Microsoft Office (Word for Windows, Excel, Powerpoint, Access). The word processing system handles texts in English, French and Spanish, as well as in Arabic, Chinese and Russian.

62. Electronic Publishing. Optical character recognition (OCR) technology has been largely utilized for the capturing of texts and graphics, and formatting of documents in various languages. The International Bureau has also made extensive use of desktop publishing software specially designed for the production of the masters used for electronic publishing and for the printing of periodicals (including *Industrial Property and Copyright/La propriété intellectuelle et le Droit d’auteur/La Propiedad industrial y el Derecho de Autor*), the *WIPO General Information Brochure* and many other publications of the Organization. A state-of-the art heavy duty laser printer, analogous to those which are now used for the printing of PCT pamphlets from the electronic scanned images (see paragraph 28, above), is being used for the in-house production of certain publications and the majority of WIPO meeting documents; it will soon be interfaced through the House-wide network for on-demand printing (without the need for paper masters).

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63. Internet. WIPO's Web site on the Internet was created in September 1996, and is used to provide up-to-date information to interested parties throughout the world, thereby effectively removing the barrier of long distance. A large amount of information has already been uploaded, involving the equivalent of some 10,000 typed pages (and more is added on an on-going basis), including the following:

(i) general information concerning WIPO (including the *WIPO General Information Brochure*, catalogue of publications, ratification situation of WIPO-administered treaties, and texts of WIPO-administered treaties);

(ii) documents concerning WIPO meetings of general interest (e.g., the documents for and of the December 1996 Diplomatic Conference on Certain Copyright and Neighboring Rights Questions, documents for the Governing Bodies meetings (March 18 - 21, 1997, session; September 22 - October 1, 1997, session)); the provision of documents in this way makes it possible for them to be accessed immediately in Member States located throughout the world, thereby eliminating the delays inherent in mail services;

(iii) documents, project files and circulars concerning PCIPI meetings, with restricted access requiring a password;

(iv) material concerning the PCT system (including basic facts, text of the PCT and Regulations, PCT press releases, PCT Newsletters, PCT Applicant's Guide, forms including sample filled-in forms);

(v) material concerning the Madrid system (including general information, text of the Madrid Agreement and Madrid Protocol and Regulations, Guide to International Registration of Marks, forms, daily updates of ROMARIN-type data);

(vi) material concerning the Hague system (including forms and other information material);

(vii) material concerning the IPC (including general information and introductory manual to the IPC);

(viii) material concerning the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center (including the WIPO Mediation Rules, Arbitration Rules and Expedited Arbitration Rules, recommended contract clauses and submission agreements, forms);

(ix) material concerning trademarks and Internet domain names;

(x) information on various WIPO meetings and seminars (list of selected meetings; information, documents and registration forms for certain meetings, seminars and workshops);

(xi) selected statistics concerning industrial property rights;

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- (xii) certain WIPO standards;
- (xiii) press releases; and
- (xiv) addresses of (and links to) Web sites of other industrial property offices.

Further information planned to be added on WIPO's Web site includes the bibliographic and full text databases for the collection of intellectual property legislative texts, as well as the IPC and the Nice, Vienna and Locarno Classifications.

64. The information on the Internet Web site exists in one or more of the English, French and Spanish languages, and is provided in one or more of the HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), Adobe PDF (Portable Document Format) or Microsoft Word formats. The information provided is clearly of great interest to a number of persons throughout the world, as indicated by the fact that there are at present some 160,000 requests for files ("hits") per month on WIPO's Web site.

65. "Electronic Bookshop" An electronic facility for placing orders for WIPO publications is being planned. Based upon the catalogue of publications on WIPO's Web site on the Internet, and an order form to be added there, an individual will be able to fill out the order form on-line (including giving credit card information), place the order electronically, with the payment being debited by WIPO's bank on-line; the publications ordered will then be sent immediately. This system will greatly simplify, streamline and expedite the process of ordering publications.

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XI. The International Bureau's Policy Concerning the Dissemination of Information Outside the House

66. WIPO's policy concerning the dissemination of information in electronic form is that the electronic form (instead of paper) should be promoted and used wherever possible. Furthermore, the policy is developing in the direction that, apart from significant "value-added" data (generally that on CD-ROMs, because of the re-structuring of the data, the addition of various associated information and the provision of powerful search tools), all information in electronic form produced by the International Bureau (whether concerning documents, information and guides for applicants concerning international registration systems, the output of those systems (in particular, published PCT international applications and international trademark registrations), intellectual property legislative texts, international classifications or other information) would be made available *free of charge*, through WIPO's Web site on the Internet and files on the ICC server, to Offices, commercial vendors and the public, without regard to the intended use (commercial or internal), and proposals to that end will be made to the interested Governing Bodies at their September-October 1997 sessions (see paragraphs 44, 45, 55 and 56, above).

XII. The International Bureau's Use of Information Technologies in Carrying Out Internal Administrative Activities

67. As concerns administrative activities, this is the area where the first computer systems were installed (in 1976 for certain payroll and accounting operations), and word processing systems were added starting in 1980 (see paragraph 61, above); extensive use is made of information technologies to ensure that administrative activities are undertaken by the most effective and efficient means. There is a major financial management system handling accounting, payments (including the payroll), receipts (including fees and contributions) and control functions (see paragraphs 68 to 72, below). The personnel management systems assist in the processing of candidature files and personnel actions, maintaining post and staff records, and the administration of presence at work and of leave (see paragraphs 69 to 74, below). Information systems are used for the billing and mailing of publications to subscribers and purchases as well as the control of stocks (see paragraph 75, below), for the maintenance of address lists for meetings and document stock control (see paragraph 76, below), and for the procurement and inventory of equipment and supplies (see paragraph 77, below). An Intranet is also being developed to provide access throughout the International Bureau to shared knowledge bases developed by different units of the International Bureau and to the information on WIPO's Web site (see paragraph 78, below).

68. Financial and Personnel Management. The major FINAUT information system (see Figure 4), implemented in phases since 1986, handles the complete accounting of the Organization: the processing of invoices and travel requests, the running of the payroll for staff and short-termers, and the automatic processing of the payments, internal or external. It is also able to bill the contributions to the member States, acknowledge receipt of the payments and to produce at any time a status of the arrears of contributions situation by country. FINAUT receives most of the payments due to WIPO through an interface with WIPO's main banks, avoiding a large amount of manual data-entry and facilitating cross-checking by providing automatic bank reconciliations and enabling the allocation of payments to be made

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with minimum delay to PCT, Madrid, Hague, publications and other areas. The system provides the facility for recurrent users of WIPO activities to open a customer account in WIPO's books; FINAUT currently handles some 725 accounts, sending monthly statements and warnings when the balance is too small and reminders when necessary.

