



WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

GENEVA



**ACTIVITIES IN 1995
OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BUREAU**



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OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BUREAU**

**Report of the
Director General**

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

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1. This publication reproduces the report of the Director General on the activities carried out by the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in 1995.

2. The above report was submitted to the twenty-ninth series of meetings of the Governing Bodies of WIPO when they met in Geneva from September 23 to October 2, 1996.

PART I: GOVERNING BODIES

WIPO Budget Committee

3. The Committee held its twelfth session in Geneva from April 24 to 26.
4. The following 18 States members of the Committee were represented at the session: ALGERIA, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY.
5. The Committee reviewed the draft program and budget for the 1996-97 biennium and made recommendations to the Governing Bodies of WIPO which were to meet in September.
6. The Committee held its thirteenth session in Geneva on November 29 and 30.
7. The following 17 States members of the Committee were represented at the session: BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PHILIPPINES, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The following 25 States members of WIPO were represented by observers: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, GHANA, INDONESIA, ITALY, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, NIGERIA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA.
8. The Committee examined the financial implications of the proposed Agreement between WIPO and the World Trade Organization (WTO) (which was signed a month later in December, see paragraph 40).

WIPO Premises Committee

9. The Committee held its fourth session in Geneva on June 19 and 20.
10. The following 11 States members of the Committee were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHINA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, INDIA, NIGERIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
11. The Committee reviewed a document which described the needs and the plans of the International Bureau for additional premises, and which proposed that a temporary extension of the BIRPI building be constructed. The Committee invited the International Bureau to present a document to the Governing Bodies describing that proposal as well as the possibility of constructing a permanent extension of the BIRPI building, and comparing the advantages

and disadvantages of each, so that a decision could be made by the Governing Bodies when they met later in September (see paragraph 33).

Intergovernmental Committee of the International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Rome Convention)

12. The Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention, convened by WIPO, the ILO and UNESCO, held its fifteenth ordinary session in Geneva from July 3 to 5. The following 10 member States of the Committee were represented: ARGENTINA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, MEXICO, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM. Three States party to the Convention but not members of the Committee (AUSTRALIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, SPAIN), two States not party to the Convention (BOTSWANA, CROATIA) and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) were represented as observers.

13. Representatives of the following six non-governmental organizations participated in an observer capacity: AEPO, CISAC, EBU, FIA, FIM, IFPI.

14. The meeting emphasized the need to accede to, and apply, the Rome Convention by as many countries as possible, and to protect the rights of the beneficiaries of the Convention in an efficient manner, as well as to continue the various training courses, publications and educational activities which WIPO, the ILO and UNESCO have undertaken so far. The future of the Rome Convention was examined and questioned, in view of the forthcoming session at WIPO (in September) of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms.

15. The meeting also discussed the impact of the digital revolution and technological advancements on copyright and neighboring rights, as well as on performers' rights, new forms of delivery and distribution of copyright works and objects of neighboring rights, and the current trend towards globalization of digital networks.

16. The Committee requested the Secretariat to include on the agenda of the next meeting of the Committee, in 1997, the question of the impact of digital technology on neighboring rights under the Rome Convention, including on the employment and conditions of work of performers. A study on the said question should be prepared by the Secretariat.

Governing Bodies of WIPO and the Unions Administered by WIPO

17. From September 25 to October 3, the following Governing Bodies of WIPO held their twenty-sixth series of meetings in Geneva:

- (1) WIPO General Assembly, sixteenth session (12th ordinary);
- (2) WIPO Conference, thirteenth session (12th ordinary);
- (3) WIPO Coordination Committee, thirty-fourth session (26th ordinary);
- (4) Paris Union Assembly, twenty-third session (12th ordinary);
- (5) Paris Union Conference of Representatives, twenty-second session (12th ordinary);

