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Contents

TREATIES (Status on January 1, 1992)	
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	3
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	6
Other Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Administered by WIPO:	
Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations	9
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	10
Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite	10
Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol	11
Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works	11
Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits	11
Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Not Administered by WIPO:	
Universal Copyright Convention	12
European Agreement Concerning Programme Exchanges by Means of Television Films	13
European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts Transmitted from Stations Outside National Territories	13
European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts	13
GOVERNING BODIES AND COMMITTEES (Status on January 1, 1992)	
Under Treaties Administered by WIPO:	
Governing Bodies and Committees of WIPO	14
Governing Bodies of the Berne Union	15
Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention	15
Under Other Treaties:	
Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention	16
HIGH OFFICIALS OF WIPO (Status on January 1, 1992)	16

(Continued overleaf)

WIPO 1992

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ACTIVITIES OF WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1991—An Overview of Activities and Developments 17

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS 23

COPYRIGHT AND NEIGHBORING RIGHTS LAWS AND TREATIES

(INSERT)

Editor's Note

INDEX

Laws and Treaties Published in This Periodical from January 1980 to December 1991.

JAPAN

Law for Partial Amendments to the Copyright Law (No. 63 of May 2, 1991) Text 1-05

Treaties

(Status on January 1, 1992)

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization

WIPO Convention (1967), amended in 1979

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Algeria	April 16, 1975	P	-
Angola ^{2(E)}	April 15, 1985	-	-
Argentina	October 8, 1980	P	B
Australia	August 10, 1972	P	B
Austria	August 11, 1973	P	B
Bahamas	January 4, 1977	P	B
Bangladesh	May 11, 1985	P	-
Barbados	October 5, 1979	P	B
Belarus ^{2(C)}	April 26, 1970	-	-
Belgium	January 31, 1975	P	B
Benin	March 9, 1975	P	B
Brazil	March 20, 1975	P	B
Bulgaria	May 19, 1970	P	B
Burkina Faso	August 23, 1975	P	B
Burundi	March 30, 1977	P	-
Cameroon	November 3, 1973	P	B
Canada	June 26, 1970	P	B
Central African Republic	August 23, 1978	P	B
Chad	September 26, 1970	P	B
Chile	June 25, 1975	P	B
China	June 3, 1980	P	-
Colombia	May 4, 1980	-	B
Congo	December 2, 1975	P	B
Costa Rica	June 10, 1981	-	B
Côte d'Ivoire	May 1, 1974	P	B
Cuba	March 27, 1975	P	-
Cyprus	October 26, 1984	P	B
Czechoslovakia	December 22, 1970	P	B
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	August 17, 1974	P	-
Denmark	April 26, 1970	P	B
Ecuador	May 22, 1988	-	B
Egypt	April 21, 1975	P	B
El Salvador ^{2(E)}	September 18, 1979	-	-
Fiji	March 11, 1972	-	B
Finland	September 8, 1970	P	B
France	October 18, 1974	P	B
Gabon	June 6, 1975	P	B
Gambia	December 10, 1980	P	-
Germany	September 19, 1970	P	B
Ghana	June 12, 1976	P	B

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹	
Greece	March 4, 1976	P	B
Guatemala ^{2(D)}	April 30, 1983	-	-
Guinea	November 13, 1980	P	B
Guinea-Bissau	June 28, 1988	P	B
Haiti	November 2, 1983	P	-
Holy See	April 20, 1975	P	B
Honduras	November 15, 1983	-	B
Hungary	April 26, 1970	P	B
Iceland	September 13, 1986	P	B
India	May 1, 1975	-	B
Indonesia	December 18, 1979	P	-
Iraq	January 21, 1976	P	-
Ireland	April 26, 1970	P	B
Israel	April 26, 1970	P	B
Italy	April 20, 1977	P	B
Jamaica ^{2(E)}	December 25, 1978	-	-
Japan	April 20, 1975	P	B
Jordan	July 12, 1972	P	-
Kenya	October 5, 1971	P	-
Lebanon	December 30, 1986	P	-
Lesotho	November 18, 1986	P	B
Liberia	March 8, 1989	-	B
Libya	September 28, 1976	P	B
Liechtenstein	May 21, 1972	P	B
Luxembourg	March 19, 1975	P	B
Madagascar	December 22, 1989	P	-
Malawi	June 11, 1970	P	B
Malaysia	January 1, 1989	P	B
Mali	August 14, 1982	P	B
Malta	December 7, 1977	P	B
Mauritania	September 17, 1976	P	B
Mauritius	September 21, 1976	P	B
Mexico	June 14, 1975	P	B
Monaco	March 3, 1975	P	B
Mongolia	February 28, 1979	P	-
Morocco	July 27, 1971	P	B
Namibia ^{2(E)}	December 23, 1991	-	-
Netherlands	January 9, 1975	P	B
New Zealand	June 20, 1984	P	-
Nicaragua ^{2(E)}	May 5, 1985	-	-
Niger	May 18, 1975	P	B
Norway	June 8, 1974	P	B
Pakistan	January 6, 1977	-	B
Panama ^{2(D)}	September 17, 1983	-	-
Paraguay	June 20, 1987	-	B
Peru	September 4, 1980	-	B
Philippines	July 14, 1980	P	B
Poland	March 23, 1975	P	B
Portugal	April 27, 1975	P	B
Qatar ^{2(D)}	September 3, 1976	-	-

State	Date on which State became member of WIPO	Member also of Paris Union (P) and/or Berne Union (B) ¹
Republic of Korea	March 1, 1979	P -
Romania	April 26, 1970	P B
Rwanda	February 3, 1984	P B
San Marino	June 26, 1991	P -
Saudi Arabia ^{2(A)}	May 22, 1982	- -
Senegal	April 26, 1970	P B
Sierra Leone ^{2(S)}	May 18, 1986	- -
Singapore ^{2(C)}	December 10, 1990	- -
Somalia ^{2(S)}	November 18, 1982	- -
South Africa	March 23, 1975	P B
Soviet Union ³	April 26, 1970	P -
Spain	April 26, 1970	P B
Sri Lanka	September 20, 1978	P B
Sudan	February 15, 1974	P -
Suriname	November 25, 1975	P B
Swaziland	August 18, 1988	P -
Sweden	April 26, 1970	P B
Switzerland	April 26, 1970	P B
Thailand	December 25, 1989	- B
Togo	April 28, 1975	P B
Trinidad and Tobago	August 16, 1988	P B
Tunisia	November 28, 1975	P B
Turkey	May 12, 1976	P -
Uganda	October 18, 1973	P -
Ukraine ^{2(C)}	April 26, 1970	- -
United Arab Emirates ^{2(B)}	September 24, 1974	- -
United Kingdom	April 26, 1970	P B
United Republic of Tanzania	December 30, 1983	P -
United States of America	August 25, 1970	P B
Uruguay	December 21, 1979	P B
Venezuela	November 23, 1984	- B
Viet Nam	July 2, 1976	P -
Yemen ^{2(S)}	March 29, 1979	- -
Yugoslavia	October 11, 1973	P B
Zaire	January 28, 1975	P B
Zambia	May 14, 1977	P B
Zimbabwe	December 29, 1981	P B

(Total: 127 States)

¹ "P" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union), founded by the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 13 to 30) of the Stockholm Act (1967) of that Convention.

"B" means that the State is also a member of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union), founded by the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, and has ratified or acceded to at least the administrative and final provisions (Articles 22 to 38) of the Stockholm Act (1967) or the Paris Act (1971) of that Convention.

