



WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
AN OVERVIEW

2009 EDITION

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PREFACE



This edition of WIPO's annual *Overview* gives an indication of the direction the Organization is taking over the next several years, guided by the nine new strategic goals approved by Member States in December 2008 and the comprehensive program of change that has been launched in order to achieve them.

With the international intellectual property (IP) system under increasing pressure, and society facing a variety of stresses, my priority as Director General is to ensure that WIPO is able to meet the different needs and expectations of all its Member States, as well as to respond optimally to the challenges facing the global community.

Among the UN agencies, WIPO is mandated to ensure a balanced, accessible and efficient IP system. This is vital to stimulating the innovative thinking that will help find effective solutions to these complex and urgent issues.

To that end, work within the Organization is under way on many fronts, involving both our traditional, core tasks as well as new areas of focus. These include the search for creative ways of leveraging innovation to overcome problems associated with climate change, access to health care and food security, as well as developing a global IP infrastructure geared to address the current overwhelming needs of the IP system.

Efforts to facilitate the use of IP for developing and least developed countries have intensified, with the WIPO Development Agenda ensuring that this is a cross-cutting issue, pervading all aspects of the Organization's activities.

Encouraging a broader understanding of intellectual property is key to WIPO's work. This contributes to an inclusive, informed debate on IP issues, and helps encourage a greater sense of respect for IP and of the way in which it can contribute to national and individual well-being.

This *Overview* aims to add to that understanding by providing up-to-date information and concrete examples of the Organization's activities. Each chapter has been updated to reflect the way in which the various programs will contribute to meeting our new strategic goals, and features examples of recent projects and achievements. These are complemented by the inclusion throughout of highlights on the implementation of Member States' recommendations on the WIPO Development Agenda.

The Organization has embarked on a far-reaching process of transformation to ensure that it is equipped to deal with new challenges in a changing world. With the active participation and support of our Member States and stakeholders, I am confident that we will succeed.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Francis Gurry'. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Francis Gurry
Director General
WIPO

INTRODUCING WIPO

WIPO's headquarters in Geneva house the staff of the secretariat, employed to carry out the wide range of tasks mandated by WIPO's 184 Member States.



Intellectual property (IP), once seen as a technical matter for legal experts, has today become a central concern for governments, businesses, civil society, researchers, academics and individual creators.

In a world where the economic growth of nations is driven increasingly by the **creativity** and **knowledge** of their people, effective IP systems – which create incentives for innovation and structures for sharing the results – are key to unlocking this human potential.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations, located in Geneva, Switzerland. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international IP system, which **rewards** creativity, **stimulates** innovation and **contributes** to the economic, social and cultural development of all countries, while safeguarding the public interest.

CORE TASKS

WIPO takes the lead in a wide variety of areas related to the protection and use of IP:

- working with Member States to support a balanced evolution of international IP law
- administering treaties
- assisting governments and organizations in developing the policies, structures and skills needed to harness the potential of IP for economic development
- servicing global registration systems for trademarks, industrial designs and appellations of origin and a global filing system for patents
- delivering arbitration, mediation and other dispute resolution services
- promoting respect for IP
- providing a forum for informed debate and for the sharing of IP knowledge
- identifying IP-based solutions that can help confront global challenges and maximize the benefits of the IP system for all

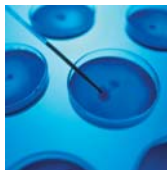
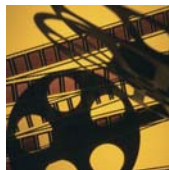
WHAT IS IP?

Intellectual property refers to creations of the mind. It is divided into two categories:

Industrial property includes patents for inventions, trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications.

Copyright and related rights cover literary and artistic expressions (e.g. books, films, music, architecture, art), and the rights of performing artists in their performances, producers of phonograms in their recordings and broadcasters in their radio and television broadcasts.

Intellectual property rights allow creators – or owners of patents, trademarks or copyrighted works – to benefit from their own work or investment in a creation.



HOW WIPO WORKS

WIPO was established in 1970, following the entry into force of the 1967 *WIPO Convention*, with a mandate from its Member States to promote the protection of IP throughout the world, through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations.

and 265 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are accredited as **observers** at WIPO meetings.

WIPO's main **policy and decision-making bodies** are: the WIPO General Assembly and the WIPO Coordination Committee. There are also Assemblies of certain of the Unions established under some WIPO-administered treaties – for example, the PCT Union Assembly and the Madrid Union Assembly. Standing committees are established for a particular purpose by the relevant Assembly. A standing committee or any of the Assemblies can decide to set up a working group to examine a particular question in more detail.

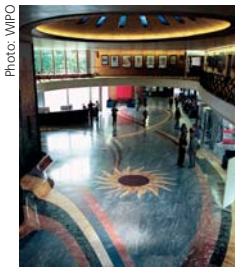


Photo: WIPO

WIPO's **Member States** determine the strategic direction and approve the activities of the Organization. Delegates from Member States meet in assemblies, committees and working groups. WIPO currently has 184 Member States, and 66 intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)

FIRST IP-RELATED TREATIES

The 1883 **Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property** was the first major international treaty designed to help the people of one country obtain protection in other countries for their intellectual creations, in the form of industrial property rights.

In 1886, copyright entered the international arena with the **Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works**. The aim of this Convention was to help nationals of its Member States obtain international protection of their right to control, and receive payment for, the use of literary and artistic works.

DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

In October 2007, the General Assembly adopted the **Development Agenda**, consisting of 45 recommendations aimed at strengthening and enhancing the development dimension of the Organization's activities. The General Assembly also established a Committee on Development and Intellectual Property (CDIP) whose mandate is to: develop a work program for implementation of the 45 agreed recommendations; monitor, assess, discuss and report on the implementation of all recommendations; and discuss any other IP and development-related issues as agreed by the Committee. The Development Agenda is a cross-cutting issue, touching on all areas of WIPO's work. Concrete measures have been taken to ensure that Development Agenda recommendations are integrated into all of the Organization's substantive programs, and that their implementation is systematically carried out.

STRATEGIC GOALS

WIPO's mission to promote the effective use and protection of IP worldwide is expressed in **nine strategic goals**, and in the programs and activities through which WIPO works to achieve these goals.

In order to better align its programs to the strategic goals, in October 2008 WIPO launched a major strategic realignment program. The program consists of a three-stream approach:

- establishing a corporate culture focused on performance and customer service;
- ensuring core administrative and management processes are efficient, responsive, service-oriented and cost-effective; and

- restructuring programs and resources in line with the new strategic goals and new strategic framework established in the revised Program and Budget 2008/09.

WIPO's revised and expanded strategic goals will enable the Organization to fulfill its mandate more effectively in response to a rapidly evolving external environment, and to the urgent challenges for IP in the 21st century.

This Overview describes WIPO's main areas of activity, grouped according to the strategic goals of the Organization, and provides examples of recent highlights and results.

WIPO'S GOALS

The strategic goals defined in WIPO's revised Program and Budget for 2008/09 are:

- A balanced evolution of the international normative framework for IP
- Provision of premier global IP services
- Facilitating the use of IP for development
- Coordination and development of global IP infrastructure
- World reference source for IP information and analysis
- International cooperation on building respect for IP
- Addressing IP in relation to global policy issues
- A responsive communications interface between WIPO, its Member States and all stakeholders
- An efficient administrative and financial support structure to enable WIPO to deliver its programs

New WIPO programs to help meet these goals include: Global IP Infrastructure, Economic Analysis, and Global Challenges. In addition, WIPO is taking a fresh approach to enforcement issues by broadening their scope to include building respect for IP.

WIPO AND ITS PARTNERS

The WIPO secretariat is based in Geneva. Its staff, drawn from more than 90 countries, includes experts in all fields of IP law and practice, as well as specialists in, for example, public policy, economics, administration, translation and information technology.

WIPO cooperates with other UN agencies and specialized bodies in

Geneva and around the world, with the aim of ensuring that its activities contribute effectively to UN-wide initiatives and to the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals. Among WIPO's partnership initiatives are:

- WIPO **External Offices** – based in New York, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore and Tokyo – which help to manage the network of relationships with international, regional and national partner organizations
- its **External Relations** function, which enables a coherent organizational approach to relations with the external community
- its efforts to mobilize **Extrabudgetary Resources** by seeking out new partners and potential donors able to provide additional resources for development-related projects
- the **WIPO Voluntary Fund**, created to ensure that indigenous and local communities can take an active part in the discussions of the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC)



UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and WIPO Director General Francis Gurry.

Development Agenda Highlight - Recommendation 2 under the Development Agenda states that additional assistance should be provided through donor funding to promote the legal, commercial, cultural and economic exploitation of IP, by establishing Funds-in-Trust or other voluntary funds specifically for LDCs, while continuing to accord high priority to financing activities in Africa.

WIPO, WTO AND TRIPS

The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), which came into force in 1995, brought with it a new era in the multilateral protection and enforcement of IP rights. Provisions in the TRIPS Agreement concerning copyright and related rights, patents, trademarks, geographical indications, industrial designs, and layout-designs of integrated circuits, directly complement the international treaties administered by WIPO.

Since 1996, an Agreement between WIPO and the WTO provides for cooperation concerning the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement, such as notification of laws and regulations, and legislative assistance to member countries. Assistance continues to be provided to many developing countries, with a special focus on those least developed countries (LDCs) which need to meet their TRIPS obligations by 2013 and, in respect of pharmaceuticals, by 2016.

DEVELOPING IP LAW

A fundamental part of WIPO's activities is facilitating the balanced evolution of international IP norms and standards. The process of developing international IP law, standards and practices is driven by Member States and involves extensive consultations with a wide spectrum of stakeholders. The WIPO secretariat coordinates this work with Member States in various committees.