- (6) Paris Union Executive Committee, thirty-first session (31st ordinary);
- (7) Berne Union Assembly, seventeenth session (12th ordinary);
- (8) Berne Union Conference of Representatives, fifteenth session (12th ordinary);
- (9) Berne Union Executive Committee, thirty-seventh session (26th ordinary);
- (10) Madrid Union Assembly, twenty-sixth session (11th ordinary);
- (11) Hague Union Assembly, fourteenth session (10th ordinary);
- (12) Hague Union Conference of Representatives, fourteenth session (10th ordinary);
- (13) Nice Union Assembly, fourteenth session (12th ordinary);
- (14) Nice Union Conference of Representatives, thirteenth session (12th ordinary);
- (15) Lisbon Union Assembly, eleventh session (11th ordinary);
- (16) Lisbon Union Council, eighteenth session (18th ordinary);
- (17) Locarno Union Assembly, fourteenth session (11th ordinary)
- (18) IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly, thirteenth session (10th ordinary);
- (19) PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly, twenty-third session (10th ordinary);
- (20) Budapest Union Assembly, eleventh session (8th ordinary);
- (21) Vienna Union Assembly, seventh session (6th ordinary).

18. The following 137 States, 17 intergovernmental organizations and 14 international non-governmental organizations were represented at the meetings: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE; UN, UNDP, ITU, UNESCO, UNIDO, WMO, WTO, AIPO, ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, CEC, EAPO, EPO, LAS, OAU, OIC; and AIPPI, ALAI, APAA, EBU, ECTA, EPI, FICPI, ICC, IFLA, IFPMA, IFRRO, International P.E.N, IPA, MPI.

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

20. Activities of WIPO from July 1, 1993, to June 30, 1995. All the delegations which spoke on this subject expressed satisfaction with the range and depth of the activities that had been carried out and the efficiency with which they were accomplished. Tribute was paid to the quantity and quality of the work done. In the view of those delegations, the objectives of the activities were attained, thanks to the professionalism and dedication of the International Bureau, under the guidance of the Director General.

21. Without exception, the development cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries were given special mention. All the delegations of the recipient developing countries underlined the benefits that the Organization's development cooperation had brought, given the increasing role that intellectual property was universally recognized as playing in social, cultural and economic development. Such a role had recently been enhanced by the central position assigned to intellectual property rights in international trade and technology transfer. The wish was expressed that WIPO's development cooperation program be intensified and expanded so that developing countries could develop intellectual property systems compatible with regional and world trends, particularly with the obligations embodied in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement). A number of delegations of industrialized and developing countries reiterated their intention to continue supporting WIPO's development cooperation program with funds and in kind.

22. Regarded as particularly useful among development cooperation activities were those dealing with training (both general and specialized), assistance in the preparation of legislation, advice on ensuring that such legislation complied with treaty obligations, better management and administration of national intellectual property offices, computerization of those offices, patent information services to the public using CD-ROM technology, more effective enforcement of intellectual property rights and the teaching of intellectual property at university level. A number of delegations welcomed the higher allocation of resources from WIPO's regular budget for development cooperation activities in view of the expanded program of work envisaged for the biennium 1996-97.

23. Many delegations emphasized the importance that they attached to WIPO's work in both norm-setting and international registration activities. Selected for special commendation, together with expressions of support for the continuation of such work, were the preparations for a possible protocol to the Berne Convention and a possible new instrument for the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms, a proposed treaty for the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States, as well as the WIPO Arbitration Center. Several delegations encouraged the continuation of work on the Patent Law Treaty, judging that such work should best, for the time being, focus on the new approach recommended by the Consultative Meeting in May 1995, without, however, losing sight of the original basic proposals. A few delegations mentioned the importance of advancing the work on a possible new Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. A number of delegations found the activities in the international registration Unions especially satisfactory, and remarked on the high rate of growth in the use of the PCT.