² This State is a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization without being a member of either the Paris Union or the Berne Union. The letter in parenthesis indicates the contribution class for this State. Contributions in classes A, B, C, D, E and S correspond to 10, 3, 1, 1/2, 1/4 and 1/8 units, respectively.

³ Situation until December 24, 1991.

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

Berne Convention (1886), completed at Paris (1896), revised at Berlin (1908),
completed at Berne (1914), revised at Rome (1928), at Brussels (1948),
at Stockholm (1967) and at Paris (1971), and amended in 1979

(Berne Union)

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Argentina	VI	June 10, 1967	<i>Brussels: June 10, 1967</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: October 8, 1980
Australia	III	April 14, 1928	Paris: March 1, 1978
Austria	VI	October 1, 1920	Paris: August 21, 1982
Bahamas	VIII	July 10, 1973	<i>Brussels: July 10, 1973</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 8, 1977 ¹¹
Barbados	IX	July 30, 1983	Paris: July 30, 1983
Belgium	III	<i>December 5, 1887</i>	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: February 12, 1975</i>
Benin	S	January 3, 1961 ¹²	Paris: March 12, 1975
Brazil	VI	February 9, 1922	Paris: April 20, 1975
Bulgaria	VI	December 5, 1921	Paris: December 4, 1974 ¹¹
Burkina Faso	S	August 19, 1963 ¹³	Paris: January 24, 1976
Cameroon	IX	September 21, 1964 ¹²	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: November 10, 1973
Canada	III	<i>April 10, 1928</i>	<i>Rome: August 1, 1931</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: July 7, 1970</i>
Central African Republic	S	September 3, 1977	Paris: September 3, 1977
Chad	S	<i>November 25, 1971</i>	<i>Brussels: November 25, 1971^{2,4}</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: November 25, 1971</i>
Chile	VIII	June 5, 1970	Paris: July 10, 1975
Colombia	VII	March 7, 1988	Paris: March 7, 1988
Congo	IX	May 8, 1962 ¹²	Paris: December 5, 1975
Costa Rica	IX	June 10, 1978	Paris: June 10, 1978
Côte d'Ivoire	VIII	January 1, 1962	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: May 4, 1974
Cyprus	VIII	February 24, 1964 ¹²	Paris: July 27, 1983 ⁷
Czechoslovakia	IV	February 22, 1921	Paris: April 11, 1980
Denmark	IV	July 1, 1903	Paris: June 30, 1979
Ecuador	VIII	October 9, 1991	Paris: October 9, 1991
Egypt	VIII	June 7, 1977	Paris: June 7, 1977 ^{6,11}
Fiji	IX	<i>December 1, 1971¹²</i>	<i>Brussels: December 1, 1971</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: March 15, 1972</i>
Finland	IV	April 1, 1928	Paris: November 1, 1986
France	I	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
Gabon	VIII	March 26, 1962	Paris: June 10, 1975
Germany	I	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 ⁵ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 22, 1974
Ghana	IX	October 11, 1991	Paris: October 11, 1991
Greece	VI	November 9, 1920	Paris: March 8, 1976
Guinea	S	November 20, 1980	Paris: November 20, 1980
Guinea-Bissau	S	July 22, 1991	Paris: July 22, 1991

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Holy See	VII	September 12, 1935	Paris: April 24, 1975
Honduras	IX	January 25, 1990	Paris: January 25, 1990
Hungary	VI	February 14, 1922	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 15, 1972
Iceland	VII	September 7, 1947	<i>Rome: September 7, 1947</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 28, 1984
India	IV	April 1, 1928	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: May 6, 1984 ^{6,9,10} Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ¹¹
Ireland	IV	October 5, 1927	<i>Brussels: July 5, 1959</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: December 21, 1970</i>
Israel	VI	March 24, 1950	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970</i> ³
Italy	III	December 5, 1887	Paris: November 14, 1979
Japan	I	July 15, 1899	Paris: April 24, 1975
Lebanon	IX	September 30, 1947	<i>Rome: September 30, 1947</i>
Lesotho	S	September 28, 1989	Paris: September 28, 1989 ^{6,11}
Liberia	S	March 8, 1989	Paris: March 8, 1989 ^{6,11}
Libya	VI	September 28, 1976	Paris: September 28, 1976 ¹¹
Liechtenstein	VII	July 30, 1931	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: May 25, 1972</i>
Luxembourg	VII	June 20, 1888	Paris: April 20, 1975
Madagascar	S	January 1, 1966	<i>Brussels: January 1, 1966</i>
Malawi	S	October 12, 1991	Paris: October 12, 1991
Malaysia	VII	October 1, 1990	Paris: October 1, 1990 ⁶
Mali	S	March 19, 1962 ¹²	Paris: December 5, 1977
Malta	IX	September 21, 1964	<i>Rome: September 21, 1964</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 12, 1977 ¹¹
Mauritania	S	February 6, 1973	Paris: September 21, 1976
Mauritius	IX	May 10, 1989	Paris: May 10, 1989 ^{6,11}
Mexico	IV	June 11, 1967	Paris: December 17, 1974 ⁶
Monaco	VII	May 30, 1889	Paris: November 23, 1974
Morocco	VIII	June 16, 1917	Paris: May 17, 1987
Netherlands	III	November 1, 1912	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: January 30, 1986 ¹⁴ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: January 10, 1975 ¹⁵
New Zealand	V	April 24, 1928	<i>Rome: December 4, 1947</i>
Niger	S	May 2, 1962 ¹²	Paris: May 21, 1975
Norway	IV	April 13, 1896	<i>Brussels: January 28, 1963</i> ⁵ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: June 13, 1974
Pakistan	VIII	July 5, 1948	<i>Rome: July 5, 1948</i> ² <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970</i> ³
Paraguay	VIII	January 2, 1992	Paris: January 2, 1992
Peru	VIII	August 20, 1988	Paris: August 20, 1988
Philippines	VIII	August 1, 1951	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: July 16, 1980
Poland	VI	January 28, 1920	<i>Rome: November 21, 1935</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: August 4, 1990
Portugal	V	March 29, 1911	Paris: January 12, 1979 ¹⁶
Romania	VI	January 1, 1927	<i>Rome: August 6, 1936</i> ² <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: January 29 or February 26, 1970</i> ^{3,11}
Rwanda	S	March 1, 1984	Paris: March 1, 1984
Senegal	IX	August 25, 1962	Paris: August 12, 1975
South Africa	IV	October 3, 1928	<i>Brussels: August 1, 1951</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: March 24, 1975 ¹¹