Three WIPO **standing committees** deal with specific legal matters – one with patents; one with copyright; and the third with trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications. An intergovernmental committee (the IGC) deals with IP issues relating to genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore. The committees are made up of delegates from the governments of member countries, with representatives from IGOs and NGOs participating as accredited observers. Many representatives of indigenous and local communities participate in the work of the IGC.

WIPO administers a group of treaties that set out internationally agreed rights and obligations, and common standards for protecting IP rights, while maintaining a proper balance with the general public interest. The Organization actively encourages states to accede to these treaties and to enforce their provisions. Widespread accession and consistent enforcement help maintain a stable international environment, inspire confidence that IP rights will be respected around the world, encourage investment and contribute to economic and cultural development.

Development Agenda Highlight - Recommendation 15 of the WIPO Development Agenda states that: norm-setting shall be inclusive and member-driven; take into account different levels of development; take into consideration a balance between costs and benefits; be a participatory process that takes into consideration the interests and priorities of all WIPO Member States and the viewpoints of other stakeholders, including accredited IGOs and NGOs; and be in line with the principle of neutrality of the WIPO secretariat.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE LAW OF PATENTS (SCP)

Established in 1998, the SCP's first main task was the negotiation of the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) and its Regulations on the harmonization of patent formalities and procedures. The PLT was adopted in 2000 and entered into force in 2005.

Discussions on a new instrument, a draft Substantive Patent Law Treaty (SPLT), began in 2001 the aim being to harmonize substantive aspects of patent law, focusing on issues such as the definition of prior art, novelty, inventive step/non-obviousness and industrial applicability/utility, the drafting and interpretation of claims, and the requirement of sufficient disclosure of an invention. While delegations have agreed on a number of issues, it has proven more difficult to reach consensus on other topics. Member States put SPLT negotiations on hold in 2006, considering the time was not ripe to agree on a work plan for the SCP.

In June 2008, the SCP resumed its work with a discussion of a **report on the international patent system** containing an overview of current international patent-related issues covering the different needs and interests of Member States. With a view to developing a work program for the SCP, the Committee has moved forward along a number of parallel tracks. These include further discussion of the report and exploring issues such as: the dissemination of patent information; exceptions from patentable subject matter and limitations to the rights; patents and standards; client-attorney privilege; transfer of technology; and opposition systems.

EXPLORING THE ISSUES

In a challenging environment, where patent law is facing increasing public attention, WIPO aims to provide a forum for discussion of issues relating to the international aspects of the patent system. In September 2008, the WIPO General Assembly endorsed the SCP's recommendation to convene a conference on issues relating to the implications of patents on certain areas of public policy.

The July 2009 Conference on Intellectual Property and Public Policy Issues explored the specific contribution that IP can make in supporting public policy objectives. Inter-disciplinary in nature, the conference provided a platform for the exchange of views on issues such as the **environment, climate change, public health** and **food security**, and provided a better understanding of how the patent system and innovation can contribute to solving some of the challenges the world faces.

WIPO Director General Francis Gurry endorsed the UN-led advocacy campaign known as **Seal the Deal**, designed to encourage the conclusion of fair, balanced and effective climate agreements during the December 2009 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change meeting in Copenhagen. On the sidelines of the July 2009 WIPO Conference, the Directors General of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (pictured) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) joined Gurry in dipping the "People's Seal" in ink and adding their stamp to this global petition addressed to world leaders.



Photos.com



Photo: WIPO



Photo: WIPO

THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRADEMARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS (SCT)

Years of negotiation in the SCT concluded with the adoption, in March 2006, of the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks. The Treaty provides simplified and internationally harmonized administrative rules for trademark registration. It expressly mentions new types of marks, such as hologram marks, motion marks, color marks and marks consisting of non-visible signs.

The Singapore Treaty takes into account the advantages of electronic filing and communication facilities, while recognizing the different needs of developing and developed nations. Integral to the Treaty is a commitment by developed countries to provide technical assistance and other support to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing and least developed countries, enabling them to more fully benefit from the Treaty.

The SCT has defined areas for further development of the international law of trademarks, industrial designs and geographical indications. It is taking an in-depth look at Member States' legislation and trademark office practice in relation to the registration of three-dimensional marks, color marks, sound marks and other types of marks, such as motion marks, position marks, hologram marks, slogans, and smell, feel and taste marks.

This work has led the SCT to agree on certain areas of convergence concerning the representation and description of non-traditional marks, that can serve as a reference for trademark offices as well as trademark owners and practitioners seeking to use new marketing and advertising techniques requiring flexibility in the means used to identify goods and services.

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS

WIPO's normative work on industrial designs focuses on maintaining and developing a balanced international legal framework that is responsive to the needs of designers, right holders and consumers, and takes into consideration new technical and sociocultural features. This is a complex area, with different options for protecting designs ranging from *sui generis* design laws, design patents and unregistered design systems, through to copyright and trademarks. Hardly any other subject matter within the realm of IP is as difficult to categorize as industrial designs. And this has significant implications for the means and terms of its protection. If the design of a given object can be categorized as a work of applied art, for example, then it may be eligible for



protection under copyright law, with a much longer term of protection than the standard 10 or 15 years under registered design law. Were, for example, the classic chairs designed by the Swiss architect and designer Le Corbusier – such as this *chaise longue* – simply items of furniture, or also works of applied art?

With a view to advancing its normative work on industrial designs, the SCT has carried out an in-depth analysis of Member States' industrial design law and practice. Based on the replies to a comprehensive questionnaire, the SCT is examining possible areas of convergence in that field.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Geographical indications (GIs) are signs used on goods that have a specific geographical origin and possess particular qualities or a reputation due to that place of origin – such as Darjeeling tea from the state of West Bengal in India. While the value of GIs as a marketing tool is not in dispute, international opinion is divided as to the best way to protect them.



WIPO encourages the use and protection of GIs, and supports Member States in whatever approach they follow, within the applicable international legal framework. It organizes regional and international symposia that offer an understanding of the various issues relating to GIs and a forum in which the different stakeholders can exchange information and experiences.

The Worldwide Symposium on Geographical Indications, organized in Sofia, Bulgaria in June 2009, addressed the legal, economic and trade issues surrounding GIs as well as the role GIs can play in rural development and in the preservation of traditional knowledge.



STATE EMBLEMS, OFFICIAL HALLMARKS AND EMBLEMS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

March 2009 saw the launch of the new periodical electronic publication of signs protected under Article 6*ter* of the Paris Convention, which are subject to reciprocal communication among states party to the Convention or WTO members through the intermediary of WIPO. All protected signs are available free of charge in a fully searchable database – “6*ter* Express.”

THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS (SCCR)

Copyright and related rights conventions are legal instruments that protect the rights of creators, performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasters, contributing to the cultural and economic development of nations. Copyright and related rights fulfill a decisive role in safeguarding the contributions and rights of the different stakeholders in the cultural industries, and the relation between them and the public.

The work of the SCCR focuses on developing international norms and standards in the area of

copyright and related rights. Issues under consideration include the protection of broadcasting organizations and of audiovisual performances, as well as exceptions and limitations, such as those related to the special needs of reading disabled persons, libraries and educational institutions. A series of national and regional meetings will be held on a possible new international instrument on the protection of broadcasting organizations with a signal-based approach, and a new study will examine the socio-economic dimensions of the unauthorized use of signals.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED

The proliferation of digital technologies has added a new dimension to the question of how to maintain a balance between the protection available to right owners, as well as the needs of specific user groups. User groups seeking to benefit from reasonable exceptions and limitations to copyright protection include more than 160 million blind or reading impaired persons worldwide.

Following broad support by SCCR members, WIPO organized a July 2009 meeting on the needs of the visually impaired and the associated IP challenges – providing a forum for stakeholders to discuss, in practical terms, how the IP system can best meet the needs of the visually impaired by improving timely access to copyright-protected content. WIPO has developed a website, **Vision IP**, to provide a platform for initiatives in the IP field aimed at facilitating access to information and cultural content by visually impaired persons.



WIPO also promotes the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), known together as the **WIPO Internet Treaties**. With the expected accession to these treaties by the European Community and its member states, the number of states party to each treaty will increase to

more than 80. The SCCR will continue to address implementation aspects of these treaties, in particular the interplay of law and technology on issues such as provisions on technological measures of protection and rights management information.

COPYRIGHT IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT



WIPO provides a balanced forum for discussion and awareness-raising on important questions related to the use of copyright in

the Internet environment, such as the emergence of new forms of licensing and the importance of digital identifiers for content and rights.

- Significant progress was made during 2008/09 towards improved understanding of the possibilities for commercial exploitation of copyright in the

digital environment. WIPO focused on the role of copyright in the development of computer software, and on new business models for purveyors of entertainment content in the digital environment.

- The WIPO-commissioned study "Automated Rights Management Systems and Copyright Limitations and Exceptions" – presented at an informative session in connection with the SCCR's November 2008 meeting – established a solid conceptual framework for the interplay between automated rights management technologies and copyright limitations.

COLLECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

WIPO assists countries in setting up or modernizing collective management organizations (CMOs), developing automated systems for rights management to enhance access to international markets, and preparing model contracts and guidelines. CMOs are of great value to holders of copyright and related

rights – such as authors, composers, performers and publishers – and help them to manage and benefit from their rights. Support is provided to CMOs to ensure rights management systems are made available in developing countries and are compatible with international systems.

THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND GENETIC RESOURCES, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND FOLKLORE (IGC)

A globalizing economy and advances in communication and life sciences technologies have exacerbated concerns of indigenous and local communities that their traditional knowledge systems and cultural heritage are increasingly exposed to unfair erosion and misappropriation. These communities look to appropriate ways of preserving and protecting their cultural and intellectual heritage as a means of sustaining their cultural distinctiveness and promoting their own sustainable economic development consistent with their collective values. WIPO's work in this area examines the role IP principles can play in promoting community-led economic development and benefit-sharing in ways that respect indigenous cultural heritage as both a cultural and economic asset. Many WIPO Member States and representatives of indigenous

and local communities work towards enhanced protection, internationally and nationally, of traditional knowledge (TK), traditional cultural expressions/expressions of folklore (TCEs) and genetic resources (GR).

