

# 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**

ADMISSION OF OBSERVERS

*Memorandum by the Director General*

## I. ADMISSION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVER

1. At their previous sessions, the Governing Bodies adopted a set of principles to be applied in extending invitations to intergovernmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Governing Bodies concerned (see documents AB/X/32, paragraph 17, and AB/X/17, Annex II; TRT/A/I/2 and 4, paragraph 5; BP/A/I/2 and 5, paragraph 5; V/A/I/1, paragraph 27, and V/A/I/2, paragraph 7; and FRT/A/I/3 and FRT/A/I/9, paragraph 10). A recapitulation of those principles appears in Annex I of document AB/XII/5.

2. In formulating the said principles, the Governing Bodies established three categories of intergovernmental organizations--Category A (United Nations System of Organizations), Category B (Industrial Property or Copyright) and Category C (Other Intergovernmental Organizations, Worldwide or Regional). Depending upon the Governing Body concerned and the category to which the intergovernmental organization belongs, an invitation is extended by the Director General to that organization to attend, as an observer, the meetings of that Governing Body in accordance with the criteria set forth in the principle applicable to that Body. The intergovernmental organizations admitted to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Governing Bodies and which have been invited to so attend the thirty-first series of meetings of the Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO are listed in document AB/XXXI/INF/1.

3. Once an intergovernmental organization is admitted to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Governing Bodies, it is also invited to attend, as an observer, meetings of committees of experts of WIPO if their subject matter seems to be of direct interest to that organization.

4. Decisions concerning the admission of intergovernmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of certain Governing Bodies were last taken at the 1995 sessions of the Governing Bodies (see documents AB/XXVI/10, paragraphs 1 to 6, and AB/XXVI/19, paragraph 259).

5. It is proposed that the Governing Bodies admit the following intergovernmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Governing Bodies concerned:

- (i) World Trade Organization (WTO);
- (ii) Commonwealth of Learning (COL);
- (iii) Southern African Development Community (SADC);
- (iv) *Union Douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC)*.

A brief description about each of the above-mentioned organizations—its objectives, structure and membership—appears in Annex I of this document, with the exception of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which requires no description. It is further proposed that the Governing Bodies include the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) in category C (Worldwide Intergovernmental Organizations) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the *Union Douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale* (UDEAC) also in Category C (Regional Intergovernmental Organizations) and that the said organizations be subject to the principles applicable in extending an invitation to other intergovernmental organizations, in the corresponding category, to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Governing Body concerned.

*6. The Governing Bodies are invited, each in so far as it is concerned, to take a decision on the proposal appearing in paragraph 5 above.*

## II. ADMISSION OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AS OBSERVERS

7. At their previous sessions, the Governing Bodies adopted a set of principles to be applied in extending invitations to international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Governing Bodies concerned (see documents AB/X/32, paragraph 17, and AB/X/17, Annex V; TRT/A/I/2 and 4, paragraph 5; BP/A/I/2 and 5, paragraph 5; V/A/I/1, paragraphs 25 to 29, and V/A/I/2, paragraph 7; and FRT/A/I/3 and 9, paragraph 10).

8. In formulating the said principles, the Governing Bodies have established three categories of international non-governmental organizations: (1) organizations essentially concerned with industrial property, (2) organizations essentially concerned with copyright and neighboring rights and (3) organizations concerned with more than one field of intellectual property (see documents AB/XII/5, paragraphs 5 and 8, and AB/XII/21, paragraph 17).

9. Depending upon the Governing Body concerned and the category to which the international non-governmental organization belongs, an invitation is extended by the Director General to that organization to attend, as an observer, the meetings of that Governing Body in accordance with the criteria set forth in the principle applicable to that Body. The international non-governmental organizations admitted to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Governing Bodies of WIPO, and which have been invited to attend the thirty-first series of meetings of the Governing Bodies and the Unions administered by WIPO, are listed in the Annex to document AB/XXXI/INF/1.

10. Once an international non-governmental organization is admitted to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Governing Bodies, it is also invited to attend, as an observer, meetings of committees of experts of WIPO if their subject matter seems to be of direct interest to that organization.