State	Contribution class*	Date on which State became party to the Convention	Latest Act ¹ of the Convention to which State is party and date on which State became party to that Act
Spain	II	December 5, 1887	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: February 19, 1974
Sri Lanka	IX	July 20, 1959 ¹²	<i>Rome: July 20, 1959</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: September 23, 1978
Suriname	IX	February 23, 1977	Paris: February 23, 1977
Sweden	III	August 1, 1904	Paris, Articles 1 to 21: October 10, 1974 Paris, Articles 22 to 38: September 20, 1973
<i>Switzerland</i>	III	<i>December 5, 1887</i>	<i>Brussels: January 2, 1956</i> <i>Stockholm, Articles 22 to 38: May 4, 1970</i>
Thailand	VII	July 17, 1931	<i>Berlin: July 17, 1931</i> ⁸ Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 29, 1980 ¹¹
Togo	S	April 30, 1975	Paris: April 30, 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	VIII	August 16, 1988	Paris: August 16, 1988
Tunisia	VIII	December 5, 1887	Paris: August 16, 1975 ¹¹
<i>Turkey</i>	VI	<i>January 1, 1952</i>	<i>Brussels: January 1, 1952</i> ⁷
United Kingdom	I	December 5, 1887	Paris: January 2, 1990
United States of America	I	March 1, 1989	Paris: March 1, 1989
Uruguay	VIII	July 10, 1967	Paris: December 28, 1979
Venezuela	VII	December 30, 1982	Paris: December 30, 1982 ¹¹
Yugoslavia	VI	June 17, 1930	Paris: September 2, 1975 ⁷
Zaire	S	October 8, 1963 ¹²	Paris: January 31, 1975
Zambia	S	January 2, 1992	Paris: January 2, 1992
Zimbabwe	IX	April 18, 1980	<i>Rome: April 18, 1980</i> Paris, Articles 22 to 38: December 30, 1981

(Total: 90 States)

* Contributions in classes I to IX correspond to 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 1, ½ and ¼ units, respectively. In class S, they correspond to ¼ of one unit.

¹ "Paris" means the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised at Paris on July 24, 1971 (Paris Act); "Stockholm" means the said Convention as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 (Stockholm Act); "Brussels" means the said Convention as revised at Brussels on June 26, 1948 (Brussels Act); "Rome" means the said Convention as revised at Rome on June 2, 1928 (Rome Act); "Berlin" means the said Convention as revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908 (Berlin Act).

² This State deposited its instrument of ratification of (or of accession to) the Stockholm Act in its entirety; however, Articles 1 to 21 (substantive clauses) of the said Act have not entered into force.

³ These are the alternative dates of entry into force which the Director General of WIPO communicated to the States concerned.

⁴ In accordance with the provision of Article 29 of the Stockholm Act applicable to the States outside the Union which accede to the said Act, this State is bound by Articles 1 to 20 of the Brussels Act.

⁵ This State has declared that it admits the application of the Appendix of the Paris Act to works of which it is the State of origin by States which have made a declaration under Article VI(1)(i) of the Appendix or a notification under Article I of the Appendix. The declarations took effect on October 18, 1973, for Germany, and on March 8, 1974, for Norway.

⁶ Pursuant to Article I of the Appendix of the Paris Act, this State availed itself of the faculties provided for in Articles II and III of the said Appendix. The relevant declaration is effective until October 10, 1994.

⁷ Accession or ratification subject to the reservation concerning the right of translation.

⁸ Accession subject to reservations concerning works of applied art, conditions and formalities required for protection, the right of translation, the right of reproduction of articles published in newspapers or periodicals, the right of performance, and the application of the Convention to works not yet in the public domain at the date of its coming into force.

⁹ This State declared that its ratification shall not apply to the provisions of Article 14^{bis}(2)(b) of the Paris Act (presumption of legitimation for some authors who have brought contributions to the making of the cinematographic work).

¹⁰ This State notified the designation of the competent authority provided by Article 15(4) of the Paris Act.

¹¹ Accession or ratification with the declaration provided for in Article 33(2) relating to the International Court of Justice.

¹² Date on which the declaration of continued adherence was sent, after the accession of the State to independence.

¹³ Burkina Faso, which had acceded to the Berne Convention (Brussels Act) as from August 19, 1963, denounced the said Convention as from September 20, 1970. Later on, Burkina Faso acceded again to the Berne Convention (Paris Act): this accession took effect on January 24, 1976.

¹⁴ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe.

¹⁵ Ratification for the Kingdom in Europe. Articles 22 to 38 of the Paris Act apply also to the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

¹⁶ Pursuant to the provisions of Article 14^{bis}(2)(c) of the Paris Act, this State has made a declaration to the effect that the undertaking by authors to bring contributions to the making of a cinematographic work must be in a written agreement. This declaration was received on November 5, 1986.

Other Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Administered by WIPO

International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations

Rome Convention (1961)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Argentina	March 2, 1992	Guatemala	January 14, 1977
Austria *	June 9, 1973	Honduras	February 16, 1990
Barbados	September 18, 1983	Ireland *	September 19, 1979
Brazil	September 29, 1965	Italy *	April 8, 1975
Burkina Faso	January 14, 1988	Japan *	October 26, 1989
Chile	September 5, 1974	Lesotho *	January 26, 1990
Colombia	September 17, 1976	Luxembourg *	February 25, 1976
Congo *	May 18, 1964	Mexico	May 18, 1964
Costa Rica	September 9, 1971	Monaco *	December 6, 1985
Czechoslovakia *	August 14, 1964	Niger *	May 18, 1964
Denmark *	September 23, 1965	Norway *	July 10, 1978
Dominican Republic	January 27, 1987	Panama	September 2, 1983
Ecuador	May 18, 1964	Paraguay	February 26, 1970
El Salvador	June 29, 1979	Peru	August 7, 1985
Fiji *	April 11, 1972	Philippines	September 25, 1984
Finland *	October 21, 1983	Spain *	November 14, 1991
France *	July 3, 1987	Sweden *	May 18, 1964
Germany *	October 21, 1966	United Kingdom *	May 18, 1964
		Uruguay	July 4, 1977

(Total: 37 States)

Note: The secretarial tasks relating to this Convention are performed jointly with the International Labour Office and Unesco.

* The instruments of ratification or accession deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations by the following States contain declarations made under the articles mentioned hereafter (with reference to publication in *Le Droit d'auteur* (Copyright) for the years 1962 to 1964 and in *Copyright* since 1965):

Austria, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) and 1(b) [1973, p. 67];

Congo, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1964, p. 127];

Czechoslovakia, Article 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1964, p. 110];

Denmark, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) and 17 [1965, p. 214];

Fiji, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1972, pp. 88 and 178];

Finland, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(i), (ii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [1983, p. 287];

France, Articles 5(3) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1987, p. 184];

Germany, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)) and 16(1)(a)(iv) [1966, p. 237];

Ireland, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii) [1979, p. 218];

Italy, Articles 6(2), 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv), 16(1)(b) and 17 [1975, p. 44];

Japan, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(ii) and (iv) [1989, p. 288];

Lesotho, Article 16(1)(a)(ii) and (1)(b) [1990, p. 95];

Luxembourg, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1976, p. 24];

Monaco, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 16(1)(a)(i) and 16(1)(b) [1985, p. 422];

Niger, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)) and 16(1)(a)(i) [1963, p. 155];

Norway, Articles 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1978, p. 133; in respect of 16(1)(a)(ii) modified: 1989, p. 288];

Spain, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(c)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(iii) and (iv) [1991, p. 221];

Sweden, Article 16(1)(b) [1962, p. 138; 1986, p. 382];

United Kingdom, Articles 5(3) (concerning Article 5(1)(b)), 6(2) and 16(1)(a)(ii), (iii) and (iv) [1963, p. 244]; the same declarations were made for Gibraltar and Bermuda [1967, p. 36; 1970, p. 108].

**Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms
Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms**

Phonograms Convention (Geneva, 1971)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Argentina	June 30, 1973	India	February 12, 1975
Australia	June 22, 1974	Israel	May 1, 1978
Austria	August 21, 1982	Italy *	March 24, 1977
Barbados	July 29, 1983	Japan	October 14, 1978
Brazil	November 28, 1975	Kenya	April 21, 1976
Burkina Faso	January 30, 1988	Luxembourg	March 8, 1976
Chile	March 24, 1977	Mexico	December 21, 1973
Costa Rica	June 17, 1982	Monaco	December 2, 1974
Czechoslovakia	January 15, 1985	New Zealand	August 13, 1976
Denmark	March 24, 1977	Norway	August 1, 1978
Ecuador	September 14, 1974	Panama	June 29, 1974
Egypt	April 23, 1978	Paraguay	February 13, 1979
El Salvador	February 9, 1979	Peru	August 24, 1985
Fiji	April 18, 1973	Republic of Korea	October 10, 1987
Finland *	April 18, 1973	Spain	August 24, 1974
France	April 18, 1973	Sweden	April 18, 1973
Germany	May 18, 1974	Trinidad and Tobago	October 1, 1988
Guatemala	February 1, 1977	United Kingdom	April 18, 1973
Holy See	July 18, 1977	United States of America	March 10, 1974
Honduras	March 6, 1990	Uruguay	January 18, 1983
Hungary	May 28, 1975	Venezuela	November 18, 1982
		Zaire	November 29, 1977

(Total: 43 States)

* This State has declared, in accordance with Article 7(4) of the Convention, that it will apply the criterion according to which it affords protection to producers of phonograms solely on the basis of the place of first fixation instead of the criterion of the nationality of the producer.

**Convention Relating to the Distribution
of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite**

Satellites Convention (Brussels, 1974)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	State	Date on which State became party to the Convention
Australia	October 26, 1990	Morocco	June 30, 1983
Austria	August 6, 1982	Nicaragua	August 25, 1979
Germany *	August 25, 1979	Panama	September 25, 1985
Greece	October 22, 1991	Peru	August 7, 1985
Italy *	July 7, 1981	Soviet Union**	January 20, 1989
Kenya	August 25, 1979	United States of America	March 7, 1985
Mexico	August 25, 1979	Yugoslavia	August 25, 1979

(Total: 14 States)

* With a declaration, pursuant to Article 2(2) of the Convention, that the protection accorded under Article 2(1) is restricted in its territory to a period of 25 years after the expiry of the calendar year in which the transmission by satellite has occurred.

** Situation until December 24, 1991.

**Nairobi Treaty
on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol**

Nairobi Treaty (1981)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Algeria	August 16, 1984	India	October 19, 1983
Argentina	January 10, 1986	Italy	October 25, 1985
Barbados	February 28, 1986	Jamaica	March 17, 1984
Bolivia	August 11, 1985	Kenya	September 25, 1982
Brazil	August 10, 1984	Mexico	May 16, 1985
Bulgaria	May 6, 1984	Oman	March 26, 1986
Chile	December 14, 1983	Qatar	July 23, 1983
Congo	March 8, 1983	San Marino	March 18, 1986
Cuba	October 21, 1984	Senegal	August 6, 1984
Cyprus	August 11, 1985	Soviet Union*	April 17, 1986
Egypt	October 1, 1982	Sri Lanka	February 19, 1984
El Salvador	October 14, 1984	Syria	April 13, 1984
Equatorial Guinea	September 25, 1982	Togo	December 8, 1983
Ethiopia	September 25, 1982	Tunisia	May 21, 1983
Greece	August 29, 1983	Uganda	October 21, 1983
Guatemala	February 21, 1983	Uruguay	April 16, 1984

(Total: 32 States)

* Situation until December 24, 1991.

**Treaty on the International Registration
of Audiovisual Works**

Film Register Treaty (Geneva, 1989)

State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty	State	Date on which State became party to the Treaty
Austria	February 27, 1991	Czechoslovakia	February 27, 1991
Burkina Faso	February 27, 1991	France	February 27, 1991
		Mexico	February 27, 1991

(Total: 5 States)

Treaty on Intellectual Property in Respect of Integrated Circuits*

(Washington, May 26, 1989)

Signatory States

Ratification

China, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Liberia, Yugoslavia, Zambia (8).

Egypt (1).

* This Treaty has not yet entered into force.

Treaties in the Field of Copyright and Neighboring Rights Not Administered by WIPO¹

Universal Copyright Convention

Adopted at Geneva (1952), revised at Paris (1971)

State	Date on which State became party to the Convention		State	Date on which State became party to the Convention	
	Text of 1952	Text of 1971		Text of 1952	Text of 1971
Algeria ²	August 28, 1973	July 10, 1974	Netherlands	June 22, 1967	November 30, 1985
Andorra	September 16, 1955	-	New Zealand	September 11, 1964	-
Argentina	February 13, 1958	-	Nicaragua	August 16, 1961	-
Australia	May 1, 1969	February 28, 1978	Niger	May 15, 1989	May 15, 1989
Austria	July 2, 1957	August 14, 1982	Nigeria	February 14, 1962	-
Bahamas	December 27, 1976	December 27, 1976	Norway	January 23, 1963	August 7, 1974
Bangladesh ²	August 5, 1975	August 5, 1975	Pakistan	September 16, 1955	-
Barbados	June 18, 1983	June 18, 1983	Panama	October 17, 1962	September 3, 1980
Belgium	August 31, 1960	-	Paraguay	March 11, 1962	-
Belize	December 1, 1982	-	Peru	October 16, 1963	July 22, 1985
Bolivia	March 22, 1990	March 22, 1990	Philippines	November 19, 1955	-
Brazil	January 13, 1960	December 11, 1975	Poland	March 9, 1977	March 9, 1977
Bulgaria	June 7, 1975	June 7, 1975	Portugal	December 25, 1956	July 30, 1981
Cambodia	September 16, 1955	-	Republic of Korea ³	October 1, 1987	October 1, 1987
Cameroon	May 1, 1973	July 10, 1974	Rwanda	November 10, 1989	November 10, 1989
Canada	August 10, 1962	-	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	April 22, 1985	April 22, 1985
Chile	September 16, 1955	-	Senegal	July 9, 1974	July 10, 1974
Colombia	June 18, 1976	June 18, 1976	Soviet Union ³	May 27, 1973	-
Costa Rica	September 16, 1955	March 7, 1980	Spain	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Cuba	June 18, 1957	-	Sri Lanka	January 25, 1984	January 25, 1984
Cyprus	December 19, 1990	December 19, 1990	Sweden	July 1, 1961	July 10, 1974
Czechoslovakia	January 6, 1960	April 17, 1980	Switzerland	March 30, 1956	-
Denmark	February 9, 1962	July 11, 1979	Trinidad and Tobago	August 19, 1988	August 19, 1988
Dominican Republic	May 8, 1983	May 8, 1983	Tunisia ²	June 19, 1969	June 10, 1975
Ecuador	June 5, 1957	June 6, 1991	United Kingdom	September 27, 1957	July 10, 1974
El Salvador	March 29, 1979	March 29, 1979	United States of America	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974
Fiji	October 10, 1970	-	Venezuela	September 30, 1966	-
Finland	April 16, 1963	November 1, 1986	Yugoslavia	May 11, 1966	July 10, 1974
France	January 14, 1956	July 10, 1974	Zambia	June 1, 1965	-
Germany	September 16, 1955	July 10, 1974			
Ghana	August 22, 1962	-			
Greece	August 24, 1963	-			
Guatemala	October 28, 1964	-			
Guinea	November 13, 1981	November 13, 1981			
Haiti	September 16, 1955	-			
Holy See	October 5, 1955	May 6, 1980			
Hungary	January 23, 1971	July 10, 1974			
Iceland	December 18, 1956	-			
India	January 21, 1958	January 7, 1988			
Ireland	January 20, 1959	-			
Israel	September 16, 1955	-			
Italy	January 24, 1957	January 25, 1980			
Japan	April 28, 1956	October 21, 1977			
Kenya	September 7, 1966	July 10, 1974			
Laos	September 16, 1955	-			
Lebanon	October 17, 1959	-			
Liberia	July 27, 1956	-			
Liechtenstein	January 22, 1959	-			
Luxembourg	October 15, 1955	-			
Malawi	October 26, 1965	-			
Malta	November 19, 1968	-			
Mauritius	March 12, 1968	-			
Mexico ²	May 12, 1957	October 31, 1975			
Monaco	September 16, 1955	December 13, 1974			
Morocco	May 8, 1972	January 28, 1976			

(Total: 84 States)

¹ According to the information received by the International Bureau.