The policy and norm-building work of the IGC is only part of WIPO's program on TK, TCEs and GRs and is coordinated with community-led capacity-building efforts. WIPO offers an extensive capacity-building program on TK, TCEs and GRs, demand for which is intensifying and diversifying. A key challenge is to fashion practical tools that can enable indigenous and local communities to protect their TK, TCEs and GR in a way consistent with the interests and value systems they identify for themselves. Capacity-building resources available from WIPO include legislative

INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES - CREATIVE HERITAGE PROJECT

Digital technologies and the Internet offer new opportunities for the preservation, protection and revitalization of TCEs and TK. Recorded and disseminated in digital form, traditional music, designs and art can reach new audiences in niche markets, thereby promoting development of the community that created them. But this can also result in their misappropriation and misuse. Safeguarding efforts sometimes unwittingly lead to the unauthorized commercial exploitation of culturally-sensitive materials. Indigenous communities, museums, archives and researchers have therefore called for guidelines on the IP issues and options that arise in this area.

The WIPO *Creative Heritage Project* provides hands-on training on cultural documentation, archiving and IP management. The Maasai community in Kenya has received such training – including technical contributions from the American Folklife Center at the U.S. Library of Congress and the Center for Documentary Studies at Duke University in the United States – following which WIPO purchased for the community basic digital recording equipment allowing the community itself to record and digitize elements of its rich cultural heritage.



©WIPO/Masai Cultural Heritage Foundation

information, practical training programs, and IP guidelines and information technology tools for managing IP issues when digitizing intangible cultural heritage – being developed within the **Creative Heritage Project** – as well as a toolkit for the protection of communities' interests when TK is documented.

Many Member States call for concrete results from the IGC after some nine years of work, but differences continue as to the most effective way of structuring work procedures to maximize the prospects of an effective outcome. The WIPO General Assembly, taking up

Development Agenda recommendation 18, urged the Committee to accelerate its work, including the possible development of an international instrument or instruments. A progress report on the IGC's analysis of gaps in the protection available for TK and TCEs, developed and reviewed through an open commentary process, was discussed at its October 2008 session. Other key documents include two sets of draft international provisions on protection of TK and TCEs, setting out potential international principles for such protection that may form the basis of an agreed international outcome. A comprehensive, substantive

information base exists from which instruments could be prepared, but diverse views remain among states as to the content, legal character and scope of any instrument. The Committee has also laid down a solid foundation of analysis, based on a survey and

examination of existing rules within national laws and in broader public international law, and has produced papers on such issues as customary law and recognition of TK in the patent system, that provide a unique body of reference materials.

THE WIPO VOLUNTARY FUND

The WIPO Voluntary Fund was created by the WIPO General Assembly to ensure indigenous and local communities have an active voice in the IGC's discussions. Since it came into operation in 2006, the Fund has financed the participation in IGC meetings of representatives of indigenous and local communities from all regions of the world. Their voices have significantly strengthened the understanding and impact of indigenous perspectives in the work of the Committee, and sessions of the IGC have been opened by an indigenous-chaired panel at which indigenous representatives present their concerns and experiences to the full Committee. The Fund saw a sharp rise in applications for support in 2008, and continues to attract significant voluntary contributions. A practical guide on the workings of the Fund was published in the six UN languages.



Photo: WIPO/Mercedes Martinez-Dozal

DELIVERING GLOBAL IP SERVICES

Innovators and businesses need responsive, streamlined international systems to enable them to protect their innovations and intellectual assets in multiple countries. An important cluster of WIPO treaties – covering the international protection of inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs and appellations of origin – ensure that a single international registration or filing will have effect in any of the relevant signatory states.

The services provided by WIPO under these treaties – the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks, the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs and the Lisbon System for the International Registration of Appellations of Origin – are intended to simplify application for IP titles in all countries in which protection is sought. With the advent of the Internet and web-based databases, the potential benefits inherent in such centralized filing systems are greatly

enhanced. They hold much promise with respect to the needs of developing as well as developed countries.

WIPO administers these global protection systems and provides a forum in which they can continue to evolve in response to the changing needs of their users – be they right holders, their representatives, IP offices or third parties. The revenues from these fee-based services to the private sector account for 90 percent of WIPO's budget.

PATENT POWER

“I learned that... patenting both protects your rights and helps you make the benefits of your invention available,” said Dr. Ramon Barba of the Philippines, whose invention of the use of potassium nitrate for mango flower induction has helped make the crop one of the country's top export earners. “Patents give some inspiration because the reward is there, and the recognition.”



Photo: WIPO/J.-F. Arrou-Vignod

“Unless you are failing 10 to 20 percent of the time, you are probably being too conservative in generating ideas and inventing new technologies.”

Bob Loce, an imaging scientist at the Xerox Corporation, who received his 100th and 101st utility patents in 2007.

THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

The most widely used of these systems is the PCT. A single international patent application under the PCT has legal effect in all countries bound by the Treaty. PCT applicants receive valuable information about the potential patentability of their inventions and have more time than under the traditional patent system to decide in which of the PCT countries to continue pursuing patent protection. Thus, the PCT system consolidates and streamlines patenting procedures, postponing the payment of sizeable costs and providing applicants with a sound basis for important decision-making.

Users of the PCT system increasingly take advantage of electronic filing software for the preparation and filing of PCT international applications. Since 2005, more than half of all PCT applications have been filed entirely or partly in electronic form; in 2008, more than half of PCT applications were filed entirely in electronic form and less than a third were filed using paper only.

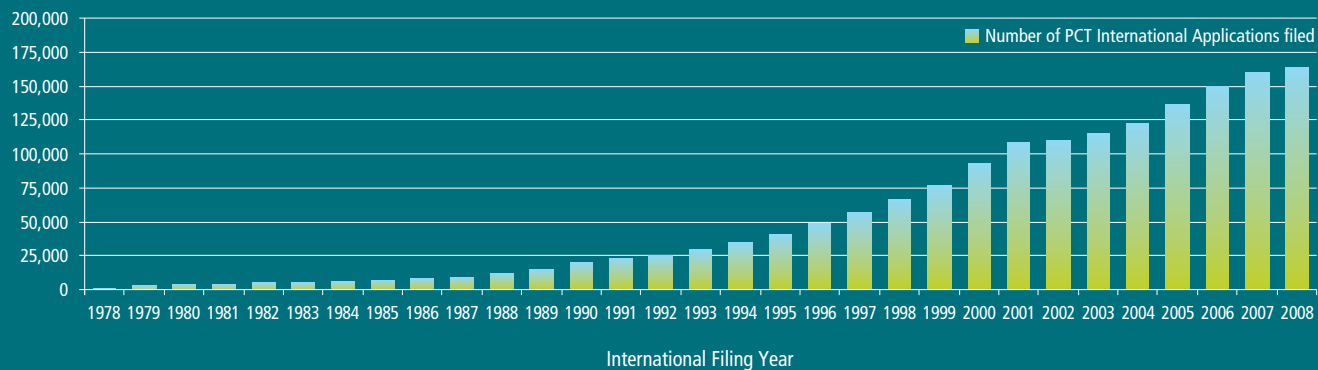
- 141 countries were members of the PCT in September 2009. In 2008, 163,600 PCT international applications were filed, representing a 2.3 percent increase over the previous year. While the growth rate is modest, the total number of PCT international applications filed in 2008 represents the highest number of applications received under the PCT in a single year. For the first time, a Chinese company

topped the list of PCT applicants – Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd, a major international telecommunications company based in Shenzhen.

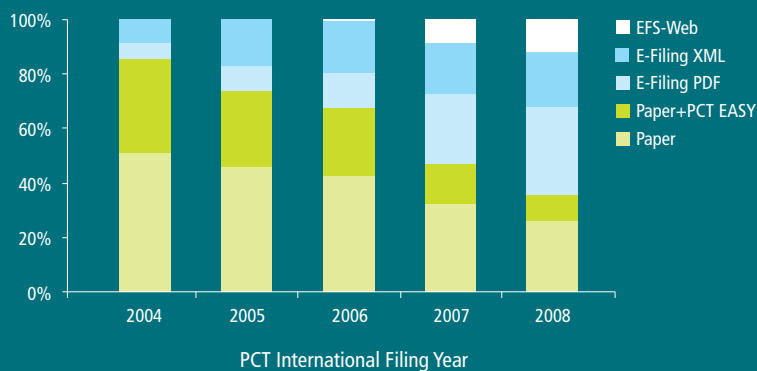
- In 2008, the top countries of origin for PCT applications were again the United States, Japan and Germany. The Republic of Korea maintained its position as fourth largest country filer, while China moved into sixth place. The most significant increases in number of filings originated from Sweden (+12.5%), the Republic of Korea (+12%) and China (+11.9%).
- Developing country filers made increasing use of the PCT in 2008, the largest number of applications coming from the Republic of Korea and China, followed by India, Singapore, Brazil, South Africa, Turkey, Mexico and Malaysia.
- The largest proportion of PCT applications published in 2008 related to medical technology (12%), computer technology (8.5%) and pharmaceuticals (7.9%). The fastest growing areas were IT methods for management (+22.7%) and microstructures and nanotechnology (+20.7%).
- As of July 2008, the PCT international fee was reduced by 5%. In order to encourage use of the PCT in developing countries, the international filing fee is now reduced by 90% for individual applicants (not companies) from an approved list of developing countries and by 90% for all applicants from least developed countries.

THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT) – KEY STATISTICS

PCT International Application Filing Trends

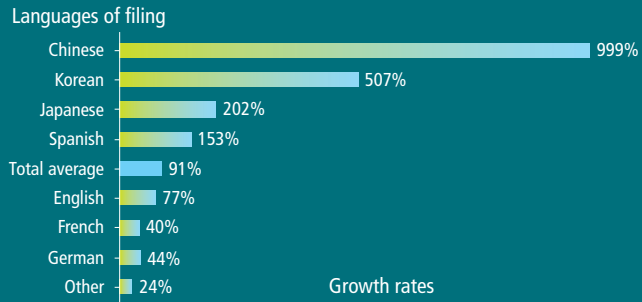


Share of PCT International Applications by Medium of Filing

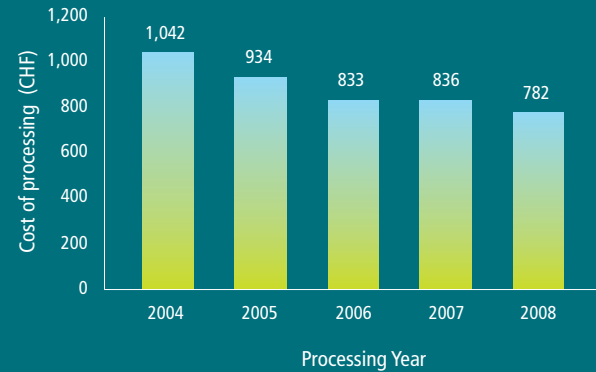


The changing distribution of filings – on paper, on paper with a diskette or other physical medium (CD-R, DVD-R), prepared electronically using the PCT-EASY functionality, or using fully electronic media.

Growth of languages of filing between 2000 and 2008

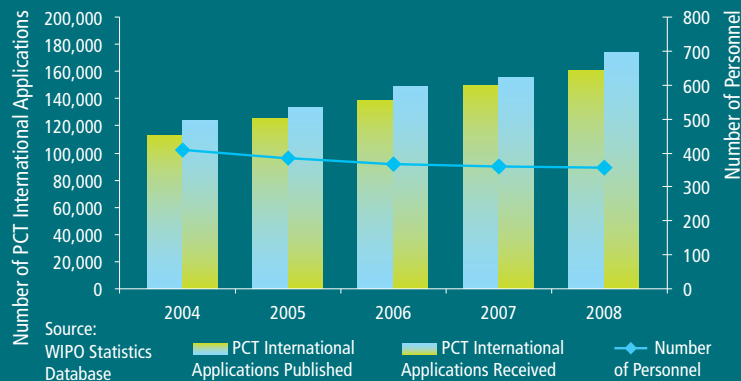


Unit cost of PCT Processing



The unit cost per PCT publication is estimated at 782 Swiss francs in 2008, representing a decrease of 25% since 2004.

PCT Operations Workload and Personnel



Over the past four years, the number of PCT international applications received by WIPO increased by 41% while the number of personnel processing PCT international applications decreased by 13%. A portion of the increase in productivity is accounted for by a growing share of outsourced translation work.

THE MADRID SYSTEM AND THE HAGUE SYSTEM

The Madrid System for the International Registration of Marks offers trademark owners the possibility to protect a trademark in the territories of 84 contracting parties to the system, by means of registration of the mark through WIPO, on the basis of a single filing. A similar facility exists for industrial designs under the Hague System for the International Registration of Industrial Designs, which currently comprises 56 contracting parties. Both systems offer cost-effective and accelerated access to trademark and industrial design protection in multiple jurisdictions. Data concerning these international trademark and industrial design registrations are accessible online and may be searched by anyone free of charge.

- 42,075 international trademark applications were filed under the Madrid system in 2008 – a 5.3 percent increase on 2007 figures. Applicants from Germany, for the sixteenth consecutive year, led the list of top filers, followed by users in France, and the United States. China was the most designated country in international trademark applications, reflecting

increasing levels of trading activity by foreign companies in China.

- By the end of 2008, 503,650 international trademark registrations were in force in the international register, belonging to over 166,398 different trademark holders, including many SMEs.
- WIPO's ROMARIN database, containing a detailed history of all international marks, updated daily, is available free of charge. Among its new features is more detailed information on refusals and the refusal period. WIPO also continues to improve its electronic payment facility on the Madrid and Hague system websites.
- The Working Group on the Legal Development of the Madrid System, which generally meets biannually, aims to make the system more user-friendly and better able to respond to users' needs and the challenges facing the system. In its recent discussions, the Working Group considered issues relating to the legal development of the system, focusing in particular on the possible introduction of additional filing languages to further stimulate growth in its use.

By the end of 2008, Henkel from Germany was holder of the largest number of international trademark registrations under the Madrid system, with 2,731.



Photo: Henkel

With 216 trademark applications, Lidl from Germany was the largest filer in 2008.

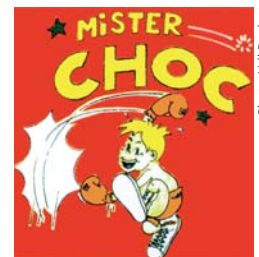


Photo: Lidl Product

ONE MILLIONTH MARK

The number of international trademark registrations topped one million when Austrian “eco” company Grüne Erde – specializing in natural wood, textile and cosmetic products – registered its mark under the Madrid system in May 2009. Trademark registrations often mirror evolving consumer tastes and, in this case, the millionth trademark registration is for a “green” brand, reflecting a growing environmental consciousness among the general public and the business community.



- A total of 1,523 international industrial design applications were received under the Hague system in 2008, for a total of 7,500 different designs.
- At the end of 2008, 25,356 international industrial design registrations were in force in the international register, belonging to 7,940 different right holders, with the largest number of holders coming from Germany. Class 10 – which covers clocks and watches and other measuring instruments, checking and signaling instruments – was the most frequently used Locarno Classification in 2008.
- Recent improvements to the Hague system include the adoption of a regulatory framework for the issuing of statements of grant of protection by the IP offices of designated contracting parties, and the expansion of the fee reduction scheme introduced in 2008.
- Following a 2008 WIPO study on the possible addition of Spanish as a third working language of the Hague system, proposals for the necessary legislative amendments for its inclusion are now under preparation. The inclusion of Spanish is expected to boost new accessions and be beneficial to offices and Spanish-speaking users from existing contracting parties.



Swatch continues to be one of the biggest users of the Hague system.

THE LISBON SYSTEM

The Lisbon system, with 26 contracting parties, facilitates the international protection of appellations of origin – i.e. geographical indications protected in their country of origin because they have come to designate a product with geographically determined qualities or characteristics. At the end of 2008, a total of 887 appellations of origin had been registered since Lisbon system operations began in 1966 – of which 813 were still in force. The Working Group on the Development of the Lisbon System, set up by the Lisbon Union Assembly to explore possible improvements to Lisbon system procedures, held its first meeting in 2009.

Photo: INPI, Portugal



The 50th anniversary celebration of the Lisbon Agreement on the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration took place at a ceremony on October 31, 2008, in Lisbon. The ceremony rounded off a two-day International Forum, co-hosted by WIPO and the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Portugal, in the city that gave birth to the Agreement in 1958.

WIPO ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION CENTER

As the leading resource in alternative dispute resolution for IP matters, the WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center offers specialized procedures – in particular arbitration, mediation and expert determination – for the resolution of international commercial disputes between private parties. The Center's procedures are designed as efficient and inexpensive alternatives to court proceedings, especially for disputes potentially involving different jurisdictions. The Center maintains an extensive list of specialized mediators, arbitrators and experts (neutrals) from all over the world available to conduct procedures according to the WIPO Rules.

These procedures may take place in any country, in any language and under any law, allowing a great deal of flexibility for the parties.

The Center also works with IP owners and users and their representative organizations towards the establishment of alternative dispute resolution procedures specifically adapted to the particular features of recurrent types of disputes in their areas of activity. Streamlined standard procedures and efficient case administration infrastructure can facilitate productive use of the IP rights involved.

The Center is also the leading dispute resolution service for challenges filed by trademark owners in relation to abusive registration and use of Internet domain names, commonly known as cybersquatting. This entire procedure is conducted online and results in enforceable decisions within two months.



Photo: Wikimedia/John Harrison

Many domain name disputes dealt with by the Arbitration and Mediation Center involve the names of well-known persons, institutions, companies and products, such as the case brought by actress Scarlett Johansson.

- In 2008, a record 2,329 complaints alleging cybersquatting were filed with the Center – an 8 percent increase over the previous year.
- Since the launch of the WIPO-initiated Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP), from December 1999 through December 2008, 14,663 UDRP or UDRP-based cases have been filed with the Center, covering 26,262 separate domain names. The Center

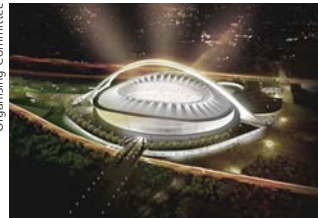
WIPO ECAF

Parties may elect to use the WIPO Electronic Case Facility (WIPO ECAF) to manage disputes filed under the WIPO Rules. With WIPO ECAF, parties, neutrals and the Center may securely file, store, search and retrieve case-related submissions in an electronic case file from anywhere in the world and at any time. The parties in some of the more complex of the Center's recent cases successfully opted to use WIPO ECAF, a customized version of which was used for 35 disputes under the Jury procedure of the America's Cup high-tech yachting competition.

is actively engaged with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) to bring to its attention circumstances relevant to the proper functioning of UDRP procedures.

- The Center also monitors developments with a view to the protection of IP in the Domain Name System and undertakes policy work in this regard. An important policy focus of the Center concerns ICANN's intention to introduce new generic Top Level Domains (gTLDs), which calls for the introduction of effective dispute resolution mechanisms in relation to the selection and operation of such domains.

Photo: South Africa 2010 Local Organising Committee



Moses Mabhida Stadium in Durban currently under construction for the FIFA World Cup South Africa 2010. The WIPO Arbitration and Mediation Center has already administered cases pertaining to the 2010 World Cup.