24. Program and Budget for the 1996-97 Biennium. The Governing Bodies approved the draft program and budget for the 1996-97 biennium, with an income and expenditure of about 300 million Swiss francs. The Governing Bodies also approved the allocation of an additional

amount of six million Swiss francs to provide for increased assistance to developing countries. Many of the activities of the 1994-95 biennium would be continued in the new biennium. At the same time, the development cooperation activities would be significantly increased. In the 1996-97 biennium, the proportion of the income of contribution-financed Unions to that of fee-financed Unions was expected to be about 15% to 85%; a similar proportion was also applicable to the expenditures.

25. Draft Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property. It was agreed that the Committee of Experts would meet again in the first part of 1996, and its results reported to the WIPO General Assembly or Coordination Committee in 1996, for a decision on whether a diplomatic conference for the conclusion of the said draft Treaty should be convened, and, if so, when.

26. Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms. The 1996-97 biennium will see the continuation of work on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms. It was agreed that if the Committees of Experts dealing with the two said draft treaties held the view, after their joint meeting in February 1996, that work is sufficiently advanced, the WIPO General Assembly would be convened in extraordinary sessions to decide on the convocation of one or two diplomatic conferences.

27. Patent Law Treaty. The Governing Bodies agreed to take a new approach in promoting the harmonization of patent laws. The subjects to be dealt with under the new approach would be matters concerning the formalities in respect of national and regional patent applications, such as signatures, changes in names and addresses, correction of mistakes, standardized forms. Two or more sessions of a Committee of Experts on this issue would be organized during the 1996-97 biennium. Decisions on the question of a diplomatic conference, such as the agenda and timing, would be made by the WIPO General Assembly once the Committee of Experts has concluded its work.

28. Treaty on the International Registration of Industrial Designs or Revision of the Hague Agreement on the Same Subject. The Governing Bodies decided that a session of the Committee of Experts on the preparation of a new treaty would meet in 1996. The new treaty might take the form of a revision of the existing Hague Agreement. The WIPO General Assembly and the Hague Union Assembly would decide whether or not a diplomatic conference for the adoption of that treaty would take place in 1997.

29. Other Normative and Related Activities for the Improvement of the Legal Protection of Intellectual Property. Besides the norm-making activities described above, WIPO would study various questions of special or topical interest, including the protection of well-known and famous marks, business identifiers, the recording and indicating of trademark licenses, the legal effects of certain electronic communications in procedures before industrial property offices, the protection of inventions and creations made or used in outer space, enforcement of intellectual property rights, biotechnological inventions and trade secrets. WIPO would organize two or three global symposiums on topical subjects of intellectual property. Furthermore, the Governing Bodies agreed to create the WIPO Standing Advisory Committee on the Intellectual Property Aspects of the Global Information Infrastructure, which would

meet once a year to consider the intellectual property aspects of the operation of the global information infrastructure (interactive digital networks, digital superhighways, etc.).

30. Cooperation with the World Trade Organization (WTO). The WIPO General Assembly decided that informal consultations between WIPO and the WTO should continue and be conducted by the Chairman of the WIPO Coordination Committee, assisted by the International Bureau. In this process, the said Chairman would seek the guidance of the Member States of WIPO at informal meetings. Any provisional agreements thus reached on cooperation between the two Organizations should be approved by the Coordination Committee and reviewed by the General Assembly. It was agreed that the said Coordination Committee and the General Assembly would meet in 1995 to take any necessary action relating to notifications under the TRIPS Agreement required by January 1, 1996, and otherwise for the entire scope of cooperation between the two Organizations by March 9, 1996. The WIPO General Assembly also agreed to allocate additional financing of three million Swiss francs per year to meet the costs of additional activities to be undertaken in connection with the TRIPS Agreement and the envisaged WIPO cooperation with the WTO (see paragraphs 36 to 43).