² Pursuant to Article Vbis of the Convention as revised in 1971, this State has availed itself of the exceptions provided for in Articles Vter and Vquater in favor of developing countries.

³ Situation until December 24, 1991.

Editor's Note: The three Protocols annexed to the Convention were ratified, accepted or acceded to separately; they concern: (1) the application of the Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees, (2) the application of the Convention to the works of certain international organizations, and (3) the effective date of instruments of ratification or acceptance of or accession to the Convention. For detailed information in this respect, and as to notifications made by governments of certain Contracting States concerning the territorial application of the Convention and the Protocols, see *Copyright Bulletin*, quarterly review published by Unesco.

**European Agreement
Concerning Programme Exchanges by Means
of Television Films**

(Paris, December 15, 1958)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium	April 8, 1962
Cyprus	February 20, 1970
Denmark	November 25, 1961
France	July 1, 1961
Greece	February 9, 1962
Ireland	April 4, 1965
Israel	February 15, 1978
Luxembourg	October 31, 1963
Netherlands	March 5, 1967
Norway	March 15, 1963
Spain	January 4, 1974
Sweden	July 1, 1961
Tunisia	February 22, 1969
Turkey	March 28, 1964
United Kingdom	July 1, 1961

**European Agreement for the Prevention
of Broadcasts Transmitted from Stations
Outside National Territories**

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Belgium	October 19, 1967
Cyprus	October 2, 1971
Denmark	October 19, 1967
France	April 6, 1968
Germany	February 28, 1970
Greece	August 14, 1979
Ireland	February 23, 1969
Italy	March 19, 1983
Liechtenstein	February 14, 1977
Netherlands	September 27, 1974
Norway	October 17, 1971
Portugal	September 7, 1969
Spain	March 11, 1988
Sweden	October 19, 1967
Switzerland	September 19, 1976
Turkey	February 17, 1975
United Kingdom	December 3, 1967

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts

Agreement

(Strasbourg, June 22, 1960)

State	Date on which State became party to the Agreement
Denmark *	November 27, 1961
France	July 1, 1961
Germany *	October 9, 1967
Norway *	August 10, 1968
Sweden **	July 1, 1961
United Kingdom *	July 1, 1961

Protocol

(Strasbourg, January 22, 1965)

State	Date on which State became party to the Protocol
Denmark	March 24, 1965
France	March 24, 1965
Germany	October 9, 1967
Norway	August 10, 1968
Sweden	March 24, 1965
United Kingdom	March 24, 1965

* The instruments of ratification were accompanied by reservations in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 1, of the Agreement. As to Denmark, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1961, p. 360; as to Germany, see *Copyright*, 1967, p. 217; as to Norway, see *ibid.*, 1968, p. 191; as to the United Kingdom, see *Le Droit d'auteur*, 1961, p. 152.

** Sweden has availed itself of the reservations contained in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (f) of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of the Agreement.

Additional Protocol

(Strasbourg, March 21, 1983)

The Additional Protocol entered into force on January 1, 1985, with respect to all States party to the European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts and the Protocol to the said Agreement.

Governing Bodies and Committees

(Status on January 1, 1992)

Under Treaties Administered by WIPO

Governing Bodies and Committees of WIPO

General Assembly: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia (as from January 21, 1992), Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay (as from January 2, 1992), Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa,¹ Soviet Union,² Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (111).

Conference: The same States as above, with Angola, Belarus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (127).

Coordination Committee: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia,

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Singapore, Soviet Union,² Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syria, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia (52).

WIPO Budget Committee: Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Japan, Soviet Union,² Switzerland (*ex officio*), United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia (15).

WIPO Premises Committee: Argentina, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Nigeria, Soviet Union,² Switzerland, United States of America (11).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Co-operation Related to Industrial Property: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Soviet Union,² Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United

¹ According to a decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, not to be invited "to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" (see *Copyright*, 1977, p. 296).

² Situation until December 24, 1991.

Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (107).

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Soviet Union,³ Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (90).

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Soviet Union,³ Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, African Intellectual Property Organization, African Regional Industrial Property Organization, Benelux Designs Office, Benelux Trademark Office, European Patent Organisation (81).

Governing Bodies of the Berne Union

Assembly: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa,⁴ Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe (86).

Conference of Representatives: Lebanon, Madagascar, New Zealand, Turkey (4).

Executive Committee: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, India, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela (23).

Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Mexico, Niger, Philippines, United Kingdom, Uruguay (12).

³ Situation until December 24, 1991.

⁴ According to a decision of the WIPO Coordination Committee, not to be invited "to any meeting of WIPO and its Bodies and Unions" (see *Copyright*, 1977, p. 296).

Under Other Treaties

Intergovernmental Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention

Algeria, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia,
France, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico,

Portugal, Senegal, Soviet Union,⁵ Tunisia, United
Kingdom, United States of America (18).

⁵ Situation until December 24, 1991.

High Officials of WIPO

(Status on January 1, 1992)

Director general: Dr. Arpad Bogsch

Deputy Directors General: Lev Efremovich Kostikov
Shahid Alikhan
François Curchod

Activities of WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization in 1991— An Overview of Activities and Developments

Introduction

At their meetings in September 1991, the Governing Bodies of WIPO reviewed the activities carried on by the International Bureau in 1990 and from January 1 to July 15, 1991, and expressed their satisfaction with the work accomplished. In their view the activities were impressive in terms of quality, volume and variety, conformed to the plans laid down for the 1990-91 biennium and achieved the objectives set out for those plans.

In the discussions, delegations singled out for special mention the development cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries, in particular those in the areas of human resource development or training, legislation, administrative procedures, computerization, patent information services (including the introduction of CD-ROM technology) and the teaching of intellectual property law in universities.

The delegations of the developing countries regarded such activities as being of prime importance in WIPO's work program, and expressed their great satisfaction with the assistance that their countries had received from WIPO and through it also from other countries, both developing and industrialized, as well as from certain organizations. Most of the delegations of the industrialized countries stressed the importance that their governments attached to WIPO's development cooperation program. They undertook to continue their participation in the activities, and indeed whenever feasible to increase their share in that participation.

Many delegations further expressed their satisfaction with the work that the International Bureau had undertaken or was undertaking in the area of norm-setting, such as the progress achieved in the preparations for a Patent Law Treaty, in the formulation of Regulations under the Protocol to the Madrid (Marks) Agreement and in the drafting of a treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States. They also noted with satisfaction the encouraging level of activity in international registration work relating to patents, marks and industrial designs.