FACILITATING THE USE OF IP FOR DEVELOPMENT

WIPO's regional bureaus develop, implement and coordinate tailored programs and activities to help developing countries benefit from their intellectual capital.



Using the IP system to further economic development requires adequate institutional infrastructures. In response to demand, WIPO assists developing countries, least developed countries (LDCs) and transition economies in building these infrastructures and in formulating and implementing national IP strategies and plans that are consistent with each country's needs,

development, priorities and resource base. In all its technical cooperation and capacity-building activities, WIPO works closely with other providers of technical assistance to ensure Member States receive maximum benefit in the most efficient manner possible while taking into account the principles and goals of the **Development Agenda**.

A wide range of programs and activities assist countries in:

- enabling policymakers to incorporate IP into national development planning
- modernizing IP administrations, streamlining office operations and human resource development
- formulating and updating IP legislation and implementing international treaties
- enhancing professional capabilities, including awareness-raising campaigns and capacity-building tools for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
- developing and managing IP assets for economic growth
- promoting innovation by facilitating access to technical knowledge and information and enhancing the capacity to use such knowledge
- strengthening mechanisms for regional cooperation
- encouraging public-private sector cooperation to promote greater use of the IP system

Development Agenda Highlight – Recommendation 1 of the Development Agenda has established that WIPO’s technical assistance shall be, *inter alia*, development-oriented, demand-driven and transparent – taking into account the priorities and special needs of developing countries, especially LDCs, as well as the different levels of development of Member States – and that activities should include time frames for completion. Delivery mechanisms and evaluation processes should be country specific.

Separate **regional bureaus** within the WIPO secretariat, each benefiting from relevant geographical expertise, act as focal points for the coordination and provision of legal and technical assistance to **Africa**, the **Arab countries, Asia and the Pacific** and **Latin America and the Caribbean**. Increasingly, a more structured approach to the process of deriving national IP strategies and plans is being taken through detailed country programming and needs assessment exercises, involving consultations with national IP authorities and a wide range of stakeholders.

The specific needs of **LDCs** are addressed by the LDCs Division through comprehensive technical assistance, including training programs, IP institution-building and high-level policy dialogue, as well as cooperation with other UN and multilateral bodies. Similarly, legal and legislative advice is provided to countries, upon their request.

In recent years, WIPO has also intensified cooperation with countries in the **Central European** and **Baltic States** regions, **Eastern Europe**, the **Caucasus** region and **Central Asia**. Particular attention is paid to their specific requirements as economies in transition, where IP often already plays a prominent role in their accelerated economic and cultural development. As a result, requests for more advanced programs and technical assistance are increasing – in particular for: the promotion of innovation and transfer of technology; specific features of copyright systems; the enforcement of IP rights; and promotion of entrepreneurship. WIPO promotes the exchange of experiences, lessons learned and best practices among these countries.

INCORPORATING IP INTO NATIONAL PLANNING

Developing countries face numerous challenges in building the innovation infrastructure, funding and human resources that are needed to enable local innovators and research institutions to use IP as a means of owning, protecting and exploiting their research results. Many countries, for example, suffer from a shortage of local professionals who can draft patents, manage and market IP assets and negotiate

technology licensing contracts. WIPO assists Member States in formulating comprehensive strategies, and has developed hands-on tools and training programs to help countries build sustainable, home-grown capacity in these fields. WIPO has also developed guidelines to help R&D institutions in developing countries formulate and implement institutional IP policies.

FROM LABORATORY TO MARKET-PLACE

Ground-breaking technology – such as this bio-absorbable mesh for repairing skull fractures, developed by a research team in Singapore – frequently starts out as research in university laboratories. But transferring new technologies successfully from the lab to the market-place requires access to the right infrastructure, funding and skills. Several WIPO programs help universities to use IP in order to benefit from the fruits of their research. Programs include training in patent drafting and licensing, as well as establishing shared hubs of IP expertise.



Courtesy: Osteopore International Pte Ltd

**Development Agenda Highlight –
By adoption of recommendation 28 of
the Development Agenda, WIPO has been
requested to explore supportive IP-
related policies and measures that
Member States, especially developed
countries, could adopt to promote
transfer and dissemination of technology
in developing countries.**

FLEXIBILITIES AND PUBLIC POLICY

WIPO provides expert and coordinated legislative advice, on a bilateral and confidential basis, in response to requests from individual Member States or regional organizations. Such advice also explores and explains the legal and policy options available to each country under all relevant international treaties, while keeping in view the country's international obligations and its national

development and policy priorities. In this context, WIPO's advice also responds to questions relating to how developing countries can benefit from the options and flexibilities allowed to them under international IP laws, which have become a major preoccupation for many governments, particularly following the WTO "Doha discussions" on IP and public health.

HARNESSING IP FOR PUBLIC WELFARE

The reform of Jordan's patent legislation in 2000 encouraged a shift from the manufacturing of generic drugs towards biomedical innovation, attracting many Jordanian entrepreneurs living overseas back home to set up innovative new biotech companies. One such company is Triumpharma, which creates innovative drug delivery systems by converting off-patent molecules that have side effects and absorption problems into improved patented molecules. While Jordanian pharmaceutical companies had previously made little use of the patent system, half of them now own patents, including for some potential blockbuster drugs. The Jordan Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company, for example, built a portfolio of 30 patents in five years, which the company estimates is worth US\$200 million.

The government has developed strategies designed to ensure that the benefits from increased domestic biomedical innovation contribute directly to public welfare. The technology transfer center of Jordan's Royal Scientific Society is tasked explicitly to exploit the institution's technical capacity "for the good of society."



Courtesy: Triumpharma

SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMES)

SMEs, which represent over 90 percent of enterprises in most countries, make a vital contribution to national economies. But small companies are often unaware of the relevance of IP to their business, or of how successful exploitation of IP can help improve their competitiveness. Similarly, many SME-support institutions lack understanding of the real value of IP assets to SMEs. WIPO provides extensive information resources for



SMEs, and develops partnerships with national IP offices and SME-support institutions in order to improve their capacity to deliver IP-related services to SMEs.

Creative Expression, a guide to copyright for SMEs and the fourth in WIPO's "IP for Business" series.

- The reach of WIPO's information materials for SMEs continued to increase during 2008, with more than 29,000 subscribers to the SME e-newsletter and some 860,000 page views of the SME website, an increase of 12 percent over the previous year.
- Events were organized in five countries to increase awareness among SMEs of the relevance of IP as a tool for financial success: Argentina, Panama, Peru, Slovenia and Tunisia.
- Publication of nationally customized versions of the WIPO SMEs "IP for Business" guides is now under way in 13 countries, with 10 additional countries having completed customization projects.

“Having the WIPO logo on the certificate adds to my credibility as a business technology practitioner.”

Romeo Jr. A. Sustiguer, a young professional and Academy graduate from the Philippines.

WIPO ACADEMY

Developing the human capital of countries is key to their realizing the full benefits of national and international IP systems. The WIPO Academy, founded in 1998, helps to develop those human resources through numerous education and training programs.

The Academy seeks an international and interdisciplinary approach to IP education through a combination of

Photo: WIPO/Kengalo



WIPO Academy Summer School

face-to-face training and online distance-learning. Partnerships with more than 25 national IP offices, regional organizations, IGOs and universities enable the Academy to provide practical, customized training on IP. Its programs provide government officials, IP offices and other stakeholders with educational services for enhancing IP knowledge in order to promote the use of IP for development.

To narrow the knowledge gap, the Academy's programs assist R&D institutions and universities in developing countries in developing skills for creating and managing

domestic inventions and home-grown innovations. WIPO Academy courses are offered in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

- In 2008, nearly 600 participants took part in the Academy's policy development program, and almost 250 participants in its professional development program. Seven educational institutions used the Academy's distance-learning courses as part of their IP education programs.
- The Academy has added five new multilingual courses to its distance-learning program. The new courses cover: arbitration and mediation procedures; patents; patent information search; basics of patent drafting; and trademarks. Over 7,000 students are currently participating in the established range of distance-learning courses.
- Four new Master of IP Law programs were launched in 2008/09 jointly with: the Africa University and the African Regional Intellectual Property Organization (ARIPO); Haifa University, Israel; the Technical University of Lisbon and the National Institute of Industrial Property of Portugal; and the Queensland University of Technology and IP Australia.

REGIONAL NEWS

- In **Africa**, assistance in formulating IP strategies and IP development plans was provided to Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Liberia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.
- The digitization and indexing of patent documents in the African Regional Intellectual Property Office (ARIPO) and its member states provides data exchange with the WIPO PATENTSCOPE® service and other value-added services related to the acquisition and development of technology.
- The creation of an incentive-oriented institutional framework is expected to widen the range of beneficiaries of copyright protection in Africa, including stakeholders in the publishing industry and emerging cross-cutting business models such as online content delivery.
- In the **Arab States**, transfer of technology and developing synergies between R&D institutions and national industries has been fostered through specialized, focused training programs – such as a successful licensing workshop in Egypt, and patent drafting training and a seminar on IP and management of innovation in Tunisia.
- A Regional Plan of Action for Automation Systems of IP Offices in the Arab Region was developed following a regional meeting in Cairo, Egypt, to provide a road map for modernizing and improving service delivery of IP offices in the region.
- A WIPO Subregional Seminar on Geographical Indications, organized in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2008, has led to consideration of a possible regional approach to their protection in the Arab region.
- In **Latin America and the Caribbean**, continued cooperation with federations of industries, chambers of commerce, universities and research institutions, and SMEs enabled the development of strong linkages and tools for the management and exploitation of IP assets.
- Continued modernization of the IP legal framework in the region included the formulation and modeling of a regional legal framework for administration of patent search and examination, and the protection of TK and TCEs in the Caribbean region.
- A Guide was prepared on Creating, Managing and Expanding a Technology Transfer Office in Latin America, as an instrument for enhancing partnerships between public and private sectors for the use of IP.