31. Registration Systems. The fees of the PCT, Madrid and Hague systems were modified. In the case of the PCT system, the maximum number of designations for which fees are payable was increased from 10 to 11. To help alleviate the situation of applicants from certain States facing economic difficulties, the Governing Bodies approved a 75% reduction in PCT fees for any applicant who is a natural person and is a national of and resident in a State whose per capita national income is below US\$3,000. In the case of the Madrid and Hague systems, the fees were increased by 3%.

32. Implementation of the Madrid Protocol. Consequent upon the ratification of the Madrid Protocol by four countries, the Madrid Protocol entered into force on December 1, 1995. For the Protocol to enter into operation, it is necessary that, once the Protocol is in force, the Assembly of the Madrid Union adopt new Regulations (including fees), and fix the date of entry into force of those Regulations. The Governing Bodies decided that that Assembly would meet in January 1996, with a view to starting operations under the Protocol in April 1996.

33. Extension of the BIRPI Building. The Governing Bodies approved the proposal to construct a temporary extension of the BIRPI building. The latter building is located immediately adjacent to the WIPO headquarters building. The new extension would provide about 120 working places and was expected to be ready by September 1996.

34. Director General. The WIPO General Assembly appointed Dr. Arpad Bogsch unanimously and by acclamation Director General of WIPO for an additional period of two years. Those two years will expire on December 1, 1997.

35. Staff Matters. The WIPO Coordination Committee approved the extension of the appointment of Mr. François Curchod as Deputy Director General for a term of six years, that is, until November 30, 2001. The Governing Bodies also approved the Director General's intention to promote (with effect on October 1, 1995) to grade D.1 (Director grade) Mr. Philippe Favatier, Mr. Gary Smith and Mr. Philip Thomas.

36. From December 19 to 21, the following Governing Bodies of WIPO held their twenty-seventh series of meetings in Geneva:

- (1) WIPO General Assembly, seventeenth session (5th extraordinary);
- (2) WIPO Coordination Committee, thirty-fifth session (9th extraordinary);
- (3) Paris Union Assembly, twenty-fourth session (12th extraordinary);
- (4) Berne Union Assembly, eighteenth session (6th extraordinary).

37. The following 78 States and five intergovernmental organizations were represented at the meetings: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LITHUANIA, MADAGASCAR, MALTA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, UN, UNESCO, WTO, OAPI, CEC.

38. The meetings were presided over by the Chairman of the WIPO General Assembly, the Chairman of the WIPO Coordination Committee, and the Chairman of the Paris Union Assembly who was also ad hoc Chairman of the Berne Union Assembly.

39. Upon recommendation of the WIPO Coordination Committee, the WIPO General Assembly unanimously approved the Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization, with the following statement: "Approval and implementation of the WIPO-WTO Agreement has no implications for current or future members of either WIPO or WTO concerning their recognition by other members of WIPO or WTO or their status with respect to WIPO or WTO." The text of the said Agreement is enclosed in Annex C.

40. In its deliberations, the General Assembly noted the contents of the report of the thirteenth session of the WIPO Budget Committee, which had been held on November 29 and 30 to examine the financial implications of the proposed agreement between WIPO and WTO, including an estimated amount of some 4.4 million Swiss francs for the 1996-1997 biennium, to be taken from the special reserve fund for additional premises and computerization. In the said report, the Committee had noted the information contained in WIPO document WO/BC/XIII/2, which was also made available to the General Assembly.

41. The Paris Union Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution: "The Assembly of the Paris Union resolves that the receipt, by the International Bureau from the WTO Secretariat, of a copy of any law or regulation that the WTO Secretariat received under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement shall have, for the purposes of Article 15(2) of the Paris Convention, the same effect as if that law or regulation had been communicated to the International Bureau under the said Article of the Paris Convention." Furthermore, the Paris

Union Assembly unanimously adopted three decisions relating to the implementation of Article 3 of the Agreement between WIPO and WTO.