11. Since the 1995 sessions of the Governing Bodies, when decisions were last taken concerning the admission of international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of certain Governing Bodies (see document AB/XXVI/10, paragraphs 7 to 16, and AB/XXVI/19, paragraph 260), the Director General has received requests, with the necessary information, from each of the following organizations for admission to attend, as an observer, the meetings of the Governing Bodies concerned:

- (i) ASEAN Intellectual Property Association (ASEAN IPA);
- (ii) Association of European Performers' Organizations (AEPO);
- (iii) Commercial Internet eXchange Association (CIX);
- (iv) Coordination of European Picture Agencies-News and Stock (CEPIC);
- (v) European Sound Directors Association (ESDA);
- (vi) International Centre for Humanitarian Reporting (ICHR);
- (vii) International Communications Round Table (ICRT);
- (viii) International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions (IFCAI);
- (ix) International Federation of the Periodical Press (FIPP);
- (x) Latin American Federation of Music Publishers (FLADEM);
- (xi) Organización Iberoamericana de Derechos de Autor-Latinautor Inc.;
- (xii) World Association for Small & Medium Enterprises (WASME).

12. A brief statement about each of the organizations mentioned in paragraph 11, above—its objectives, structure and membership—appears in Annex II of this document.

13. *Organizations Essentially Concerned with Copyright and Neighboring Rights.* It is proposed that, as concerns the Association of European Performers' Organizations (AEPO), the Coordination of European Picture Agencies-News and Stock (CEPIC), the European Sound Directors Association (ESDA), the International Centre for Humanitarian Reporting (ICHR), the International Communications Round Table (ICRT), the International Federation of the Periodical Press (FIPP), the Latin American Federation of Music Publishers (FLADEM) and the Organización Iberoamericana de Derechos de Autor-Latinautor Inc., the WIPO Conference, the WIPO General Assembly, the Assembly, the Conference of Representatives and the Executive Committee of the Berne Union include the said organizations in the list of international non-governmental organizations essentially concerned with copyright and neighboring rights and that the said organizations be subject to the principles applicable in extending invitations to other similar international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Governing Bodies concerned.

14. *Organizations Concerned with more than one Field of Intellectual Property.* It is proposed that, as concerns the ASEAN Intellectual Property Association (ASEAN IPA), the Commercial Internet eXchange Association (CIX), the International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions (IFCAI) and the World Association for Small & Medium Enterprises (WASME), the Governing Bodies include the said organizations in the category of international non-governmental organizations that are concerned with more than one field of intellectual property and that the said organizations be subject to the principles applicable in extending invitations to other similar international non-governmental organizations to attend, as observers, the meetings of the Governing Bodies concerned.

*15. The Governing Bodies mentioned in paragraphs 13 and 14, above, are invited, each in so far as it is concerned, to take a decision on the proposals appearing in those paragraphs.*

[Annexes follow]

ANNEX I

PARTICULARS CONCERNING INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
(on the basis of information received from the said organizations)

1. Commonwealth of Learning (COL)

The Commonwealth of Learning was established in 1989 by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) which was signed by Commonwealth Governments on September 1, 1988. That MOU was amended on October 31, 1995 by Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting in Auckland, New Zealand.

Headquarters: Vancouver, Canada. Founded at Vancouver in 1988.

Objectives: to create and widen access to opportunities for learning, by promoting cooperation between universities, colleges and other educational institutions throughout the Commonwealth, making use of the potential offered by distance education and by the application of communication technologies to education.

Within this broad framework, the functions and objectives of COL include: strengthening member countries' capacities to develop the human resources required for their economic and social development; assisting the creation and development of institutional capacity in distance education in member countries; providing information and consultancy services on any aspect of distance education, including the selection of appropriate technology; and facilitating inter-institutional communication links.

Structure: The Board of Governors of COL has general responsibility for determining the principles, policies and priorities of COL, for appointing the President of COL, and for reporting to meetings of Commonwealth Ministers of Education and Heads of Government on the activities of COL. The Board consists of a Chairman, one member appointed by name by each of up to six donor organizations, one member appointed by each of four Commonwealth Governments, one member appointed by the Commonwealth Secretary-General, and the Commonwealth Secretary-General. The President of COL is an *ex-officio* member of the Board.

COL is funded by voluntary contributions from Commonwealth Governments, augmented by grants from provinces, states or territories of Commonwealth countries and other appropriate agencies and donors, and by income from the provision of services.

Membership: At present, the following 53 States are members of COL: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

2. Southern African Development Community (SADC)

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) was established by the Treaty of the Southern African Development Community, signed at Windhoek, Namibia, on August 17, 1992, by the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Headquarters: Gaborone, Botswana. Founded at Windhoek, Namibia in 1992.