Development Cooperation

For WIPO, the year 1991 was marked by a high level of demand for assistance from the International Bureau on the part of developing countries. In spite of a decline in extra-budgetary funds from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WIPO was able to respond satisfactorily to the training demands of developing countries during that year. WIPO's training activities are meant to provide or enhance professional skills and competence for the effective administration and use of the intellectual property system. During the year, training was given to government officials and personnel from the technical, legal, industrial and commercial sectors in the form of courses, study visits, workshops, seminars, training attachments abroad and on-the-job training by international experts.

Most of the courses, workshops and seminars were organized by WIPO in developing countries. In 1991, a total of about 75 such events were organized at national, subregional, regional and global level. They provided basic knowledge of industrial property or copyright, or specialized information in areas such as search and examination in connection with patents and trademarks, computerization of industrial property office administration, the use of computerized patent information data bases (including the use of CD-ROM technology), legal and economic aspects of industrial property, the administration of the collection and distribution of copyright royalties and the promotion of technological inventiveness. Besides WIPO officials, 180 outside experts were invited by WIPO as speakers, just over a third of whom were nationals of developing countries. In addition, 85 study visits were organized, to both industrialized and developing countries, for officials of developing countries. In all, 50 developing countries, 13 industrialized countries and seven intergovernmental organizations hosted such events or organized them jointly with WIPO. Over 5,000 men and women from both the government and private sectors of some 100 developing countries and from six intergovernmental organizations of developing countries attended as participants.

A condition for ensuring optimum benefits from a country's use of the intellectual property system is the existence of appropriate national legislation. WIPO continued in 1991 to lay emphasis on the advice and assistance that it gives to developing countries in the improvement of their legislation. WIPO prepared draft laws and regulations which, depending on the country concerned, dealt with one or more aspects of intellectual property, or commented on drafts prepared by the governments of the countries themselves. In total, during the period under review, some 35 countries benefited from such advice and assistance.

In seeking to help developing countries encourage domestic technological inventiveness, WIPO offered advice on the drafting of legislative provisions for the establishment of suitable institutional arrangements in favor of inventors, authors and other creators, and organized seminars to discuss policy measures designed to support their endeavors. WIPO also continued its Gold Medal Award scheme for exceptional work done by inventors and creators, mainly in the context of special exhibitions.

One hundred and ten missions comprising WIPO officials and 65 outside consultants (a third of them from developing countries) employed by WIPO were undertaken to some 80 developing countries. Those missions afforded advice, *inter alia*, to government authorities on the upgrading of administrative procedures, computerization, the provision of patent information services and the setting up of organizations for the collective administration of rights under copyright law. In planning and implementing each mission, WIPO engaged in close consultations with the government concerned in order to identify the country's needs and priorities.

With regard to promotion of the use of the vast resources of technological information contained in patent documents, there was continuing demand for WIPO's state-of-the-art search service for developing countries. Approximately 530 search reports and 2,700 copies of patent documents were supplied to 38 requesting governments and institutions in developing countries during 1991.

In the 1992-93 biennium, a greater volume of activity is foreseen in the field of development cooperation, particularly to promote the accession of developing countries to WIPO-administered treaties, to bring about the computerization of the services of industrial property offices and of the operations involved in the collective administration of authors' rights in developing countries (including the introduction of CD-ROM technology), to develop the teaching of intellectual property law in developing countries and to facilitate the

participation of representatives of developing countries in WIPO-organized meetings.

In order that the International Bureau might carry out such activities in the next biennium, the Governing Bodies approved in September the Director General's proposal that the budgetary allocations for development cooperation activities be increased by 29.4 percent from about 5.45 million Swiss francs in 1990-91 to about 7.05 million Swiss francs in 1992-93.

Setting of Norms and Standards

The objective of the work in this area is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the various countries.

Important progress was achieved in several fields of intellectual property in 1991.

The first part of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of a Treaty Supplementing the Paris Convention as far as Patents are Concerned (Patent Law Treaty) was held in The Hague, on premises made available by the Government of the Netherlands, in June. Participation was high: 88 member States of the Paris Union were represented, as were five non-member States, six inter-governmental organizations and 33 non-governmental organizations. The Conference discussed the drafts of the proposed Patent Law Treaty and its accompanying Regulations. Those discussions will doubtless ease the task of the second part of the Diplomatic Conference, the date and venue of which the Assembly of the Paris Union will consider in 1992.

The first session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention was held in November. Fifty-six States, five inter-governmental organizations and 39 non-governmental organizations participated. Discussions were based on the first part of the memorandum prepared by the International Bureau entitled "Questions Concerning a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention." Those questions related to certain categories of protected works: computer programs, data bases, expert systems and other artificial intelligence systems and computer-produced works, as well as the rights of producers of sound recordings.

The following conclusions were drawn from the discussions: the legal nature of a possible protocol should be a special agreement under Article 20 of the Berne Convention; the Committee should further consider the legal nature and contents of a possible protocol or protocols; the differing opinions on computer software were such that no conclusions could be drawn, so the matter could be

considered again in the future by the Committee; data bases should be dealt with in the proposed protocol, but not artificial intelligence, while it would be premature to deal with computer-produced works; on the rights of phonogram producers, it was agreed that the protection of those rights should be strengthened and that the International Bureau should look into the nature of a possible new instrument, notably to determine whether it should be limited to copyright or could also cover neighboring rights. The Committee will meet again in February 1992.

The third session of the Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States was held in September with 45 States, four intergovernmental organizations and four international non-governmental organizations participating. The Committee examined a document prepared by the International Bureau which contained provisions for a draft treaty on the matter and which described the dispute settlement mechanism. The Committee recommended that the International Bureau prepare a draft treaty for discussion by the Committee at its next session (to be held in July 1992). The Governing Bodies of WIPO would in 1992 consider the need for a fifth session of the Committee and the procedure for the fixing of dates in 1993 for the Diplomatic Conference and also for the preparatory meeting preceding the Conference.

As part of the exploration of intellectual property questions that might require norm-setting, WIPO organized a Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence in March. The Symposium examined the various categories of artificial intelligence and their main fields of application from the viewpoint of the possible intellectual property implications. The result of the Symposium was to be taken into account in the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention. The Committee of Experts which met to consider the protocol decided (see above) that it should not deal with artificial intelligence.

Also in connection with the work on intellectual property activities that might require norm-setting, a Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications was held in October. The Symposium, attended by more than 100 participants from 35 countries, was concerned with various aspects of the protection of geographical indications against misuse and with suitable measures to implement protection, such as international registration. The discussions dealt with both natural produce and industrial goods. Special attention was devoted to the international protection of indications of origin under the agreements administered by WIPO and the preparation of a new agreement

on the international protection of geographical indications, to the protection of wine designations in various countries and at the international level, to the national protection of geographical indications in various States and to the protection of geographical indications in the European Community.

With regard to the setting of norms and standards, the 1992-93 biennium envisages the conclusion of the proposed Patent Law Treaty and also a proposed Treaty on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States, while work will continue on a possible protocol to the Berne Convention, on a proposed treaty on the harmonization of the formalities and other aspects of the protection of trademarks (Trademark Law Treaty), and on a proposed treaty on the protection and international registration of geographical indications; there will be discussions on whether WIPO should provide services with respect to the settlement of disputes between private parties in the field of intellectual property, and work will start on the preparation of a model law on the protection of the intellectual property rights of producers of sound recordings.