A recent gift to WIPO, this mural by Mexican artist Julio Carrasco Bretón now adorns a wall in the headquarters building.



Photo: Le Néonno

"Africa is an inexhaustible source of ideas for designers

in general and those engaged in the fashion industry in particular." Sara Abera, Designer, Muya Ethiopia PLC

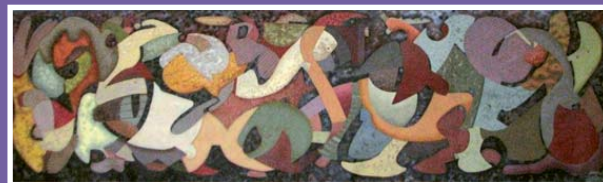


Photo: WIPO

- In the **Asia and the Pacific region**, WIPO assisted countries in formulating and developing national IP strategies that would serve as a framework for the provision of customized assistance.
- Programs were initiated to promote subregional cooperation in specific areas of IP, such as programs for subregional cooperation on the Madrid system in the ASEAN region and on the implementation of a TK Action Plan in the South Pacific region.
- A comprehensive series of programs were undertaken to enhance efficiency of national IP administrations, including programs on patent examination and automation of office procedures and processes.
- Participants in two inter-regional training events for **LDCs** prepared and implemented a total of 21 country-specific IP projects, customizing the knowledge gained in training to the needs and priorities of a selected IP area of their individual countries.
- Further progress was made in two national studies on identification, IP protection and valuation of TCEs in two selected LDCs. The first of their kind, the studies will contribute to building LDCs' capacity in protecting, promoting and exploiting their traditional cultural assets.
- In June 2009, WIPO launched a Japanese-funded program to promote the use of IP in Africa and LDCs, including exploring policy options available for effective IP asset management.
- In **Central Europe** and the **Baltic States, Eastern Europe**, the **Caucasus** region and **Central Asia**, work began on special WIPO tools to facilitate the exchange of experience and best practices, elaborated for the specific needs of the countries of the region. Four countries (Hungary, Poland, Russian Federation and Serbia) began incorporating regional best practices in their IP policies.
- WIPO assisted in implementing a national IP plan in Montenegro, and provided ongoing bilateral assistance in IP strategy development for Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey, Tajikistan and Ukraine.
- Partnerships between the public and private sectors were established in Latvia, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine.

The July 2009 WIPO High Level Meeting on the Strategic Use of IP for Development by LDCs served as a platform for launching a new

public-private initiative that aims to provide IP offices, universities and research institutes in LDCs with free-of-charge access, and IP offices in certain developing countries with low cost access, to selected online scientific and technical journals –

the Access to Research for Development and Innovation (aRDi) program.

aRDi

Photo: WIPO



Photo: WIPO



At a May 2009 inter-regional workshop in Zagreb, Croatia, participants reviewed studies on the special features of the copyright systems of countries in transition.

GLOBAL IP INFRASTRUCTURE

One of WIPO's new strategic goals – Coordination and Development of Global IP Infrastructure – responds to the need for greater technical standardization and work sharing between IP offices around the world in order to help meet the increasing demands on the IP system. An enhanced and strengthened international IP infrastructure will simplify the exchange of data and knowledge between offices, as well as maximizing benefits to developing countries by facilitating their participation in the system in accordance with the Development Agenda.

A number of WIPO's strategic assets, previously dispersed throughout the Organization, have been brought together and expanded in reformulated programs. These include classification tools, IP databases and IP office automation services. WIPO aims to promote and coordinate the voluntary adoption of best practice infrastructure elements developed by other IP offices.

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS

Anyone applying for a patent or registering a trademark or design, whether at the national or international level, is required to determine whether their creation is new or owned by someone else. To make this determination, huge amounts of information must be searched.

Four WIPO treaties maintain classification systems that organize information concerning inventions, trademarks and industrial designs into indexed, manageable structures for easy retrieval:

- Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (IPC)
- Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification)
- Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification)
- Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (Locarno Classification)

These are regularly updated to reflect advances in technology and commercial practices. The classification systems are used voluntarily by many countries that are not party to the related agreement.

- The latest edition of the IPC, which entered into force on January 1, 2009, as well as previous editions, are available for consultation online free of charge.
- NIVILO:CLASS 2.2, containing the latest editions of the Nice, Vienna and Locarno Classifications, is available online free of charge and on CD-ROM.

These dynamic tools, with user-friendly navigation and search possibilities, have become indispensable for IP practitioners and industrial property offices around the world.

USING THE SYSTEMS

Leading electronics and software manufacturer, Apple Inc. makes extensive use of WIPO's international registration and filing systems. For example, its Internet-connected multimedia smartphone, the **iPhone™**, was the subject of **patent** applications via the PCT to protect its technological innovations, such as technology for communicating and storing information and for message synchronization, as well as a pending patent related to its running on solar re-powered batteries. Apple Inc. also registers international **trademarks** through the Madrid system, such as use of the term 'iPhone'.



Photo: Apple Inc.

In 2008, some 7.6 percent of PCT applications published were in the area of telecommunications, making this one of the most popular IPC classes. Trademark registrations followed the same trend: Class 9, which covers telecommunications, was the most frequently used Nice Classification in 2008.

GLOBAL IP INFORMATION SERVICE

In order to keep the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) running, WIPO needs to communicate and exchange documents with more than 100 PCT receiving offices, 13 international search and examining authorities and approximately 110 designated offices. These communications increasingly take place in electronic form, and PCT applications are processed electronically end-to-end by WIPO. The PATENTSCOPE® database and related IT tools provide the basis for further enhancing the value inherent in patent data and optimizing the disclosure function of the patent system.

WIPO's **PATENTSCOPE® Search** service provides free and easy access to more than 1.5 million patent applications that have been disclosed through the PCT system since 1978. These patent applications are a unique record of technological progress of the last 30 years and contain information of important business and economic value. The service is also a unique portal, giving easy access to an increasing range of current and historical information relating to the processing of international applications, which previously was only available by requesting physical copies of the secretariat's files.

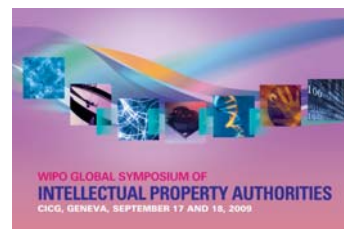
During 2008, WIPO received many requests from patent offices, particularly offices of developing countries, for technical assistance in digitizing their patent collections and disseminating them via the PATENTSCOPE® service. Several enhancements have been made to the service, including a complete interface in Spanish, full-text search for Japanese data and additional PCT national phase data, including information for Egypt and Poland.

WIPO Priority Document Access is a new service being implemented to respond to the business needs of

applicants by offering a simple and safe digital alternative to filing paper copies of priority documents with multiple patent offices. Building on existing systems, it offers a gateway for IP offices to digital libraries of priority documents, with applicants able to control which offices have access to unpublished applications using an interface on the PATENTSCOPE® website. Development and testing of communication arrangements between WIPO and several pilot offices are ongoing, with wider use expected to begin during the second half of 2009.

DEVELOPING A GLOBAL IP INFRASTRUCTURE

The September 2009 **WIPO Global Symposium of Intellectual Property Authorities** addressed the urgent need to develop a global IP infrastructure for promoting science, new technologies and innovation worldwide. The symposium provided an international forum for discussing the means to further develop the present IP infrastructure, making it increasingly accessible, digital and borderless. All users of the IP system are to be involved in this process, from IP authorities to industry and IP practitioners.



Development Agenda Highlight - Under Development Agenda recommendation 8, WIPO has been asked to develop agreements with research institutions and private enterprises with a view to facilitating access to specialized databases by national offices of developing countries - especially LDCs, as well as regional and sub-regional IP organizations - for the purpose of patent searches.

MODERNIZING IP INSTITUTIONS

WIPO continues to provide programs to help IP offices automate their business procedures, enabling them to deliver timely, cost-effective services for patent applications, trademark registrations and other IP rights. The Organization also assists institutions in setting up databases to facilitate access to IP information. Sourcing expertise and procurement from local markets enhances sustainability; and a **train-the-trainer** approach multiplies the impact of training. The potential recipients of business modernization assistance are

IP institutions and collective management organizations (CMOs) from developing countries, LDCs and countries in economic transition, across all regions.

By the end of 2008, some 50 IP offices and 20 CMOs had received modernization assistance, including needs assessment, streamlining of procedures, upgrading of technical infrastructure, customized automation systems, skills training and the possibility of e-communication with WIPO global IP services.

Development Agenda Highlight – Adopted recommendation 10 under the Development Agenda states that Member States should be assisted in developing and improving national IP institutional capacity through further development of infrastructure and other facilities, with a view to making national IP institutions more efficient and promoting a fair balance between IP protection and guarding the public interest. Such technical assistance is to be extended to sub-regional and regional IP organizations.

IP OFFICE AUTOMATION

The WIPO Industrial Property Automation System (IPAS) is a comprehensive automation solution for small-to-medium IP offices in developing countries, and is continually enhanced with new functionality and value-added services based on feedback from IP offices. The IPAS:

- introduces simplification of work procedures
- covers end-to-end processing of patents, trademarks and industrial designs throughout their life-cycle
- offers a cost-effective and appropriate technology solution
- is designed for flexibility so it can be customized and adapted to the specific needs of national IP offices



Photo: iStockphoto.com

NEW STRATEGIES, NEW APPROACHES

WIPO has identified several areas where carefully targeted new initiatives and new expertise may be brought to bear on the problems and challenges facing the world. Acknowledging that IP influences so many aspects and sectors of society, these programs are intended to maximize the benefits of the IP system for the overall improvement of human life.