69. The system provides for the full range of control functions, financial analysis and reports required by WIPO management. As the main computerized support of the personnel database, it provides for various tools of personnel management including the monitoring of posts and the status of staff, as well as a large range of statistical lists and data. Furthermore, it interfaces with other systems for activities involving fees or payments. FINAUT is interfaced with the MAPS system (see paragraph 38, above) in such a way that any trademark transaction having a financial implication creates an accounting transaction which is validated by the Finance Division against the payment received; in addition, fee consolidations and distributions are automatically processed. Similar interfaces were built for both the publications system (see paragraph 75, below) and the CASPRO system (see paragraph 26, above), and are being built for Hague transactions (see paragraph 47, above). An improved interface is being developed between FINAUT and the CASPIA systems (see paragraph 25, above). FINAUT uses the ADABAS DBMS and NATURAL programming language and runs on the ICC mainframe servers. Investigations of advanced EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) techniques are underway to improve the financial flow between WIPO and the banking system. There are around 60 PCs accessing the FINAUT system via the NOS network.

70. The related budget information system is used in undertaking the detailed calculations required for the preparation of WIPO's draft budget for each biennium, as well as in generating a number of tables that are included in the draft program and budget document.

71. For payroll and personnel management, a new system is in the final testing phase. This new system, running in the UNIX/Oracle client-server environment, is based on IBM HR Access (Human Resources package) formerly called SIGAGIP/CS (used also in Geneva by the International Migration Organization, the International Telecommunications Union and the World Trade Organization for payroll and personnel management). This new system will provide more flexibility and openness for an efficient management of the International Bureau's human resources. Integrating information on the staff (including short-termers and consultants) and on pay elements, and information from the system of flexible working hours management (see paragraph 74, below), it will enable the continuing growth of the number of staff in the Organization and the necessary changes in its structure to be accommodated. The combination of a relational database management system, and a query and reporting system, combined with the Microsoft Office tools, will ease periodical administrative procedures concerning individuals, provide statistical information and offer improved management information.

72. The HR Access is also a pilot system for the evolution toward a new class of information systems using state-of-the-art client-server standard industry technologies. The next project, currently being started, is the re-engineering of the FINAUT system: the new system, called FINAUT 2000, will communicate easily with the new payroll and personnel management system, while decreasing development and maintenance costs through the use of common technologies.

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73. As concerns the recruitment of staff, an information system, provided by the ADP-GSI company, assists in dealing with the number of candidatures received by the International Bureau. This system was designed to register each candidate, to provide individualized correspondence with each of them and to facilitate the selection of candidates. As concerns pension information, there is a link, through ICC, with the central database of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which allows transmission of data and periodical reports between WIPO and that Pension Fund, as well as calculations of estimates of benefits.

74. Flexi-Time and Leave Recording. In 1994 a system of flexible working hours management, developed by the Advanco company, was introduced. It provides, through a network now comprising 25 clocking devices serving the six different buildings occupied by the staff of the International Bureau, for the automatic recording of staff presence and absence, including reasons for absence (leaves, missions, medical appointments, etc.). It also provides personnel management tools, such as statistics on actual working hours, including overtime, per administrative unit, on annual leave and sick leave, etc. This system is based on a UNIX server; its maintenance is secured by telemaintenance from Brussels.

75. Publications Sales and Stock Control. The Publications Sales and Distribution Section is extensively using two integrated systems running on WIPO NOS. The first system is used to automate the printing of PCT pamphlets from ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs kept in a set of three large CD-ROM juke-boxes; printing is made on three high performance network printers, and is initiated by the order-entry process. A second publications system, recently put into production to replace the previous mainframe-based system, manages the overall publications sales and distribution related activities. This system is based on the Microsoft Access database package. It is used for handling subscription operations and sales of individual publications, as well as stock control. It contains client files and all publications, including periodicals and CD-ROMs. It generates invoices for annual subscriptions and for individual orders, as well as producing reminders of payment. It also generates dispatch lists and mailing lists and labels. The system is linked with the PCT CASPIA system (see paragraph 25, above) for handling standing orders for PCT pamphlets by IPC class, and with the FINAUT system (see paragraph 69, above) for invoices and renewal of subscriptions of periodicals when paid.

76. Meetings and Documents. A new system is being developed, in the NOS context, using an Access database, to support the work of the Meetings and Documents Service. A database of names and addresses of Authorities (Government Departments, Permanent Missions, etc.) and individuals has been established to permit mailings to those entities concerning meetings organized by WIPO and general information material. Data related to the meetings themselves (place, time, participants) and about meeting-related documents are also captured and structured into the database. The system will also assist in the control of stocks of documents.

77. Inventory Management. In 1996, the old Wang-based inventory lists for all equipment in the International Bureau were phased out and replaced by a unified NOS-based system using an Access database. The system includes data on the characteristics and location of furniture and equipment (including computer hardware) as well as financial information. Users of the

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system are mainly in the Building Division, Information Technology Department and Finance Division.

78. Intranet. With one of its super servers running IntraNetwork 4.11, and with PC workstations using the Netscape Web browser, the International Bureau's up-to-date network infrastructure enables the International Bureau to benefit from the use of an Intranet, which is being developed to progressively provide access throughout the House to shared knowledge bases developed by different departments and divisions, including the calendar of meetings and missions, internal work plan, directories of industrial property offices and copyright administrations, country fact sheets, address files, internal telephone directory, and various management tools, as well as to provide access to the information available on WIPO's Web site on the Internet. Furthermore, it is planned that staff members on mission will be able to have the facility to access the Intranet, through a global service provider.

XIII. The International Bureau's Use of Information Technologies in the Field of Assistance to Developing Countries

79. The use of information technologies is a growing feature of WIPO's institution-building assistance to developing countries. The International Bureau is increasingly involved in providing technical and financial assistance related to the modernization and computerization of national or regional industrial property offices (see paragraphs 80 to 86, below) as well as of copyright offices and collective management organizations (see paragraphs 87 and 88, below). The activities undertaken by the International Bureau, at the request of individual governments or groups of governments of developing countries, involve not only modernizing and computerizing offices; they also involve promoting the dissemination and use of intellectual property information. The activities range from initial conceptualization and planning, to formulation of operational plans, tendering and evaluation of contractors and their offers for hardware and software development, development of special software, utilization of CD-ROM technology, and establishing electronic communication links to the outside world (using e-mail and the Internet). At the same time, the International Bureau uses various information systems internally for monitoring development cooperation projects, including WIPO's patent information services, and keeping rosters of consultants and experts (see paragraph 89, below).