Industrial Property Information

In September, the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) reviewed the progress of work done by the Executive Coordination Committee and its Working Groups, and agreed that the progress made on tasks in the 1990-91 biennium had been satisfactory. On that occasion the Permanent Committee endorsed the statement by the Director General that the most important matter for international cooperation in the field of patent information up to the year 2000 should continue to be, first, the storage of full texts, including drawings, of all the patent documents on optical disks or other devices capable of storing such texts in an extremely compact and easily accessible form, second, the further development of highly automated and computerized retrieval systems in which retrieval is based not only on classification but also on words, combinations of words, chemical formulae and other elements, and third, the harmonized development of the searching methods of all industrial property offices and commercial data bases so that each of them can, with permission and subject to payment (when required), search the data bases of the others.

The Permanent Committee decided that it should, in the 1992-93 biennium, address the special problems of developing countries arising from the fast-developing trends in automation, and more particularly the supply of patent documents and bibliographic search systems on CD-ROM.

International Registration Activities

The number of international applications or registrations under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs confirmed the healthy state of each of the three registration systems. Growth in 1991, compared with 1990, was 16.12% in the PCT system, while the level of applications in the Hague system increased by 1.7% in 1991 as compared with 1990. In the Madrid system, however, the number of registrations declined by 5.54%.

In the 1992-93 biennium, computerization of the operations of the fee-financed Unions will continue with a view to providing users with ever-better services.

Patent Cooperation Treaty

Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia deposited instruments of accession to the PCT in the course of the year, bringing the total number of PCT Contracting Parties to 49.

In 1991, the number of record copies of international applications received by the International Bureau amounted to 22,247, 16.12% more than in 1990. The average number of PCT Contracting States designated per international application was 23. The international applications thus replaced some 511,680 national applications. The increase can be partly explained by the intensive efforts made by the International Bureau to promote the use of the PCT by PCT Contracting States.

With the aim of further simplifying and modernizing the use of the PCT system, the Assembly of the PCT Union adopted amendments to the PCT Regulations in July. Almost half the Rules in the Regulations were amended; the amendments will enter into force on July 1, 1992.

In the course of the year the International Bureau offered to the national offices of PCT member States, and also to the International Searching and International Preliminary Examining Authorities, the supply, free of charge, of CD-ROMs to replace the paper or microfilm copies of published PCT international applications (PCT pamphlets), on the understanding that those offices that accepted the offer would receive, also free of charge, a workstation consisting of the equipment needed for reading and printing the PCT pamphlets contained in the CD-ROMs. Twenty-three offices or Authorities have accepted the offer so far.

The existing PCT computer system (which has been operational since 1982) enables the International Bureau, among other things, to record and

process the data contained in the international applications, international search reports and demands for international preliminary examination received by it. The system also generates magnetic tapes for the photocomposition of the pages of the *PCT Gazette* and of the front pages of PCT pamphlets.

The experience gained with the existing PCT computer system has enabled the International Bureau to identify new requirements, which in turn has led to the development of a new, improved system. This system, called the "Computer-Assisted System for the Processing of International Applications" (CASPIA) will be operational in March 1992. CASPIA will run in a more adaptable environment and, while retaining some elements of the existing system, will feature significant improvements in its interaction with users. It will in particular carry out additional validity checks which will result in immediate action; it will also afford quicker access to the information required and permit various statistical analyses, apart from which it is designed to be integrated in the future DICAPS system.

The International Bureau continued its development of an additional system, called the "Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System" (DICAPS) designed to satisfy the following general requirements: circulation, storage and retrieval of application files (files will no longer exist in paper form; instead, all papers making up a file will be stored on optical disks); automatic page setting, with drawings, of pamphlet front pages and of *PCT Gazette* pages; automatic printing of pamphlets on laser printers; distribution and mailing of pamphlets on optical media, especially CD-ROMs. The development of the system is taking place in two successive phases. The first phase, involving an organizational study and the preparation of a detailed description of the proposed system, started in March 1991 and will end in February 1992. The second phase, consisting in the implementation of the system, is scheduled to be completed by mid-1993.

Madrid Agreement

In 1991, the number of international trademark registrations and renewals received by the International Bureau was 20,791, representing a decrease of 5.54% in relation to the 1990 figure. This decrease was probably due mainly to the economic situation in member countries. As the average number of countries covered by each international registration was 8.34, the international registrations in 1991 replaced some 201,671 national registrations. The other activities under the Madrid system,

namely renewals and changes, decreased by 3.19% compared with 1990.

The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks celebrated its centenary in 1991. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain were present at an *acto solemne* held in Madrid to commemorate the occasion in May. The International Bureau issued a commemorative publication.

The Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol met twice in 1991 to make further improvements to the draft of the Regulations of the Madrid system. Once the Madrid Protocol of 1989 enters into force, the Regulations will cover the procedures under both the Protocol and the Madrid Agreement currently in force, and ensure the harmonious coexistence of the two texts. The Working Group will meet in 1992 mainly to examine drafts of the official forms to be used under the Regulations.

The publication sub-system of the MINOS (International Marks Numbered and Optically Stored) system, which aims to put the archives of all international trademark registrations on optical disks, went into operation in 1991, while the archiving sub-system was put into operation but not to its full capacity. Work started on the scanning of new international trademarks for the purpose of storage in the optical disk system. Work continued on the ROMARIN (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Archives Information) project, consisting of a series of CD-ROMs containing all the data in the International Register, including images if any. The work is proceeding according to schedule, and the first CD-ROMs should be issued in early 1992. The International Bureau will speed up the integration of images in the ROMARIN data base so that the ROMARIN (with complete texts and images) system may be completed in early 1993. This project will enable all member States of the Madrid Union to have equal and easy access by CD-ROM to the data in the Register, as each received a CD-ROM workstation in 1991.

Hague Agreement

In 1991, the number of industrial design deposits, renewal demands and prolongation fees received by the International Bureau was 4,364, representing an increase of 1.7% in relation to the 1990 figure.

A Committee of Experts held its first session in April to recommend solutions (including the possible revision of the Hague Agreement or the establishment of a new system) which should both increase the use of the Hague system of international deposit and permit more States to adhere to the Hague Agreement.

In the 1992-93 biennium, the Committee of Experts will continue its work on preparations for a revision of the Hague Agreement.

New Accessions to Treaties

In the course of 1991, (i) Namibia and San Marino acceded to the WIPO Convention, bringing the total number of Member States of WIPO to 127, (ii) Chile, the Gambia and Swaziland acceded to the Paris Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Paris Union to 103, (iii) Ecuador, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Paraguay and Zambia acceded to the Berne Convention, bringing the number of member States of the Berne Union to 90, (iv) Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Guinea and Mongolia acceded to the PCT, bringing the number of member States of the PCT Union to 49, (v) Spain was the first country to ratify the Madrid Protocol of 1989, (vi) Greece acceded to the Brussels (Satellites) Convention, bringing the number of States party to that Convention to 14, and (vii) Argentina and Spain acceded to the Rome Convention, bringing the number of States party to that Convention to 37.

Contribution System; Arrears in Contributions of the Least Developed Countries

In October, the Governing Bodies approved the creation, to take effect on January 1, 1992, of two new contribution classes, representing one half and one quarter, respectively, of the one-unit contribution class VII or class C. Fifty developing countries with low assessments in the United Nations system of contributions will benefit from these two new contribution classes, which will reduce their present contributions by either 50% or 75%, as the case may be. The Governing Bodies also decided that the amount of the arrears in contributions of any least developed country (LDC) relating to years preceding 1990 be entered in a special account ("frozen account"); payment of the arrears would not be demanded, although some payments were expected and encouraged.