Objectives: to achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration; to evolve common political values, systems and institutions; to promote and defend peace and security; to promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the interdependence of Member States; to achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes; to promote and maximize productive employment and utilization of resources of the Region; to achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment; to promote the development, transfer and mastery of technology; and to strengthen and consolidate the long-standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the peoples of the Region.

Structure: the SADC has established the following institutions: the Summit of Heads of State or Government; the Council of Ministers; Commissions; the Standing Committee of Officials; the Secretariat; and the Tribunal. The Summit of Heads of State or Government of all member States is the supreme policy-making institution of SADC. It is responsible for the overall policy direction and control of the functions of SADC. The Summit meets at least once a year, and its decisions, which are binding, are reached by consensus.

The Council of Ministers consists of one Minister from each member State, normally a Minister responsible for economic planning or finance. The Council oversees the functioning and development of SADC, the implementation of the policies of SADC and the proper execution of its programs. It also determines the terms and conditions of service of the staff of the institutions of SADC, and convenes conferences and other meetings for purposes of promoting the objectives and programmes of SADC.

Various Commissions are established to guide and coordinate cooperation and integration policies and programs in designated sectoral areas. The Standing Committee, which serves as a technical advisory committee for the Council of Ministers, consists of one permanent secretary or an official of equivalent rank from each member State.

The Secretariat, headed by an Executive Secretary, is the principal executive institution of SADC. The Secretariat is responsible for strategic planning and management of the programs of SADC, the implementation of decisions of the Summit and of the Council, financial and general administration, and the coordination and harmonization of the policies and strategies of member States. The Tribunal serves to ensure adherence to and the proper

interpretation of the provisions of the Treaty of SADC, and also adjudicates upon such disputes as may be referred to it. Its decisions are final and binding. The Tribunal also gives advisory opinions on such matters as the Summit or the Council may refer to it.

SADC has legal personality and, in the territory of each member State, such legal capacity as is necessary for the proper exercise of its functions.

Membership: original members of SADC are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Mauritius and South Africa are also current members. Any other State may become a member of SADC by acceding to the SADC Treaty. Admission of membership is effected by a unanimous decision of the Summit.

### 3. Union Douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC)

The *Union Douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale* (UDEAC) was established by the Treaty Instituting a Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, signed at Brazzaville, Congo, on December 8, 1964, by the Heads of State or Government of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

Headquarters: Bangui, Central African Republic. Founded at Brazzaville in 1964.

Objectives: to establish a Union and foster closer relations among its peoples in order to reinforce regional solidarity; to establish and gradually promote a Central African common market; to reinforce the unity of the economies of the States in the sub-region and to ensure harmonious development by the adoption of relevant measures, taking into account the interest of all the member States; to strengthen the competitiveness of their economic and financial activities by harmonizing the rules which regulate their functioning; and coordinating and eventually adopting common policies in the areas of agriculture, industry, commerce, transportation, energy, the environment, research and technical training.

Structure: The tasks of the Union are undertaken by a Council of Heads of State or Government, a Governing Board and a Secretariat.

The Council of Heads of State or Government, which is the supreme organ of the Union, meets as often as is necessary, but at least once a year. The Presidency rotates each year among the Heads of State or Government in the alphabetical order of the names in French of the member States. The Council decides which immunities and privileges are to be accorded the Union, its representatives and personnel of the Secretariat in the territories of the member States.

The Governing Board is composed of two representatives per State, normally the Minister for Finance and the Minister for Economic Development. Upon the recommendations of the Secretariat, the Board adopts harmonization policies and common action in several areas, including the following: tariff nomenclature and statistics; external tariffs; legislation and customs codes; investment codes; coordination of development plans and industrialization projects; tourism; agriculture; energy; research and technology; promotion and expansion of commerce; and social security.



The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General who is nominated by the Council of Heads of State or Government. The Secretariat is responsible for the general administration of the Union and implementation of decisions taken by the Council and the Board of Governors.

Membership: The Union is open to any sovereign and independent African State. The admission of a new State is decided by unanimous vote of the members composing the Union. At present, the following six States are members of the Union: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon.

[Annex II follows]

ANNEX II

PARTICULARS CONCERNING NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
(on the basis of information received from the said organizations)

1. ASEAN Intellectual Property Association (ASEAN IPA)

Headquarters: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Founded at Kuala Lumpur in 1996.