80. Industrial Property Offices. Modernization of industrial property offices focuses on the simplification and/or streamlining of procedures and, wherever feasible, computerization of operations for granting of industrial property titles, as well as for providing industrial property information services to users. Working in close consultation and collaboration with the officials of the offices or institutions concerned, the staff of the International Bureau and WIPO consultants provide assistance which generally covers the following activities:

(i) formulation of plans for computerization, including the study of users' needs and requirements, simplification and streamlining of procedures in a computerized environment, and determination of the appropriate computer hardware, software and training, and the necessary short-term and medium-term organizational and budgetary requirements;

(ii) assistance in the implementation of the computerization project, including assistance in formulating and executing tendering procedures for the identification, evaluation

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and selection of contractors; project planning, scheduling and monitoring; supervision and monitoring of contractors' work; establishing appropriate arrangements for the on-going management of the new systems and their maintenance, and overall project evaluation.

81. As concerns the formulation of plans, assistance is provided by the International Bureau in formulating project proposals for computerization activities at industrial property offices, for submission to national finance and other ministries and to external funding institutions. The scope of each project obviously depends upon the situation in the country concerned, in particular, the degree of appreciation (within government circles and among users) of the importance of modernization of the industrial property office, the extent of modernization needed, the availability of local technical support from hardware and software firms, the local telecommunication infrastructure and the availability of resources (from the country itself, WIPO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) or other multilateral and bilateral sources). Recognizing that the requirements of many industrial property offices are common or similar, the International Bureau has published *Guidelines for the Definition of Plans to Automate the Trademark and Patent Operations of Industrial Property Offices in Developing Countries*, and has assisted in the development of common basic software on standard, widely used platforms; to provide parallel approaches wherever possible, the International Bureau endeavors to have the common software and comparable information technology products utilized by selected groups of countries in each region (recognizing the constraints of costs and technical considerations).

82. The implementation of the projects generally involve the provision of the following elements:

(i) *training* of the management and staff of the industrial property office (involving study visits, seminars and workshops, and on-the-job training) covering the planning and design of computerization projects, familiarization with state-of-the-art information technology products and services, project management including supervision of contractors' activities, operational training for users and system administrators, and training of management and staff regarding system maintenance;

(ii) acquisition (or development) and installation of appropriate *software* for the administrative procedures for the processing of patent and trademark applications, maintenance of the official registers of patent and trademarks, the computerization of patent information services to users, and the computerization of trademark search services—this including the development of necessary databases, search and retrieval systems, desktop and other publishing systems, networking and communication, on the basis of the individual requirements of industrial property offices in developing countries; and

(iii) *hardware* for stand-alone or networked configurations, or both, including servers (with operating system software), personal computers, printers, modems, CD-ROM readers, power regulators, network cabling and accessories, and other peripherals.

83. With the widespread availability of Internet access, current projects now include, as a standard activity, encouraging national industrial property offices to use global communication technologies and Internet services as an integral part of a modern industrial property



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administration, and encouraging offices to establish their own Web site for information dissemination purposes. A rapidly increasing number of industrial property offices in developing countries have started to utilize electronic mail through the Internet in communicating with the International Bureau and with their counterpart offices in other countries, in addition to other electronic communication systems via the national PTT or satellite communications; an increasing number of offices have also put up their own Web sites on the Internet. The possibility of developing more secure "Intranet" systems, for instance, for OAPI and ARIPO or for the ASEAN countries, is a promising development that is currently being investigated by the International Bureau.

84. At present, WIPO's assistance program on computerization and use of information technologies for the administration of the industrial property system involves cooperating, to varying degrees, with some 15 countries in the Asia and the Pacific region, 20 countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region, nine countries and the two regional industrial property organizations (OAPI and ARIPO) in the African region, and six countries in the Arab region. Assistance on computerization is being provided in nearly all cases in the framework of a national WIPO technical assistance project, which enables the International Bureau to follow through computerization plans and their implementation over a period of several years. In the development of software and its application, external experts, usually from the private sector, are successfully used as WIPO consultants. In the case of the Latin America and Caribbean region, the use of a group of such experts stationed in the region ensures continuity and consistency of advice, as well as helping to promote a certain degree of harmonization in the computerization of administrative and technical work in the industrial property offices of the countries concerned in that region.

85. In addition to the above-mentioned activities for modernizing industrial property offices, the International Bureau has for a number of years promoted the dissemination and use of industrial property information, especially for purposes of technology transfer and development, through the use of CD-ROMs. A total of 84 developing countries and two regional industrial property organizations have received or are receiving personal computer workstations with CD-ROM readers and printers, and free of charge subscriptions to various CD-ROM products containing patent information and trademark information. In some cases, that activity was carried out in cooperation with the UNDP, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the patent offices of certain member States.

86. The International Bureau also continues to assist countries in developing CD-ROM products for documentation of industrial property information, information exchange and dissemination of information to industry and other interested parties. Such products include the DOPALES CD-ROM containing the first pages of patents for 19 countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region (produced in cooperation with the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and the EPO), and CD-ROMs being developed (which are ROMARIN clones, see paragraph 42, above) containing trademark information (including figurative elements) for four Latin American countries (the prototype CLARO CD-ROM) and for member States of ASEAN. The International Bureau is also investigating the possibility of putting such industrial property information material on Internet Web sites to provide wider availability (see paragraph 83, above).

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87. Copyright Offices and Collective Management Organizations. The International Bureau is implementing technical assistance projects in a number of developing countries involving the use of information technologies in establishing, or strengthening and modernizing the operation of, copyright offices and collective management organizations. Such projects include the development of databases for literary and artistic works and other protected productions; designing, development and implementation of software for collective management organizations; providing and installing appropriate computer hardware, and training in the use of information technologies in the operations of collective management organizations. Such projects have been or are being implemented in four countries in Africa, one Arab country, three countries in the Asia and Pacific region, and three countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region. A total of 35 copyright administrations have received or are receiving from WIPO personal computer workstations with printers.

88. The International Bureau has contributed to the development and installation of a common basic software used to carry out the administrative and management procedures for processing literary and artistic works and other protected productions, for keeping and maintaining national registers/repertoires of works. This software—the Copyright Offices and Societies Information System (COSIS)—facilitates collective management of copyright at both national and international level, and provides collecting societies and copyright offices with a modern information source on protected works of right holders, using CD-ROM products and, in the future, with possible networking through the Internet.