Central and Eastern Europe

During the year the International Bureau contributed, in an advisory capacity, to the legislative changes that took place or were being planned in Central and Eastern European countries in the intellectual property field. On July 1, 1991, the new Patent Law of the Soviet Union entered into force.

WIPO and the European Patent Office (EPO) jointly organized a symposium on patents in Budapest in November 1991 for the government and private sectors of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland and the Member States of EPO. In May, WIPO also organized a national seminar on intellectual property with the Government of Romania.

The new Soviet Law on Trademarks and Service Marks was adopted on July 3, 1991. In Hungary, laws dealing with unfair competition, utility models and microelectronic semiconductor products were adopted. Romania passed a new patent law and Czechoslovakia a law on the protection of topographies of semiconductor products. All these countries sought the advice of the International Bureau when drafting their new laws. A new patent law is under preparation in Bulgaria. Albania, Latvia and Lithuania have asked for assistance in one or more fields of intellectual property legislation or in acceding to WIPO treaties.

In the 1992-93 biennium, the International Bureau of WIPO will give special attention to the needs of Central and Eastern European countries. To that end a special unit, the Central and Eastern Europe Section, was set up at the International Bureau in October 1991. There are also plans for seminars and other meetings to be organized at the national and intercountry levels on various aspects of intellectual property in the 1992-93 biennium, including a seminar in Romania for Central and Eastern European countries on service inventions, and a meeting of those countries and potential donor countries at the headquarters of WIPO to discuss questions of common interest.

European Patent Office (EPO)

WIPO's cooperation with EPO was further developed during the period under review, notably in the joint exploitation of such new technology as CD-ROMs for the storage, retrieval and management of patent information in general, and in the

promotion of the use of CD-ROMs and related hardware in developing countries in particular. In February the two Organizations jointly established a set of guidelines for developing countries on the use by developing countries of CD-ROM technology for patent information. Cooperation was also close in connection with the PCT system. The International Bureau and EPO cooperated with each other in assisting Central and Eastern European countries.

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)

Regular working contacts were started in the first half of 1991 between the International Bureau and the secretariat of UNCED.

In October, WIPO and UNCED jointly organized a meeting of experts which discussed and clarified legal and technical aspects of intellectual property issues relating to the transfer of technology that had a bearing on environmental protection, as part of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Appointment of the Director General

In October 1991, on the basis of the nomination made by the WIPO Coordination Committee in 1990, the WIPO General Assembly appointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch, unanimously and by acclamation, Director General of WIPO for a further term ending on November 30, 1995.

In November, the Coordination Committee approved the extension for a period of two years, namely until November 30, 1993, of the appointment of Mr. Shahid Alikhan as Deputy Director General. It also approved the appointment of Mr. François Curchod as Deputy Director General for a period of four years, namely until November 30, 1995.

Calendar of Meetings

WIPO Meetings

(Not all WIPO meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

1992

February 10 to 18 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Second Session)

The Committee will continue to examine whether the preparation of a protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works should start, and—if so—with what content.

Invitations: States members of the Berne Union, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.

March 30 to April 3 (Geneva)

WIPO-IFIA Symposium on "Support to Inventors"

This symposium, which is the fifth symposium organized jointly by WIPO and the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) since 1984 on questions of topical interest to inventors, will examine the assistance and services offered to inventors (both individual and corporate) by industrial property offices, innovation centers and universities.

Invitations: States members of WIPO, inventors' associations and certain organizations (R&D institutions, innovation centers). The symposium will be open to the public.

April 27 to 30 (Geneva)

N.B. New Dates

Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement (Second Session)

The Committee will continue to consider possibilities for revising the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs, or adding to it a protocol, in order to introduce in the Hague system provisions intended to encourage States not yet party to the Hague Agreement to adhere to it and to make it easier for applicants to use the system.

Invitations: States members of the Hague Union and, as observers, States members of the Paris Union not members of the Hague Union and certain organizations.

May 25 to 27 (Geneva)

Meeting of Non-Governmental Organizations on Arbitration and Other Mechanisms for the Resolution of Intellectual Property Disputes Between Private Parties

The meeting will consider the desirability of establishing within WIPO a mechanism to provide services for the resolution of disputes between private parties concerning intellectual property rights, as well as the type of services that might be provided under such a mechanism.

Invitations: International non-governmental organizations having observer status with WIPO.

June 1 to 5 (Geneva)

N.B. New Dates

Committee of Experts on the Harmonization of Laws for the Protection of Marks (Third Session)

The Committee will continue to examine a draft trademark law treaty, with particular emphasis on the harmonization of formalities with respect to trademark registration procedures.

Invitations: States members of the Paris Union, the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Paris Union and certain organizations.

June 15 to 19 (Geneva)

N.B. New Dates

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

The Committee will consider a draft Model Law dealing with the protection of the rights of producers of sound recordings, which could be used by legislators at the national or regional level.

Invitations: States members of the Berne Union or WIPO, or party to the Rome Convention or the Phonograms Convention, and, as observers, certain organizations.

September 21 to 29 (Geneva)

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO (Twenty-Third Series of Meetings)

Some of the Governing Bodies will meet in ordinary session, others in extraordinary session.

Invitations: As members or observers (depending on the body), States members of WIPO or the Unions and, as observers, other States and certain organizations.

October 12 to 16 (Geneva)

Working Group on the Application of the Madrid Protocol of 1989 (Fifth Session)

The Working Group will continue to review joint Regulations for the implementation of the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and of the Madrid Protocol, as well as draft forms to be established under those Regulations.

Invitations: States members of the Madrid Union, States having signed or acceded to the Protocol, the European Communities and, as observers, other States members of the Paris Union expressing their interest in participating in the Working Group in such capacity and certain non-governmental organizations.

November 2 to 6 (Geneva)

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Tenth Session)

The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights since the Committee's last session (April 1991) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.

Invitations: States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.

November 9 to 13 (Geneva)

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Fifteenth Session)

The Committee will review and evaluate the activities carried out under the WIPO Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the Committee's last session (July 1991) and make recommendations on the future orientation of the said Program.

Invitations: States members of the Committee and, as observers, States members of the United Nations not members of the Committee and certain organizations.

November 23 to 27 (Geneva)

Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Third Session)

The Committee will continue to examine the question of the preparation of a possible protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works.

Invitations: States members of the Berne Union, the Commission of the European Communities and, as observers, States members of WIPO not members of the Berne Union and certain organizations.

UPOV Meetings

(Not all UPOV meetings are listed. Dates are subject to possible change.)

1992

April 8 and 9 (Geneva)

Administrative and Legal Committee

Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

October 26 and 27 (Geneva)

Administrative and Legal Committee

Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

October 28 (Geneva)

Consultative Committee (Forty-Fifth Session)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV.

October 29 (Geneva)

Council (Twenty-Sixth Ordinary Session)

Invitations: Member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

October 30 (Geneva)

Meeting with International Organizations

Invitations: International non-governmental organizations, member States of UPOV and, as observers, certain non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.

Other Meetings in the Field of Copyright and/or Neighboring Rights

Non-Governmental Organizations

1992

October 18 to 24 (Maastricht/Liège)

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC): Congress