Objectives: to foster ties of mutual friendship, cooperation and understanding among those in the private sector who are concerned with intellectual property in the ASEAN countries, and, through such ties, to promote the development and protection of intellectual property in the ASEAN countries.

Structure: the Association is governed by a Council which consists of not more than five individual members from each ASEAN country. The Council meets at least once a year, and its decisions are adopted by a majority vote of those represented at the meeting. The officers of the Association, all of whom are elected annually by the Council, are the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary and the Treasurer.

Membership: ASEAN IPA is open to (i) individuals who are citizens of, or persons domiciled in, an ASEAN country, and who are concerned with intellectual property; and (ii) organizations which are registered or incorporated or otherwise legally recognized in an ASEAN country, and which are concerned with intellectual property. The present membership of ASEAN IPA consists of 30 individuals.

2. Association of European Performers' Organizations (AEPO)

Headquarters: Paris, France. The administrative office is in Brussels, Belgium. Founded at Brussels in 1994.

Objectives: to develop and secure wider recognition of the collective administration of performers' rights; to develop further the collaboration between performers' organizations at the European level, in the field of performers' rights and collective administration of these rights; to contribute to highlighting the importance of the protection of performers and of the collective administration of their rights; to develop further cooperation concerning the European dimension of international agreements.

Structure: the General Assembly, which comprises all members of AEPO, has all the powers necessary to achieve the objectives of the Association. The General Assembly is convoked at least once a year by the Administrative Council, which administers the Association. The eight-member Administrative Council is elected for a two-year period by the General Assembly. AEPO is headed by a General Secretary who is appointed by the Administrative Council. The Administrative Council also elects the President and the Vice-President.

Membership: the association is constituted of ordinary and federated members. Any organization in Europe which at a national level is representative and active in the collective administration of performers' rights in application of a legal system may apply to be admitted as an ordinary member. Such an organization accepts AEPO as the exclusive collective representation to the European Institutions in respect of performers' rights. The Administrative Council decides on questions relating to admission of members. The present membership of AEPO comprises 16 organizations of collective administration representing performers' rights in 14 different countries, as well as two federated members representing their European Union members.

3. Commercial Internet eXchange Association (CIX)

Headquarters: Herndon, Virginia, United States of America. Founded at Virginia in 1991.

Objectives: to assure fair and open business environments and to encourage commercial uses of the Internet; to supply an exchange point to facilitate member connectivity; and to promote and encourage the growth of the public data communications or Internet-working industry internationally.

Structure: the day-to-day affairs of CIX are carried out by an executive Director. Overall decisions are taken by a five-member Board of Directors. CIX is a non-profit trade association.

Membership: membership is open to Internet Service Providers throughout the world. The present membership of CIX consists of 170 Internet Service Providers worldwide.

4. Coordination of European Picture Agencies-News and Stock (CEPIC)

Headquarters: Berlin, Germany. Founded at Berlin in 1993.

Objectives: to consolidate the copyright protection for photography and ensure that it not be weakened by the process of harmonization of copyright laws in European countries; to fight for comparable trade regulations in all European countries; to support information exchange between European picture sources and diverse associations with similar interests worldwide; to develop and fight for ethical standards which will guarantee the protection of rights for all photographers, copyright holders and agencies; and to develop guidelines for fair business competition between photographers, picture agencies and users.

Structure: CEPIC is a European Economic Interest Group, in accordance with the corresponding Council of European Communities Decree. As the only European organization focusing on copyright issues in the photographic industry, it represents the interest of over 800 photographic agencies in Europe. CEPIC is composed of 10 national association groupings of the Press Agencies and Stock Agencies. The governing body of CEPIC is the Committee.

Committee Members of CEPIC are: a President, a Vice-President and a Treasurer, as well as four Members of the Board.

Membership: The following national associations are represented: the *Fédération nationale des agences de presse, photo et information* (France); the *Syndicat des agences photographiques d'illustration et de reportage* (France); the *Bundesverband der Pressebild-Agenturen und Bildarchive e.V.* (Germany); the British Association of Picture Libraries and Agencies (Great Britain); the Holland Photo Agencies (Netherlands); the *Norske Bildebyråers Forening* (Norway); the *Asociación Empresarial de Agencias de Prensa y Archivos Fotográficos* (Spain); the *Bildverantörernas Förening* (Sweden); the *Svensk Bilbyråförening* (Sweden); and the *Association suisse des banques d'images et archives photographiques* (Switzerland).