89. Development Cooperation Monitoring. Several systems are available on the WIPO in-house network for monitoring the progress and implementation of development cooperation projects and activities: data on budgets, forecast expenditures and commitments for meetings, administration of fellowship programs, roster of consultants and experts, as well as lecturers invited to give courses and lectures on intellectual property matters. The fellowship system, in particular, keeps the required information to allow the set-up and monitoring of the courses and to produce correspondence with the participants. Statistical information concerning the International Bureau's activity in or for the developing countries is available at any time. The existing systems are being redesigned to permit extension of, and wider access to, their functions, as well as better integration of the different modules. The new system will run on the UNIX/Oracle platform so that there will be a close integration with the new Finances system (see paragraph 72, above). A further information system is used in monitoring WIPO's program of patent information services to developing countries.

XIV. The International Bureau's Use of Information Technologies in the Field of Assistance to Countries in Transition

90. Similar activities to those for developing countries are undertaken by the International Bureau for countries in transition (particularly in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia). Assistance for individual countries has included the provision of CD-ROM workstations and the ROMARIN and ESPACE series of CD-ROMs, along with training in the use of those. Technical advice on the computerization of patent offices has been given to 11 countries, involving providing comments on computerization plans, advisory missions to patent offices, and study trips by officials of those offices. UNDP projects are being executed with respect to three countries for modernizing their industrial property offices, including purchase of

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computer hardware and software, and development of automated trademark and industrial design administration systems; similar UNDP projects are under preparation with respect to three other countries.

91. At a regional level, the International Bureau has provided assistance in the establishment of the Eurasian Patent Organization, and donated CD-ROM workstations and ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs to that Organization; a proposal for further cooperation with WIPO involving information technologies is under elaboration. Regional seminars on patent information and research have been organized. And the International Bureau has participated in the development, under the Regional Industrial Property Project (RIPP) of the European Patent Office, of a common CD-ROM (called "TRACES") to contain the trademarks of the Central European countries.

XV. Activities of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) in the Field of Information Technology

92. The objective of the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) 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, 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. The broad coverage of the PCIPI's activities is intended to be of significant assistance to a large number of member States.

93. The PCIPI was established in 1987 (as a successor to the former Permanent Committee on Patent Information (PCPI)) by the Assemblies of the Paris, PCT and IPC Unions, and is open to States members of those Unions. Currently, 116 countries and five intergovernmental organizations are members of the PCIPI.

94. The Permanent Committee determines its overall policy, strategy and priorities, to be taken into account by its Executive Coordination Committee (EXEC) when establishing the biennium working program for itself and for the PCIPI working groups. The EXEC has successfully coordinated the various activities undertaken by the working groups, with an efficient working relationship between all of those bodies. The EXEC normally meets twice each year for the above purposes and to consider and adopt the recommendations of the working groups. There are at present the following four working groups, which are each generally convened once or twice every year:

(i) The Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) which deals with standardization matters, exchange of industrial property documents and the conduct of surveys;

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(ii) the Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) which deals with the preparation of the revision of the International Patent Classification (IPC) as well as the development and use of the IPC and search systems based on the IPC;

(iii) the ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) which deals with certain tasks of specific interest to management, especially those which have a direct bearing on changes in industrial property office procedures;

(iv) the ad hoc Working Group on Trademark Information (PCIPI/TI) which deals with the study of questions dealing specifically with trademark information and the development of appropriate standards.

95. The PCIPI policy in the present (1996-97) biennium, set by the Permanent Committee and subsequently endorsed by the Governing Bodies at their September-October 1995, sessions, is as follows:

(a) to facilitate the international transmission, exchange and dissemination of industrial property information—including text and image—in electronic form and the harmonized development of electronic search methods;

(b) to continue actively seeking harmonized practices by all industrial property offices regarding compliance with standards for electronic data processing in respect of procedures for filing, examination, publication and registration of industrial property titles, including not only patents but also trademarks and industrial designs;

(c) to encourage industrial property offices publishing on electronic media to invest in the development of new software in order to further improve certain functions, e.g., to support improved retrieval and printing of documents,

(d) to further develop the IPC, both as a system for the orderly arrangement of patent documents and as a computer-assisted search tool;

(e) to address adequately the problems arising from the general trend of information technology;

(f) to address adequately the particular problems of developing countries as formulated by the Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property.

96. The PCIPI places special emphasis on the recent developments of information technology in order to bring its member countries up-to-date about new possibilities offered by information technologies, as the use of new media often results in a need for international standardization. Standardization efforts in the area of information technology during the present biennium focused on revisions and updating of the existing WIPO Standards in order to prepare for the year 2000 and for the advent of more performant electronic data processing systems for industrial property information. The most recent achievements regarding

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standardization include the completion and updating of two fundamental standards (WIPO Standards ST.32 and ST.35) which should facilitate international exchange of electronic files. The elaboration of a new WIPO Standard and the updating or revision of the existing Standards not only provides useful guidance to an industrial property office's planning of computerization but also makes possible the exchange of electronic files or data exchange between industrial property offices.

97. In the face of growing interest in, and use of, the Internet, active exchange of experience and discussions about the new possibilities offered by the Internet contributed significantly to enhance the level of activity of industrial property offices in this area in terms of creation and/or improvement of their Web sites. Some 20 offices took part in a pilot trial in 1996 of the use of e-mail to distribute PCIPI documents electronically and to submit comments to the International Bureau; certain project files were prepared by electronic processing of the comments received from various offices in electronic form. The PCIPI area on WIPO's Web site (see paragraph 63, above) provides members with Internet access to PCIPI documentation on meetings, related material, selected WIPO Standards and industrial property statistics. These activities encourage all PCIPI members to undertake efforts towards the promotion of the dissemination and use of intellectual property information.

98. The PCIPI continues to work on a number of projects which are included in the current working program. The following projects are those most directly related to information technology:

(i) Exchange of information on experience in the field of automation of industrial property information, with industrial property offices making presentations about their recent developments;

(ii) Monitoring of the development of patent applications in machine-readable form;

(iii) Examining the potential offered by the Internet for the electronic communication, between industrial property offices and the International Bureau, of information relating to PCIPI matters;

(iv) Updating the study relating to the provision by an industrial property office of a Web site and conducting a survey of the intentions of industrial property offices in respect of making searchable industrial property information available on the Internet;

(v) Elaboration of a WIPO Standard concerning the magnetic tape format for the exchange of bibliographic data regarding trademark applications;

(vi) Conducting 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 proposing solutions with a view to elaborating the long-term policy of the PCIPI for the electronic age (to be considered at the June 30 to July 4, 1997, meeting of the PCIPI/MI which will take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil).

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99. The PCIPI also plays a pivotal role in encouraging and coordinating different industrial property offices to change over to the use of electronic data carriers, as it is believed that various problems arising from the changeover are facing all offices which embark on a computerization plan of office procedures using information technology. The PCIPI adopted the Statement of Principles concerning the changeover to the electronic data carriers of patent documents, implemented from the beginning of 1996, as a first step in an attempt to take concerted and synchronized action towards the common objective of achieving general acceptance of the use of electronic data carriers for the exchange of patent documents by the year 2000 at the latest.