WORLD REFERENCE SOURCE FOR IP INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

Policymakers need empirical evidence of how different IP strategies can affect innovation and the growth of a country's gross domestic product (GDP). In order to fulfill its role as a reference source for economic analysis as it applies to IP, WIPO has set up a new **Economic Studies, Statistics and Analysis Division**, under a Chief Economist. The role of the division is to conduct research and provide objective impact studies

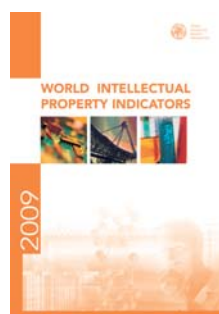
to support Member State processes; anticipate developments affecting the world of IP; and equip WIPO management with tools for identifying future strategic developments. Its work helps to deliver several of the adopted recommendations of the Development Agenda in the area of economic studies and analysis. It is vital that such information and research be not only accurate, timely and focused on stakeholder needs,

Development Agenda Highlight - Recommendation 35 of the WIPO Development Agenda requests WIPO to undertake, upon request by Member States, new studies to assess the economic, social and cultural impact of the use of IP systems in these states.

“Climate change is one of the most complex, multifaceted and serious threats the world faces. The response is fundamentally linked to pressing concerns of sustainable development and global fairness; of economy, poverty reduction and society; and of the world we want to hand down to our children.”

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General

but also freely and universally accessible. During 2008, significant progress was made in the area of industrial property statistics collection and publication. WIPO has improved its statistical data collection mechanisms,



established a statistical database and published regular statistical updates on the Internet as well as annual statistical reviews on the PCT system and patents.

The World Intellectual Property Indicators report, published in 2009, is a leading reference for information about the evolution of the IP system worldwide.

IP AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES

The work of WIPO is increasingly concerned with a host of international policy debates and policy processes concerning broader social issues, global challenges and diverse areas of public international law and policy. These challenges include climate change, desertification, access to health care, food security, and preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The role of IP in fostering the development of new technologies, such as biotechnology and nanotechnology, and addressing associated technical and ethical risks is at the core of the debate.

The WIPO **Global Challenges Division** was created in 2009 to ensure a more active and systematic response to these challenges. The division will initiate closer cooperation with the rest of the UN system, greater interaction between WIPO and its Member States, and provide a concrete demonstration of the relevance of IP in confronting global challenges. The most immediate impact of many of these global problems is borne by developing and least developed countries, and the programs developed will be closely linked to achieving a number of **Development Agenda** objectives.

The division's work builds on that undertaken under WIPO's **Life Sciences and Public Policy** Programs, including: convening policy symposia; carrying out studies; undertaking public policy patent landscaping and producing factual information materials to assist policymakers in monitoring developments and assessing policy options. This also involves inclusive and informed debate on the strengths and weaknesses of the IP system in meeting public health and environmental challenges.

Some recent highlights are:

- Work with the World Health Organization (WHO) on the Avian Flu virus and pandemic flu preparations, in the form of several patent landscapes and a policy analysis commissioned by the World Health Assembly
- Preparation of patent landscapes in cooperation with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) on key technologies relevant to the use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture, and on the patenting of the entire rice genome
- A workshop on patent pools for vaccine development in the face of epidemics, and participation in a civil society workshop on open-source approaches to biotechnology
- Work in cooperation with the United Nations Interagency Committee on Bioethics to produce a WIPO-authored issues paper on IP and bioethics
- A series of policy symposia dealing with public health issues, the interplay between regulation and IP protection in the life sciences, and public policy patent landscaping in the fields of multilateral environmental agreements
- Development of an issues paper and patent landscaping on climate change issues, and contributions to policy dialogue on technology transfer at United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meetings

Development Agenda Highlight - Under recommendation 40 of the Development Agenda, WIPO is requested to intensify its cooperation with UN agencies on IP-related issues, according to Member State orientation. This is in order to strengthen coordination for maximum efficiency in undertaking development programs, and refers to UNCTAD, UNEP, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, especially the WTO.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Innovative approaches based on cooperative partnerships can have a real impact on the environment and on the well-being of local communities. The “Cows to Kilowatts” initiative in Nigeria aims to reduce water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from slaughterhouse waste. The Biogas Technology Research Centre of Thailand’s King Mongkut University of Technology Thonburi worked with the Global Network for Environment and Economic Development Research (GNEEDR) of Nigeria to adapt the Thai anaerobic fixed film reactor technology for use with slaughterhouse waste. The jointly designed bioreactor converts abattoir waste into household gas and organic fertilizer, providing local communities with clean, cheap fuel. The partnership is currently in the process of patenting the new technology.



Photo: David Steets

FOOD SECURITY

Plant-breeding technologies – often combining TK with cutting-edge biotechnological techniques – are making a real impact in meeting the challenge to fight hunger. *Nerica*TM, or the New Rice for Africa, has been a major factor in the growth in rice production in Africa over the last eight years. The new rice was the result of years of work by a team of plant breeders and molecular biologists led by Sierra Leonean scientist Monty Jones at the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA – now the Africa Rice Center). Better crop yield, an increase in the number of rice farmers, rice that is higher in protein, and less money spent on rice imports mean that, according to WARDA Director-General Papa Abdoulaye Seck, “*Nerica* is a powerful weapon in Africa’s fight against hunger and poverty.” *Nerica* was registered as a trademark with the USPTO in 2004 and, as the range of *Nerica* products expands, WARDA continues to determine how IP mechanisms can best support the impact of this agricultural success story.



Photos: Africa Rice Center (WARDA)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON BUILDING RESPECT FOR IP

Another of WIPO's new strategic goals aims to enhance international cooperation on **building respect for IP** – a broad, cross-cutting goal which is more inclusive than the narrow concept of enforcement. It calls for a balanced approach, focusing on international cooperation where WIPO can make a difference. This includes creating an enabling environment for promoting respect for IP in a sustainable manner. WIPO's activities in support of this goal apply across all areas, including legal and strategic assistance, capacity-building, provision of training, awareness-raising and educational programs aimed at promoting respect for IP.

WIPO plays a leading role in encouraging and facilitating the international coordination of enforcement-related activities, working with Member States in the Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) and with public-private partnerships in fora such as the Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy. Effective enforcement of the laws that protect the rights of IP owners is essential if IP is to serve the purpose of promoting innovation and furthering economic development. WIPO provides extensive assistance to Member States through training programs for law enforcement officials, case law compilations for the judiciary, legislative advice, help in formulating concerted IP enforcement strategies, and public awareness campaigns to help combat counterfeiting and piracy.

ENFORCEMENT NEWS FROM MEMBER STATES

- In June 2008, the Chinese government announced a new IP strategy including elements related to strengthening IP enforcement. The government plans to conduct studies to determine whether to create specialized IP courts, and aims to improve the efficiency of law enforcement and customs personnel.
- The Chilean authorities announced that a new task force, BRIDEPI, achieved significant results in combating criminal organizations trading in counterfeit and pirated goods. The task force is expected to become a permanent, specialized body.
- The Southern and Eastern African Copyright Network (SEACONET) was created following a Ministerial meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi, in May 2008. A sub-regional network of copyright offices, collective management organizations and right holder organizations from 17 African nations, SEACONET aims to help reduce piracy in the region.

- The fourth Global Congress on Combating Counterfeiting and Piracy, held in Dubai at the start of 2008, helped contribute to the recognition of IP enforcement as a common global concern and underscored the need for cooperation at all levels. The Congress – a joint activity of WIPO, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and private sector organizations – will hold its fifth meeting in Cancun, Mexico, in December 2009.
- In cooperation with Member States and other international organizations, WIPO ran 22 IP enforcement training courses worldwide in 2008 for members of the judiciary, law enforcement agencies, and IP office staff.
- Launched in early 2009, a new edition of the *WIPO Intellectual Property Enforcement Case Book* includes updated material on common law and additional references to case law development in countries within the civil law tradition.

Development Agenda Highlight – Under recommendation 45 of the Development Agenda, WIPO is to approach IP in the context of broader societal interests and especially development-oriented concerns, keeping in mind that “the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations,” in accordance with Article 7 of the TRIPS Agreement. The November 2009 session of WIPO’s ACE will address the “contribution of, and costs to, right holders in enforcement,” taking into account recommendation 45.

COMMUNICATION

The goal of communicating a better understanding of IP underpins a wide range of WIPO's programs and activities. The more widely IP is understood by different sectors of society, the more effectively it can be used to contribute to economic and cultural development. WIPO aims for a communication strategy that is both proactive and responsive to the needs of its Member States and other constituencies. Its communication sector makes a concrete contribution to the Development Agenda objective of **promoting a development-oriented IP culture** and generating greater public awareness of IP.

OUTREACH

Public outreach activities, which aim to increase awareness of how IP works, have become a priority for



many Member States. Cooperative projects with Member States and stakeholder

organizations are key to extending this reach and ensuring that messages and materials are adapted to suit audiences in different cultures across the world.

WIPO produces a wide variety of information materials to cater to a broad public, while also tailoring outreach activities to the needs of specific target audiences, such as small businesses, artists, research institutions and young people. To reach this diverse public, WIPO uses diverse means – from the Internet, film and television, to publicity events, seminars and written publications.

The **WIPO Awards program** helps to foster a culture in which innovation and creativity are encouraged at every level of society. In 2008, 159 medals were granted to inventors and creators in 31 developing countries and countries in transition and 21 medals in developed countries. Among the many notable 2009 award-winners were: a young Iranian researcher for her invention of an apparatus used in bone-related ailments; and a group of school students from Malaysia for the invention of MoBanT-Fiber, a green solution for the removal of spilled oil in

water using modified banana trunk fiber as agro waste.