CEPIC also accepts single agencies as “supporting members.” At present, there are six supporting members of CEPIC.

#### 5. European Sound Directors Association (ESDA)

Headquarters: Bergisch Gladbach, Germany. Founded at Amsterdam in 1996.

Objectives: to promote and to enforce the economic, professional and legal interests of its members, in particular by the following activities: acting with respect to national, European and international institutions, particularly legislative bodies, but also collecting societies and their umbrella organizations with the aim of achieving a broad legal acceptance and acknowledgment of the copyrights and/or neighboring rights of the professions represented by its members and their adequate participation in the economic revenues derived from such rights; contributing to the creation of clearly defined job descriptions in connection with the development of recognized and accredited structures of education and training in the field of artistic sound design; promoting public relations by regular contact with the press as well as the electronic media within the European Union and throughout the world in order to create and to deepen a public understanding of the problems, wishes and aspirations of ESDA and its members and in order to develop and maintain a favorable public image of ESDA, its members and the professions represented by these members.

Structure: ESDA is composed of a General Assembly, a Management Board and an Advisory Board. The General Assembly, which meets annually, regulates and decides all affairs of ESDA. The Management Board manages the affairs of ESDA. The Board, whose members are elected by the General Assembly, comprises a Chairman, his Deputy, a Treasurer and two other Members. The principal task of the Advisory Board is to advise and support the Management Board. The members of the Advisory Board are elected by the General Assembly.

ESDA is a non-profit making organization. It is constructed in the form of a European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG) according to the Regulation of the Council of the European Communities No. 2137-85 of July 25, 1985.

Membership: those entitled to become members of ESDA are juristic persons as well as associations of persons which within the territory of the European Union represent the

interests of sound directors, individuals who in their profession are known as “studio producers” or “record producers,” sound mixers, sound designers, sound engineers and similar professions in the area of concerts, theatre, phonogram production, broadcasting, film and other media. In addition, persons may become members of ESDA whose domicile is inside the European Union and whose knowledge, experience, influence or other important attributes will promote the objects of ESDA. Decisions on admission of applicants are made by the General Assembly. ESDA also accepts as Association Members organizations which (a) are from territories currently outside the European Union, or (b) have a balance of membership which makes it inequitable for them to participate as full members. The General Assembly may confer Honorary Membership on persons who have made exceptional contributions with regard to the professional group(s) represented by ESDA.

6. International Centre for Humanitarian Reporting (ICHR)

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland. Founded at Geneva in 1994. ICHR is currently restructuring and will become a Swiss Foundation on July 1, 1997.

Objectives: to increase public awareness of humanitarian issues by encouraging better and more consistent media coverage world-wide; to facilitate improved interaction among journalists, aid professionals, human rights advocates, the military, private sector and others interested in humanitarian conflicts and crises, through, *inter alia*, practical means such as communications symposia, workshops and training.

Structure: the ICHR is a not-for-profit organization with offices in Geneva, Switzerland and Cambridge, Massachusetts (USA). At present, it has two sets of Board Members (each with a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Members) in its Swiss and American offices, as well as an International Advisory Board.

Membership: the ICHR is a member organization which seeks to include journalists, aid workers, diplomats, the military, government officials and concerned members of the public. Institutions, media organizations and the private sector may also join as members. Current ICHR members include over 1700 individuals and/or institutions.

7. International Communications Round Table (ICRT)

Headquarters: London, United Kingdom. Founded at London in 1994.

Objectives: to provide a broad cross-sectoral forum for the exchange of information and views on the convergence of the telecommunications, entertainment, computer and publishing industries, and the regulatory issues that this convergence will present. This includes consideration of the role of intellectual property protection, privacy, data protection and security, and encryption, among other matters. Towards this end, ICRT provides a platform for exchanging information on new products and services and on innovations that are reshaping the information technology market.

Structure: the ICRT is administered by the International Electronic Publishing Research Center (IEPRC) located in Surrey, United Kingdom. For purposes of accounting and

transactions, ICRT is treated as an Affiliated Association to IEPRC. The latter is a company limited by guarantee and incorporated in August 1982 under the Companies Act in the United Kingdom.