*100. The Working Group on Information Technologies for Intellectual Property is invited to note, with whatever comments it may wish to make, the contents of this document.*

[The Figures follow]

## ACRONYMS USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

ABA	American Bar Association
ABPI	Brazilian Association of Industrial Property
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACC(OC)	Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACPAQ	Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (United Nations)
ADAMI	Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians
AEPO	Association of European Performers' Organisations
AFNOR	French Standards Association
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
AGEPI	State Agency on Industrial Property Protection (Republic of Moldova)
AIDV	International Wine Law Association
AILIS	Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists
AIM	European Brands Association
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association
AIPO	Australian Industrial Property Organisation
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
AIR	International Broadcasting Association
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association
ANVAR	National Research Development Agency (France)
APAA	Asian Patent Attorneys Association
APNIC	Asia Pacific Network Information Center
APRA	Australasian Performing Rights Association
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASPIP	Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property
BBDM	Benelux Designs Office
BBM	Benelux Trademark Office
BDI	Federation of German Industry
BPTTT	Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (Philippines)
BSA	Business Software Alliance (United States of America)
BUBEDRA	Beninese Copyright Office
BUMDA	Copyright Office of Mali
CAL	Copyright Agency Limited
CANCOPY	Canadian Copyright Organization
CASIE	Coalition for Advertising Supported Information and Entertainment
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (United Nations)
CCAQ(FB)	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (United Nations)
CCL	Colombian Book Chamber

CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (United Nations)
CE	Council of Europe
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CECOLDA	Colombian Copyright Center
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
CEIPI	Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (France)
CERLALC	Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
CII	Confederation of Indian Industries
CIPA	Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (United Kingdom)
CIPO	Canadian Intellectual Property Office
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers
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
DVGR	German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright
EAPO	Eurasian Patent Organization/Office
EBU	European Broadcasting Union
EC	European Communities
ECTA	European Communities Trade Mark Association
EPI	Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office
EPO	European Patent Organisation/Office
ESA	European Space Agency
ETNO	European Public Telecommunications Network Operators Association
FCPA	Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (Germany)
FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys
FLAPF	Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GETIT	Global Empowerment Through Information Technology
GPO	German Patent Office
gTLD-MoU	Generic Top Level Domains Memorandum of Understanding
IAHC	International Ad Hoc Committee (of the Internet Society)
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICC	International Computing Centre (United Nations)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations
IFPI	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations



IIPTI	International Intellectual Property Training Institute (Republic of Korea)
IIR	Institute for International Research Ltd. (United Kingdom)
ILA	International Law Association
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
INTERGU	International Copyright Society
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISOC	Internet Society
ITAA	Information Technology Association of America
ITMA	Institute of Trade Mark Agents (United Kingdom)
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
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
KIPO	Korean Industrial Property Office
KOPINOR	Norwegian Organization for Reprographic Rights
KPAA	Korea Patent Attorneys Association
LES	Licensing Executives Society
LIDC	International League for Competition Law
MEI	Media and Entertainment International
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MPA	Motion Picture Association (United States of America)
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration (United States of America)
NASDA	National Space Development Agency (Japan)
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

OEPM	Spanish Patent and Trademark Office
OHIM	Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PDG	Patent Documentation Group
PNA	Palestinian National Authority
RITSEC	Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (Egypt)
SACD	Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (France)
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce (China)
SARPI	Autonomous Service of the Industrial Property Registry (Venezuela)
SAVCEN	Venezuelan Society of Authors
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SGAE	General Authors' and Publishers' Society (Spain)
SIECA	Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration
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
TCDC	High-Level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (United Nations)
TMPDF	Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation (United Kingdom)
TRIPS	[Agreement on] Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIDROIT	International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
UNIFAB	Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property (France)
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office

WCO	World Customs Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

[Annex F follows]

INDEX OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES,  
AND CERTAIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
Albania	743, 779, 804, 858, 1002
Algeria	6, 12, 14, 76, 126, 130 to 132, 141, 151, 487, 488, 697, 730, 735, 743, 804, 807, 901, 1002
Andorra	6, 735, 820, 821, 849 to 851, 984, 1002
Angola	1, 21, 26, 29, 430, 901, 1002
Antigua and Barbuda	306, 335, 901
Argentina	1, 6, 12, 14, 299, 301, 303, 304, 307 to 314, 329, 335, 337, 338, 384, 386, 627 to 631, 696, 697, 703, 724, 730, 735, 743, 794, 901, 983, 984, 1002
Armenia	743, 777, 779, 804, 818, 848, 858, 1002
Australia	1, 6, 12, 14, 697, 709, 724, 735, 743, 777, 779, 781, 838, 940, 945, 984, 1002
Austria	1, 6, 696, 697, 699, 724, 735, 743, 746, 752, 777, 779, 781, 799, 804, 807, 818, 820, 822, 947, 961, 964, 983, 984, 1002
Azerbaijan	730, 743, 779, 804, 820, 848, 858, 1002
Bahamas	315, 338, 632, 901, 984, 1002
Bahrain	133 to 135, 141, 151, 489, 490, 735, 840, 901, 984, 1002
Bangladesh	12, 14, 173 to 178, 209, 221, 259, 262, 292, 543, 544, 730, 901, 984, 1002
Barbados	302, 316 to 318, 335, 338, 372, 633, 634, 743, 777, 779, 901, 984, 1002
Belarus	730, 743, 777, 779, 804, 807, 818, 820, 848, 852, 853, 858, 868, 984, 1002
Belgium	1, 6, 12, 14, 697, 724, 743, 777, 779, 804, 807, 817, 819, 825, 837, 838, 924, 934, 941, 948, 961, 975, 984, 1002
Belize	302, 319, 320, 335, 372, 724, 901
Benin	6, 12, 14, 21, 27 to 30, 42, 66, 115, 431 to 434, 469, 743, 901, 903, 984, 1002
Bhutan	179, 180, 259, 262, 545 to 551, 901, 984, 1002
Bolivia	321 to 324, 335, 337, 338, 418, 743, 901, 984, 1002