42. The Berne Union Assembly unanimously adopted the following resolution: “The Assembly of the Berne Union resolves that the receipt, by the International Bureau from the WTO Secretariat, of a copy of any law or regulation that the WTO Secretariat received under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement shall have, for the purposes of Article 24(2) of the Berne Convention, the same effect as if that law or regulation had been communicated to the International Bureau under the said Article of the Berne Convention.”

43. The Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization bears the date of December 22, 1995, date on which it was signed by the Director General of WIPO and the Director-General of WTO; it entered into force on January 1, 1996.

[Part II follows]

PART II: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Objective

44. The objective is to assist developing countries in the establishment or modernization of intellectual property systems suited to their development goals in the following ways:
- (1) developing human resources,
 - (2) facilitating the creation or improvement of national or regional legislation and its effective enforcement,
 - (3) encouraging adherence to WIPO-administered treaties,
 - (4) facilitating the creation or improvement of governmental and other institutions for the administration and effective implementation of national or regional legislation,
 - (5) encouraging local inventive activity and the commercial exploitation of inventions, and encouraging local creative artistic activity and the exploitation of its results,
 - (6) developing the teaching of and research in intellectual property law, with particular emphasis on the use of that law for economic development,
 - (7) developing the profession of intellectual property lawyer and agent,
 - (8) promoting the exchange of experience and information among legislators in the field of intellectual property,
 - (9) promoting the exchange of experience and information among members of the judiciary concerning the enforcement of the protection of intellectual property,
 - (10) facilitating the access to and the use of technological information contained in patent documents, especially for diversification and accumulation of technology,
 - (11) facilitating the acquisition of foreign, but locally protected technology through licensing contracts,
 - (12) facilitating the management and exploitation by local enterprises of their intellectual property rights,
 - (13) consulting the two Permanent Committees for Development Cooperation,
 - (14) facilitating participation in certain WIPO meetings.

Activities

Development Cooperation with Developing Countries: General

45. In 1995, a total of 118 developing countries, seven developing territories and 13 intergovernmental organizations of developing countries benefited from development cooperation activities: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, ARGENTINA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELIZE, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COMOROS, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

KOREA, DJIBOUTI, DOMINICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, GABON, GAMBIA, GHANA, GRENADA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, JAMAICA, JORDAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, MOZAMBIQUE, MYANMAR, NAMIBIA, NEPAL, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, OMAN, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAMOA, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SEYCHELLES, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TUVALU, UGANDA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VANUATU, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, ANGUILLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, CAYMAN ISLANDS, HONG KONG, MACAU, MONTSERRAT, TURKS AND CAICOS, ARIPO, ASEAN, CARICOM, ECA, GCC, JUNAC, OAPI, OAU, OECS, OIC, SELA, SIECA, UDEAC.

46. A total of 120 training courses, seminars or other meetings were organized; 33 were at the global level, 36 at the regional level and 51 at the national level. Except where the programs focused entirely on technical subjects such as substantive examination of patents, those events always dealt also with the implications of several or all aspects of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement). Some seminars were organized which dealt exclusively with the TRIPS Agreement. In total, some 9,500 persons from the public and private sectors of 116 developing countries and seven developing territories attended these events and received training or information on different aspects of intellectual property. Of that number, 1,100 persons participated at the expense of WIPO, donor member States of WIPO or intergovernmental organizations, which bore their travel and living expenses; the other persons were local participants from the host countries.

47. During the same period, the International Bureau organized study visits for 89 government officials to industrialized or developing countries. Those visits enabled those officials to observe the experiences of other countries in dealing with various aspects of intellectual property, and to exchange views with their counterparts.

48. Advice and assistance on matters related to legislation and institution-building were provided by WIPO to 98 developing countries, one developing territory and nine intergovernmental organizations of developing countries. As in the case of the training courses, seminars and meetings, such advice and assistance also covered the implications, for the countries concerned, of several or all aspects of the TRIPS Agreement. In this respect, 200 advisory missions were organized to 75 developing countries. The missions were composed of WIPO officials and/or WIPO consultants specially recruited for that purpose.