ICRT is managed by a Coordinating Committee, comprising eight member companies' representatives. The Committee members are elected by all members, with one vote for each member company. They are elected for terms of one year and may be re-elected for subsequent one-year terms. The members of the Coordinating Committee elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman similarly on an annual basis. Frequency of Coordinating Committee meetings is determined by the Committee.

The Coordinating Committee appoints the ICRT Secretary. At present, the Company Secretary of IEPRC acts as Executive Secretary to the ICRT Coordinating Committee and its Chairman. The Secretary undertakes the tasks of general administration, financial management of ICRT funds, organization of meetings, coordination of ICRT special working groups and public relations when required. The Secretary is supported by contracted IEPRC staff.

Membership: membership of ICRT is by invitation only. It embraces companies that are active in electronic publishing and related multimedia markets, including publishing houses, software and hardware organizations, telecommunications companies, entertainment firms and other content providers. Current ICRT members include: Academic Press Ltd, United Kingdom (United States of America); Axel Springer Verlag AG, Germany; British Telecom, United Kingdom; Dai Nippon Printing Co. Ltd, Germany (Japan); Dun & Bradstreet, Belgium (United States of America); Helsinki Media, Finland; IBM Europe, France (United States of America); Livani's Publishing Organization, Greece; Microsoft Europe, France (United States of America); Philips Media, United Kingdom (Netherlands); Reuters Limited, France (United Kingdom); Sony Europe, Belgium (Japan); and Time-Warner, Belgium (United States of America).

#### 8. International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions (IFCAI)

Headquarters: New York, United States of America. Founded at Ottawa, Canada in 1985.

Objectives: to establish and maintain permanent relations between commercial arbitration entities; to facilitate exchange and distribution of information on the services offered by commercial arbitration entities; to facilitate the distribution of information on available arbitrators and conciliators; to promote research on conciliation and arbitration; to facilitate information on laws, rules, non-confidential arbitral awards, decisions of courts in the field of commercial conciliation and arbitration; and to facilitate publication of research on conciliation and arbitration.

Structure: the affairs of the Federation are administered by a Council, whose decisions are adopted by majority vote. The Council is elected by members for two years. It is composed of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer and not more than eight Councilors. A General Assembly of the Federation is held at least every two years.

Membership: is open to all commercial arbitration entities. Its present membership is composed of over 90 institutions including the American Arbitration Association, the Australian Center for International Commercial Arbitration, the Cairo Regional Center for International Commercial Arbitration, the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission, the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association, the Kuala Lumpur Regional Center for Arbitration, the London Court of International Arbitration, the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, and the Swiss Arbitration Association.

9. International Federation of the Periodical Press (FIPP)

Headquarters: London, United Kingdom. Founded at Paris in 1925.

Objectives: to establish, promote and advance on a worldwide basis, optimum conditions for the development of periodical publishing; and to foster formal and informal alliances between publishers of magazines to exploit successful publishing ideas, marketing initiatives and technological opportunities.

Structure: FIPP is governed by the Management Board and the Executive Committee, made up of representatives from the membership (both national associations and direct company members). The Management Board is charged with the task of carrying out the day-to-day business decisions on behalf of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee elects the Management Board to carry out and supervise the actual implementation of the general members' interests. The Board reports to the Executive Committee at least once a year, and the Executive Committee reports to the Annual General Meeting.

The Management Board appoints the Secretariat, headed by the Chief Operating Officer, which is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Secretariat. The Management Board and the Executive Committee establish Committees and Working Groups to give advice to the Management Board and to members concerning the affairs and mission of FIPP.

Membership: FIPP is open to persons, unincorporated bodies and companies having an interest in the objects of the Federation and such persons as the Executive Committee admits to membership. At present, the membership of FIPP consists of 30 national associations representing 2,500 publishing companies and 69 international publishing companies and associate members as direct members.

10. Latin American Federation of Music Publishers (FLADEM)

Headquarters: Mexico City, Mexico. Founded at Mexico City in 1980.

Objectives: to gather the Publishers and/or Associations of Music Publishers of the Latin American region, as long as they are related to the music sang in Spanish and/or in Portuguese; to broadcast and promote music sang in Spanish and in Portuguese of each of the countries to which the members belong; to promote cultural and artistic exchange between the countries;

to represent the common interest of the members before any authority or government; and to prepare support and management programs to establish ethical standards of general observance among all members.