<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina	743, 779, 795, 804, 818 to 820, 858, 1002
Botswana	23, 31, 32, 122, 435, 436, 694, 838, 901, 984
Brazil	1, 6, 12, 14, 299 to 301, 303, 304, 309, 313, 314, 325 to 329, 335, 337, 338, 384, 386, 635 to 640, 697, 709, 724, 730, 735, 743, 746, 752, 760, 777, 779, 799, 838, 901, 984, 1002
Brunei Darussalam	1, 6, 14, 172, 181 to 187, 209, 210, 221, 259, 262, 284, 552, 553, 901, 984, 1002
Bulgaria	6, 12, 14, 696, 743, 746, 752, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 818, 854, 858, 868, 1002
Burkina Faso	1, 6, 21, 24, 29, 33 to 37, 42, 66, 76, 115, 437, 438, 724, 743, 847, 901, 1002, 1006
Burundi	29, 38, 901, 1002, 1006, 1007
Cambodia	188 to 191, 259, 262, 284, 901, 1002
Cameroon	1, 6, 14, 24, 29, 39 to 43, 66, 76, 115, 696, 730, 743, 838, 901, 984, 1002
Canada	1, 6, 12, 14, 304, 696 to 698, 709, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 760, 764, 777, 779, 799, 834, 836, 838, 967, 984, 1002
Cape Verde	439, 724, 847
Central African Republic	29, 42, 44 to 48, 66, 76, 115, 743, 901, 1002, 1006, 1007
Chad	21, 24, 29, 49 to 53, 66, 76, 115, 743, 901, 984, 1002, 1006, 1007
Chile	1, 6, 12, 14, 299, 303, 304, 329 to 335, 337, 338, 641, 642, 696, 697, 724, 743, 746, 752, 799, 901, 984, 1002
China	1, 6, 12, 14, 171, 192 to 195, 209, 259, 262, 292, 554 to 561, 697, 709, 724, 730, 743, 769, 773, 777, 779, 781, 795, 804, 805, 807, 818 to 820, 847, 901, 936, 962, 983, 984, 1002
Colombia	1, 6, 12, 14, 299, 300, 303, 335 to 338, 418, 643, 644, 651, 696, 697, 724, 743, 760, 794, 901, 903, 984, 1002
Congo	54 to 56, 66, 76, 115, 743, 901, 1002, 1007
Costa Rica	6, 335, 337 to 342, 626, 645 to 647, 696, 730, 735, 847, 901, 984, 1002
Côte d'Ivoire	1, 6, 12, 14, 29, 42, 57 to 60, 66, 76, 115, 709, 724, 730, 735, 743, 760, 901, 1002

<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
Croatia	6, 724, 730, 743, 755, 760, 769, 804, 807, 817, 820, 858, 1002
Cuba	1, 6, 299 to 301, 303, 304, 329, 335, 337, 338, 343 to 349, 648 to 652, 696, 697, 730, 735, 743, 746, 752, 760, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 818, 820, 847, 901, 984, 1002
Cyprus	6, 743, 838, 847, 1002
Czech Republic	1, 6, 730, 735, 743, 760, 769, 777, 779, 804, 807, 818, 838, 858, 984, 1002
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6, 562, 696, 697, 743, 779, 804, 818, 820, 847, 1002, 1006
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1002, 1006, 1007
Denmark	1, 6, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 760, 764, 769, 777, 779, 794, 799, 804, 807, 817, 818, 822, 984, 1002
Djibouti	66, 136, 901
Dominica	335, 350, 901
Dominican Republic	6, 335, 337, 338, 351 to 353, 653, 743, 901, 984, 1002, 1007
Ecuador	6, 12, 14, 303, 335, 337, 338, 354 to 356, 418, 654 to 656, 730, 901, 984, 1002
Egypt	1, 6, 12, 14, 125, 137, 138, 141, 151, 491 to 493, 696, 697, 730, 735, 743, 760, 764, 804, 807, 820, 825, 901, 1002
El Salvador	1, 6, 303, 329, 335, 338, 357 to 359, 657 to 660, 730, 735, 901, 984, 1002
Equatorial Guinea	63, 847, 984
Eritrea	6, 23, 441
Estonia	743, 777, 779, 1002
Ethiopia	64, 442, 443, 697, 984
Fiji	196 to 199, 259, 262, 286, 563, 984, 1002
Finland	1, 6, 696, 724, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 760, 764, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 810, 817, 818, 822, 836, 855, 984, 1002

<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
France	1, 6, 12, 14, 696, 697, 709, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 760, 764, 769, 777, 779, 794, 799, 804, 807, 817 to 822, 825, 836 to 839, 929, 942, 943, 953, 963, 967, 973, 976 to 978, 983, 984, 1002
Gabon	6, 29, 65 to 68, 76, 115, 743, 901, 984, 1002
Gambia	444, 743, 795, 820, 1002, 1006
Georgia	724, 730, 743, 746, 752, 760, 777, 779, 795, 799, 820, 848, 856 to 858, 868, 984, 1002
Germany	1, 6, 12, 14, 696 to 698, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 764, 769, 777, 779, 794, 795, 799, 804, 807, 817 to 820, 822, 825, 836, 837, 840, 858, 924, 927, 955, 971, 983, 984, 1002
Ghana	1, 6, 12, 14, 20, 22, 69 to 71, 122, 445, 459, 696, 697, 709, 735, 743, 779, 795, 901, 984, 1002
Greece	1, 6, 735, 743, 777, 779, 822, 823, 825, 830, 847, 984, 1002
Grenada	335, 360, 901
Guatemala	1, 335, 337, 338, 361 to 363, 661, 724, 847, 901, 984, 1002
Guinea	21, 29, 42, 66, 72 to 76, 115, 446, 447, 696, 735, 743, 847, 901, 984, 1002, 1006, 1007
Guinea-Bissau	21, 24, 29, 76 to 78, 448, 449, 901, 1002, 1006
Guyana	335, 338, 364, 365, 901, 1002
Haiti	300, 305, 335, 366, 662, 663, 730, 735, 901, 984, 1002, 1006
Holy See	6, 1002
Honduras	335, 337, 338, 367 to 369, 696, 743, 901, 1002
Hungary	1, 6, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 760, 769, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 817 to 821, 825, 830, 836, 838, 858, 859, 868, 983, 984, 1002
Iceland	735, 743, 777, 779, 803, 804, 817, 847, 1002
India	1, 6, 12, 14, 169, 200 to 205, 209, 221, 259, 262, 292, 564 to 570, 615, 694, 696, 697, 709, 724, 836, 901, 984, 1002
Indonesia	1, 6, 12, 14, 169, 171, 172, 206 to 212, 221, 259, 262, 284, 292, 541, 571 to 576, 697, 724, 730, 735, 743, 760, 772, 840, 847, 901, 903, 969, 983, 984, 1002