Photo: WIPO

The second International Women's Invention Exposition was held in May 2009, in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Organized by the Korea Women Inventors Association and supported by the Korean

Intellectual Property Office and WIPO, it is the first event of its kind in the world and was attended by 500 exhibitors from universities and research institutes as well as independent inventors, 150 of which were international participants.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

- WIPO's web-based database on IP Outreach in Practice includes basic information and links to practical examples of interesting IP outreach initiatives. An IP Outreach Research database contains studies relating to the awareness, attitudes and behavior of different audiences towards IP. The **WIPO Guide to Intellectual Property Outreach** and related tools for communicating effectively provide governments and organizations with step-by-step information on planning outreach campaigns. Statistics show the web-version of the Outreach Guide received a 13.4 percent increase in visits in 2008.
- Circulation of the **WIPO Magazine** grew by another 13 percent, with subscribers in over 120 countries, and visitors to the online version of the *WIPO Magazine* more than doubled in 2008 – making it one of the top 10 most requested areas of the WIPO website.
- In 2008 WIPO installed **software for the visually impaired** on its public computers. This software allows a visually impaired person to navigate through sites in such a way that web pages are read out loud. WIPO is working progressively towards achieving an accessible website by following the guidelines of the Web Accessibility Initiative.
- The latest outreach film products available on WIPO's **webcasting** page include a short film on counterfeit drugs, as well as interviews with an inventor from the Philippines, a singer from Brazil and a sculptor from France, who talk about their work in relation to IP. The films are available on social networking sites, such as YouTube, as well.
- The WIPO **Depository Library** Program was expanded to enhance the dissemination among Member States of information on IP and WIPO's work, activities and services.

TOLOMEO'S STORY

A new WIPO film tells the story of Tolomeo from Peru, who unknowingly bought fake drugs at a pharmacy to treat a serious condition. Thousands die every year as a result of counterfeit medicines. Patients are convinced they are treating an illness when in reality they are taking harmful fakes. If the drugs do not harm them, they may simply have no effect, leading to deaths from otherwise curable diseases. Tolomeo's story is a universal one.



Photo: WIPO/J.-F. Arnou-Vigrod

MEDIA RELATIONS

A proactive approach to media outreach – through press conferences, communiqués, briefings and interviews – has helped expand the network of journalists that appreciate and understand the value of reporting on IP.

- Statistics show a 3.7 percent increase in the number of press articles around the world reporting on WIPO activities, and a 25 percent increase in the number of media contacts regularly reporting on IP.
- A 2008 WIPO seminar on IP and sports was held for journalists from developing countries and countries in transition, many of which will be hosting major sporting events, such as the FIFA World Cup 2010™ in South Africa.

CUSTOMER SERVICE AND BRAND DEVELOPMENT

WIPO seeks to improve its customer service and stakeholder orientation in order to meet the growing demand for information on how to reap the benefits of the IP system, as well as to provide prompt, efficient assistance to its customers. It aims for trusted and effective two-way communication in providing IP services and information. A new **WIPO Customer Service** function, established in 2008, is developing a framework that includes a new Contact page on the WIPO website, streamlined and harmonized internal customer support processes, and a new system for tracking all enquiries sent to WIPO. It will also establish direct communication channels with WIPO stakeholders via surveys and *ad hoc* meetings.

As an innovative arm of customer service, a new **Brand Development** initiative develops and promotes the WIPO brand and WIPO's role as the leading provider of

IP information and services. An enhanced corporate image and quality assurance are key in its promotion of the IP system to existing and potential users.

A "GREENER" WIPO

Encouraging the search for IP-based solutions that can help in meeting the challenges posed by climate change is an important new focus in WIPO's work – and one with potentially organization-wide impact. Some recent highlights include:

■ The 14th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Poznań, Poland. A WIPO side event at the Conference illustrated the use of patent information, particularly the PATENTSCOPE® portal, as a **tool for policymakers** in the climate change field. Also provided was a special edition of the *WIPO Magazine*, offering articles on climate-friendly innovation and illustrating how IP can contribute to the development of low carbon technologies and their transfer to developing countries.



■ World Intellectual Property



Day. Each year on April 26, Member States and organizations stage events to raise public awareness of how IP helps foster creativity and technological innovation. The focus in 2009 was on promoting green innovation as the key to a secure future.



Mexico
2009



Uzbekistan
2009

■ The WIPO **Carbon Neutrality Project.** Established in February 2009, the Project demonstrates the Organization's commitment to environmentally responsible management and work practices. Its first step will be to assess the Organization's environmental impact and identify ways to improve its use of resources and reduce wastage.

Photos: Omar Torres/AFP

Photos.com



Photo: Patrick Rover/NSF



Photo: Liz Rollif/EMA

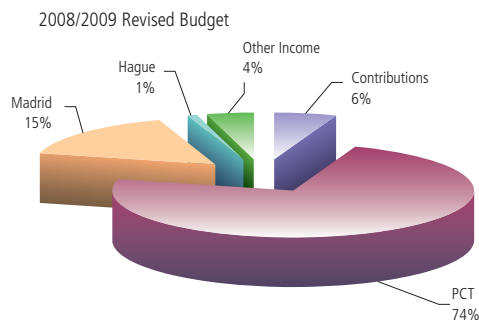
MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE

An ongoing challenge for WIPO is to continue its efforts to streamline decision-making processes by Member States, as well as the working methods and procedures of the Organization in order to make them more transparent, cost-effective, customer-focused and results-oriented.

In June 2007, a Desk-to-Desk Assessment of WIPO's human and financial resources was completed and the findings submitted to Member States. Key recommendations from the assessment have been incorporated into the current strategic realignment program. Reform of human resources (HR) management included the launch of a new Performance Management and Staff Development System (PMSDS) in 2009, and work began on a comprehensive review of HR contractual arrangements and of the regulatory framework contained in the WIPO Staff Regulations and Rules.

Following a comprehensive revision of WIPO's Financial Regulations and Rules (FRR), new FRR were developed and, in September 2007, adopted by Member States with effect from January 2008. Work continues towards the planned implementation – by 2010 – of a new accounting and reporting system based on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS).

These initiatives also form part of an extensive program of work to rationalize WIPO's business processes for resource management, financial management, procurement and HR management in order to pave the way for implementation of a fully integrated Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system.



Revenue from WIPO's registration and filing services accounted for some 90 percent of its funding in 2008/09.

Income and Expenditure in 2008

INCOME		(thousands of Swiss francs)
Contributions from Member States		17,413
Fees from the global protection services:		
PCT		229,428
Madrid		49,439
Hague		2,780
Lisbon		3
Subtotal		281,650
Publications		558
Arbitration		1,639
Interest		10,085
Other revenues		2,553
Subtotal		14,835
Total		313,898
EXPENDITURE		
Staff		194,290
Other		87,446
Total		281,736

Member States' contributions are determined on the basis of a system of contribution classes. There are a total of 14 classes, each with a set amount of contribution for the biennium concerned. The amount paid by a given Member State depends on the contribution class to which it belongs. A State freely chooses the class (and therefore the amount of contribution it pays) for itself, with three classes

reserved for developing countries. The rights and obligations of all States are the same, regardless of the contribution class to which they belong.

The yearly contributions for each class in 2008 ranged from the lowest amount of about 1,400 Swiss francs to the highest amount of some 1.1 million Swiss francs.

TREATIES ADMINISTERED BY WIPO

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (1967)

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883)

Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (1891)

Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (1989)

Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (1891)

Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (1925)

Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (1957)

Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (1958)

Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs (1968)

Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) (1970)

Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification (1971)

Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (1973)

Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure (1977)

Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol (1981)

Trademark Law Treaty (TLT) (1994)

Patent Law Treaty (PLT) (2000)

Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks (2006)

COPYRIGHT AND RELATED RIGHTS

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886)

Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations (1961)

Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms (1971)

Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite (1974)

WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) (1996)

WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) (1996)

Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty) (1989)



WIPO MEMBER STATES ON SEPTEMBER 1, 2009.



Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi

Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia

Fiji, Finland, France

Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana

Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary

Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan

Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan

Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg

Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar

Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway

Oman

Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal

Qatar

Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda

Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore,

Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam

Yemen

Zambia, Zimbabwe

MORE WIPO PUBLICATIONS

WIPO publishes many general information and specialist publications, which are available **free of charge** from the e-bookshop at www.wipo.int/freepublications/en/ or on written request to the WIPO Product Marketing & Distribution Unit at the address on the back cover of this publication. The following are a few examples:

General

The WIPO Magazine
Publication no. 121

What is Intellectual Property?
Publication no. 450

Understanding Industrial Property
Publication no. 895

Understanding Copyright and Related Rights
Publication no. 909

Summaries of Conventions, Treaties and Agreements Administered by WIPO
Publication no. 442

The Economics of Intellectual Property
Publication no. 1012

World Intellectual Property Indicators
Publication no. 941

For small and medium-sized enterprises

Inventing the Future: An Introduction to Patents for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
Publication no. 917

Making a Mark: An Introduction to Trademarks for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
Publication no. 900

Looking Good: An Introduction to Industrial Designs for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
Publication no. 498

Creative Expression: An Introduction to Copyright for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
Publication no. 918

Managing Creative Enterprises
Publication no. 938

For young people

Your Own World of IP
Publication no. 907

Learn from the Past, Create the Future: Inventions and Patents
Publication no. 925

Learn from the Past, Create the Future: The Arts and Copyright
Publication no. 935

The WIPO Comic Books

Trademarks
Publication no. 483

Copyright
Publication no. 484

Patents
Publication no. 485



WORLD
INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY
ORGANIZATION

For more information contact WIPO at:

Address:
34, chemin des Colombettes
P.O. Box 18
CH-1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland

Telephone:
+41 22 338 91 11

Fax:
+41 22 733 54 28

Visit the WIPO website at:
www.wipo.int

and order from the WIPO Electronic Bookshop at:
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or its New York Office at:

Address:
2, United Nations Plaza
Suite 2525
New York, N.Y. 10017
United States of America

Telephone:
+1 212 963 6813

Fax:
+1 212 963 4801