Structure: FLADEM is a non-profit Association whose management is handled by a Managing Board. The members of the Managing Board, who must also be members of FLADEM, hold office for two years and can be re-elected. The Managing Board approves the acceptance of proposed economic contributions for the benefit of FLADEM, as well as the use, destination and management of FLADEM's resources. The Managing Board also complies with and oversees the compliance with resolutions adopted at any Member's Meetings, and administers the accounts and assets of FLADEM. The President, the Secretary and the other members of the Managing Board are appointed at a Regular Meeting of FLADEM's members, which is held at least once every two years. The Managing Board meets every six months at FLADEM's Headquarters.

Membership: FLADEM gathers Publishers, Chambers and Associations of 12 Latin American countries, in addition to Spain and the United States of America. Decisions on admission of new members are made jointly by the President and Secretary of the Managing Board. Honorary membership may be conferred on persons, based on their renowned reputation, by the President and Secretary of the Managing Board. FLADEM currently has more than 80 members.

11. Organización Iberoamericana de Derecho de Autor-Latinautor Inc.

Headquarters: Montevideo, Uruguay. Founded at Montevideo, Uruguay in 1996.

Objectives: to centralize and administer reproduction, broadcasting and public communication rights assigned by the societies in Latin America; to organize international documentation and distribution of royalties relevant to the repertoires administered; to negotiate on a standard agreement basis the terms of the usage of the works, particularly in the field of recording and reproduction rights, as well as other forms of usage; to promote the administration of the rights of authors in Latin America by supplying technical, managing and legal assistance to its members and other societies of the region; to urge the governments to pass laws, decrees and issue administrative and legal decisions in order to achieve a comprehensive and effective protection of the rights of authors; to set up information systems covering the Iberoamerican repertoire, thus enhancing protection and licensing procedures.

Structure: the governing bodies of Latinautor are the General Assembly, comprising the member societies, and a seven-member Administrative Council, which includes the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer. Latinautor is a non-profit organization.

Membership: membership is open to "regular," "administration" and "eventual" partners. The "regular" members are the founding members of the Organization as well as those who are admitted as such by the Administrative Council after serving more than one year as "administration" partners. The "administration" partners are those that have been admitted by the Administrative Council for a period less than one year. The "eventual" partners are the holders or organizations of holders of intellectual property rights who have entrusted to the Organization by means of an agreement the management of those rights.



12. World Association for Small & Medium Enterprises (WASME)

Headquarters: New Delhi, India. Founded at New Delhi, India in 1980.

Objectives: to foster, promote and coordinate international cooperation and movement for dissemination of knowledge for promotion of small and medium sized enterprises; to examine handicaps of micro and small enterprises and suggest remedial measures for removal of the same by dissemination of knowledge; to collect, collate and disseminate information on expertise, innovations and technology in sectors specifically relevant to micro, small and medium enterprises; to identify, assess and assist in attending to the social, educational, technical, legal and other incidental needs of the micro, small and medium enterprises; to encourage and facilitate greater technical, industrial and social cooperation and understanding between small and medium enterprises of developed and developing countries and amongst the developing countries themselves in the context of the emerging new world economic order through transfer of technology, dissemination of industrial and technical information.

Structure: the main organs of WASME are the Council, the Governing Body, and the Bureau. The Council is the policy making and supervisory body of the Assembly. The supreme executive is the Governing Body, which meets in different parts of the world to take appropriate decisions with regard to the implementation of policy decisions taken by the Council. The Council elects the President and the Vice-Presidents. Members of the Governing Body are elected for a two-year term by the Council, which comprises all members. The Bureau of WASME comprises a President and other office bearers and takes decisions on organizational matters under the overall direction of the Governing Body.

The income of WASME is derived from annual contributions received from members, including the admission and annual dues and special contributions raised for specific purposes and incidental income generated from activities. WASME is a charitable non-profit association.

Membership: Local and National, Commercial, Industrial Promotion and Financial Organizations, Governmental Agencies, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Associations of Small and Medium Enterprises which are looking after the interests of small and medium enterprises and which are not conducted for individual, private or political purposes, are eligible for membership as organization members. Individual firms and corporate bodies engaged in small and medium business activities in a member country are eligible for associate membership. A strong National Chapter has been formed in India, comprising Development Finance Institutions, Commercial Banks, Technical Consultancy Organizations, State Small Industries Promotion Corporations, etc. WASME National Committees have been set up in Ethiopia, the Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation. Similar Committees are being set up in other countries. At present, WASME has members and associates in over 100 countries.

[End of Annex II and end of document]