<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	213, 214, 259, 262, 577 to 584, 724, 743, 984, 1002
Iraq	1002, 1007
Ireland	1, 6, 724, 743, 746, 752, 755, 764, 777, 779, 799, 946, 984, 1002
Israel	6, 743, 777, 779, 836, 1002
Italy	1, 6, 12, 14, 724, 730, 735, 743, 769, 777, 779, 804, 807, 817, 819, 821, 822, 825, 837, 838, 840, 860, 891, 984, 1002
Jamaica	6, 12, 14, 335, 338, 370 to 372, 664, 901, 984, 1002
Japan	1, 6, 12, 14, 259, 540, 554, 565, 572, 588, 604, 622, 696, 697, 702, 709, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 747, 752, 755, 760, 769, 777, 779, 781, 794, 795, 799, 820, 838, 847, 861, 984, 1002
Jordan	127, 128, 139 to 141, 151, 494 to 497, 820, 901, 903, 984, 1002
Kazakstan	1, 12, 14, 724, 730, 743, 777, 779, 804, 807, 818, 820, 848, 858, 868, 883, 1002
Kenya	1, 6, 12, 14, 20, 79, 122, 450, 451, 697, 724, 743, 777, 779, 836, 901, 984, 1002
Kiribati	215, 286
Kuwait	142, 151, 498, 499, 724, 901
Kyrgyzstan	6, 735, 743, 779, 804, 817, 820, 848, 858, 863, 868, 883, 1002
Laos	216 to 219, 259, 262, 284, 585, 901, 1002
Latvia	6, 12, 14, 724, 730, 735, 743, 777, 779, 804, 807, 817, 818, 847, 858, 864, 865, 983, 984, 1002
Lebanon	128, 143 to 145, 151, 500 to 504, 696, 697, 735, 746, 752, 799, 820, 840, 847, 901, 984, 1002, 1007
Lesotho	6, 23, 80, 122, 452 to 454, 694, 724, 730, 743, 746, 752, 779, 799, 901, 984, 1002
Liberia	455, 743, 779, 804, 901, 1002
Libya	6, 127, 146, 147, 151, 505 to 507, 730, 820, 901, 984, 1002, 1007
Liechtenstein	743, 804, 807, 817, 825, 1002
Lithuania	6, 12, 14, 730, 743, 744, 769, 777, 779, 817, 858, 1002
Luxembourg	6, 12, 735, 743, 777, 779, 804, 807, 822, 825, 1002



<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
Madagascar	21, 24, 29, 76, 82, 83, 457, 458, 694, 696, 743, 746, 752, 779, 799, 901, 984, 1002, 1006
Malawi	6, 22, 23, 84, 122, 459, 460, 743, 779, 901, 1002
Malaysia	6, 169, 172, 209, 210, 220 to 225, 262, 284, 292, 586 to 593, 615, 696, 697, 743, 901, 984, 1002
Maldives	221, 226, 901
Mali	6, 24, 29, 42, 66, 76, 85 to 89, 115, 724, 743, 901, 1002, 1006, 1007
Malta	6, 724, 866, 1002
Mauritania	21, 29, 66, 76, 90 to 92, 743, 901, 1002, 1006, 1007
Mauritius	23, 93, 122, 461, 730, 901, 1002
Mexico	1, 6, 12, 14, 301, 303, 304, 329, 335, 337, 338, 373 to 377, 665 to 670, 696, 724, 730, 735, 743, 760, 777, 779, 794, 901, 984, 1002
Micronesia (Federated States of)	196, 227, 901
Monaco	743, 777, 779, 795, 804, 807, 818, 820, 825, 838, 867, 927, 984, 1002
Mongolia	209, 221, 228 to 233, 259, 262, 292, 593 to 596, 730, 743, 779, 804, 820, 823, 847, 901, 984, 1002
Morocco	1, 6, 12, 14, 76, 126, 127, 129, 141, 148 to 151, 508, 509, 696, 697, 699, 704, 724, 730, 743, 804, 807, 825, 901, 984, 1002
Mozambique	23, 29, 95, 96, 122, 463, 464, 901, 1002
Myanmar	221, 234 to 237, 259, 284, 901
Namibia	23, 97, 122, 465, 466, 694, 901, 984, 1002
Nepal	209, 238 to 240, 259, 597, 598, 901, 984
Netherlands	1, 6, 12, 14, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 760, 764, 769, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 817, 822, 825, 836, 838 to 840, 927, 970, 984, 1002
New Zealand	1, 724, 743, 777, 779, 1002
Nicaragua	303, 335, 378, 379, 671, 672, 901, 984, 1002
Niger	29, 42, 66, 76, 98 to 102, 115, 467 to 470, 743, 901, 984, 1002, 1006, 1007
Nigeria	1, 6, 12, 23, 103, 104, 122, 471, 735, 836, 838, 901, 984, 1002

<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
Norway	1, 6, 696, 724, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 760, 769, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 817, 818, 974, 984, 1002
Oman	6, 128, 141, 151 to 153, 510 to 516, 901, 984
Pakistan	1, 6, 12, 14, 169, 209, 221, 241 to 244, 259, 262, 599 to 603, 697, 730, 735, 746, 752, 901, 984, 1002
Panama	1, 6, 12, 14, 303, 329, 335, 337, 338, 380 to 383, 673, 730, 743, 901, 984, 1002
Papua New Guinea	196, 221, 245 to 248, 259, 286, 847, 901
Paraguay	1, 6, 12, 14, 303, 313, 314, 329, 335, 337, 338, 384 to 389, 674 to 677, 743, 795, 820, 901, 984, 1002
Peru	1, 6, 301, 303, 304, 329, 335, 337, 338, 390 to 394, 418, 678, 679, 696, 697, 724, 730, 743, 901, 984, 1002
Philippines	1, 6, 12, 14, 169, 172, 209, 210, 221, 249 to 255, 259, 262, 284, 292, 604 to 608, 711, 724, 735, 743, 760, 820, 847, 901, 984, 1002
Poland	6, 743, 744, 746, 747, 752, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 817, 819, 847, 858, 1002
Portugal	1, 6, 12, 697, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 760, 764, 769, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 817 to 820, 822, 1002
Qatar	141, 151, 154, 155, 517, 518, 901, 1002
Republic of Korea	1, 6, 12, 209, 221, 256 to 260, 262, 292, 609, 610, 724, 730, 743, 744, 746, 747, 752, 755, 777, 779, 795, 799, 901, 904, 984, 1002
Republic of Moldova	6, 724, 730, 735, 743, 746, 752, 779, 799, 804, 807, 818, 820, 848, 858, 868 to 871, 984, 1002
Romania	1, 6, 724, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 769, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 817 to 820, 858, 868, 1002
Russian Federation	1, 6, 10, 12, 14, 696, 697, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 760, 764, 769, 777, 779, 781, 795, 799, 803, 804, 807, 818, 820, 847, 848, 858, 868, 872, 984, 1002
Rwanda	743, 1002, 1006
Saint Kitts and Nevis	335, 395, 901, 1002
Saint Lucia	304, 335, 338, 372, 396 to 399, 680, 743, 779, 795, 820, 901, 1002
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	335, 400, 901, 1002
Samoa	196, 261, 286, 611, 901

<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
San Marino	804, 807, 1002
Sao Tome and Principe	24, 472, 795
Saudi Arabia	6, 141, 156, 519, 520, 735, 901, 1002
Senegal	14, 29, 42, 66, 76, 105 to 110, 115, 473, 724, 730, 743, 901, 984, 1002
Seychelles	474, 475, 901
Sierra Leone	111, 122, 476 to 478, 743, 772, 779, 795, 803, 804, 820, 847, 901, 1002, 1006
Singapore	1, 6, 171, 172, 209, 210, 221, 259, 262 to 268, 284, 292, 585, 593, 612 to 615, 743, 777, 779, 836, 901, 904, 983, 984, 1002
Slovakia	6, 724, 730, 743, 769, 777, 779, 803, 804, 807, 817, 818, 847, 858, 1002
Slovenia	1, 6, 724, 730, 735, 743, 746, 752, 755, 760, 769, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 817 to 819, 825, 858, 1002
Solomon Islands	196, 221, 269 to 271, 286, 901
Somalia	1002, 1006
South Africa	1, 6, 12, 14, 112, 122, 479, 697, 704, 705, 724, 730, 735, 743, 847, 901, 957, 1002
Spain	1, 6, 12, 14, 697, 709, 716, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 760, 764, 769, 772, 777, 779, 799, 804, 807, 818 to 820, 822, 825, 836, 838, 847, 922, 954, 963, 984, 1002
Sri Lanka	1, 6, 12, 14, 209, 221, 259, 262, 272 to 277, 292, 541, 615 to 618, 743, 777, 779, 901, 984, 1002
Sudan	1, 4, 6, 128, 141, 151, 157 to 159, 521 to 525, 694, 743, 779, 795, 804, 820, 901, 984, 1002
Suriname	335, 338, 372, 401 to 403, 743, 901, 1002
Swaziland	1, 6, 114, 122, 724, 730, 743, 779, 901, 1002
Sweden	1, 6, 696, 709, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 760, 764, 769, 777, 779, 781, 799, 804, 807, 810, 817 to 821, 873, 984, 1002
Switzerland	1, 6, 12, 14, 696, 697, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 752, 755, 760, 764, 769, 777, 779, 794, 799, 803, 804, 807, 810, 817 to 820, 825, 836 to 838, 840, 847, 874, 875, 984, 1002
Syria	127, 151, 160, 161, 526 to 528, 730, 820, 901, 1002

<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
Tajikistan	706, 743, 779, 804, 818, 848, 858, 868, 876, 883, 1002
Thailand	1, 6, 169, 172, 209, 210, 221, 259, 262, 278 to 284, 292, 619, 696, 697, 708, 709, 724, 730, 735, 795, 901, 984, 1002
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6, 730, 735, 743, 777, 779, 804, 818, 823, 838, 847, 858, 1002
Togo	24, 29, 42, 66, 115 to 119, 480, 743, 820, 901, 984, 1002, 1006
Tonga	196, 259, 285 to 287, 901, 984
Trinidad and Tobago	1, 6, 302, 304, 335, 338, 372, 404 to 406, 681 to 685, 696, 697, 735, 743, 779, 901, 984, 1002
Tunisia	1, 6, 12, 14, 141, 151, 162, 163, 529 to 534, 730, 743, 838, 901, 984, 1002
Turkey	697, 743, 746, 752, 764, 769, 777, 779, 799, 877, 984, 1002
Turkmenistan	743, 779, 794, 848, 858, 883, 984, 1002
Tuvalu	286, 288
Uganda	121, 122, 743, 779, 901, 1002, 1006, 1007
Ukraine	1, 6, 14, 724, 730, 735, 743, 746, 752, 755, 760, 777, 779, 799, 804, 818, 820, 847, 848, 858, 868, 878, 1002
United Arab Emirates	6, 141, 151, 164 to 166, 535 to 537, 724, 820, 901, 984
United Kingdom	1, 6, 12, 14, 141, 696, 697, 709, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 755, 760, 764, 769, 777, 779, 794, 804, 807, 810, 817, 818 to 822, 836, 837, 839, 840, 879, 924, 959, 984, 1002
United Republic of Tanzania	12, 122, 427, 743, 903, 984, 1002, 1006
United States of America	1, 6, 8, 12, 14, 141, 697, 709, 724, 730, 735, 743, 744, 746, 747, 750, 752, 754, 755, 760, 764, 769, 777, 779, 781, 794, 799, 821, 834, 838 to 840, 880 to 882, 937, 944, 952, 956, 968, 969, 984, 1002
Uruguay	1, 6, 12, 14, 303, 304, 309, 313, 314, 329, 335, 337, 338, 384, 386, 407 to 411, 686 to 690, 696, 697, 743, 760, 901, 984, 1002
Uzbekistan	743, 777, 779, 804, 838, 848, 868, 883, 984, 1002
Vanuatu	196, 286, 289, 290, 901

<i>Country</i>	<i>Paragraph number</i>
Venezuela	1, 6, 299, 303, 329, 335, 337, 338, 412 to 418, 691 to 693, 730, 743, 901, 984, 1002
Viet Nam	6, 12, 14, 169 to 172, 210, 259, 262, 284, 291 to 296, 541, 620 to 623, 696, 697, 701, 724, 730, 743, 779, 804, 807, 818, 820, 901, 984, 1002
Yemen	6, 151, 167, 168, 538, 820, 901, 1002, 1006
Yugoslavia	697, 743, 777, 779, 794, 795, 804, 807, 819, 825, 838, 984, 1002
Zambia	1, 122, 123, 696, 743, 901, 1002
Zimbabwe	122, 124, 128, 426, 705, 730, 743, 772, 779, 847, 901, 984, 1002
Hong Kong	297, 556, 559, 773, 805, 901, 965
Macau	221, 298, 901
South Pacific	624
European Patent Office (EPO)	20, 22, 76, 125, 127, 169, 171, 299, 301, 303, 534, 628, 629, 638, 691, 697, 724, 742 to 744, 746, 752, 753, 755, 760, 764, 778, 779, 781, 784, 792, 795, 796, 799, 814, 921, 922, 924 to 927, 994
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	139, 143, 146, 151, 157, 160, 167, 259, 428, 431, 482, 484 to 486, 506, 541, 577, 578, 580, 582, 586, 592, 601, 602, 616, 621, 694, 869
World Bank	542, 573, 899

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