49. In total, 276 consultants were recruited by WIPO either as members of the WIPO advisory missions or as speakers at courses or seminars. Of that number, 50% came from the private sector, while the rest were government officials from various countries, both developing and industrialized. Consultants from developing countries and territories accounted for some 36% of the said total number of consultants.

50. In all, 94 countries, one territory and 13 intergovernmental organizations contributed in different forms to one or more of the development cooperation activities which took place during the period under review. The different forms of contribution included, *inter alia*, the following: cash contributions in the form of funds in trust, payment for the travel and/or living expenses of participants in training courses or study visits, hosting a course or a meeting by making available a meeting room and secretariat support, receiving trainees and study visits, providing the services of experts as members of advisory missions or as speakers, providing patent documents and some equipment. The remainder of the costs were borne by WIPO.

51. Those contributing countries, territory and intergovernmental organizations were: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUYANA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LAOS, LESOTHO, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SINGAPORE, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, THAILAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, HONG KONG, ACCT, ARIPO, ASEAN, BBM, CEC, EPO, IBD, JUNAC, OAPI, OECS, PLACIEX, SELA, UNDP.

52. For more details, see Annex A of the present document.

Development of Human Resources at Global, Regional and National Levels

Global

53. In May, WIPO, the European Patent Office (EPO) and the Austrian Patent Office (APO) organized a WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Documents, a Unique Source of Technological Information; Access to this Information; Use of CD-ROM Technology, in Vienna, The Hague and Geneva; it was attended by 14 government officials from ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BRAZIL, CUBA, EGYPT, GHANA, KENYA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, the PHILIPPINES, VENEZUELA and VIET NAM.

54. In late May and early June, WIPO organized in Geneva a session of the WIPO Academy specially designed for French-speaking African countries. The aim of the program was to inform the participants of the main elements and current issues relating to intellectual property, present those elements and issues in such a way as to highlight the policy considerations behind them and thereby enable the participants, after their return to their respective countries, to strengthen their role in the formulation of government policies on intellectual property questions, particularly the impact of those questions on cultural, social, technological and economic development. Eight government officials from CAMEROON, CHAD, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GUINEA, MAURITANIA, SENEGAL and

SEYCHELLES attended the session. The coordinator of the session was Professor F. Dessemontet from Switzerland; presentations were made by 11 WIPO consultants from France and Switzerland, as well as by WIPO officials.

55. In June, WIPO organized in Geneva a session of the WIPO Academy specially designed for English-speaking African countries. Thirteen government officials from BAHRAIN, BOTSWANA, CAMEROON, EGYPT, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, JAMAICA, NIGERIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND and ZIMBABWE attended the session. The coordinator of the session was Mr. James Slattery from the United States of America; presentations were made by 10 WIPO consultants from Germany, India, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United States of America, as well as by WIPO officials.

56. Also in June, WIPO, the EPO and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) organized a WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Searching and Examination in Madrid, Munich and Geneva; it was attended by 15 government officials from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. Presentations were made by officials of the three organizing institutions.

57. In August, WIPO organized in Stockholm the WIPO/Sweden Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in cooperation with the Government of Sweden and with the assistance of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). Fourteen government officials from CHINA, ERITREA, GHANA, INDIA, KENYA, MALAWI, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, SUDAN, THAILAND and the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA attended the Course. Papers were presented by various government officials, five Swedish experts from various non-governmental organizations and two WIPO officials. At the end of the Course, the participants visited the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva and met with WIPO officials.

58. In late August and early September, WIPO organized in Geneva the WIPO Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property in Arabic, English, French and Spanish. It was the fifteenth such Seminar. It was attended by 107 participants from ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BANGLADESH, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMBODIA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, the CONGO, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, GABON, the GAMBIA, GHANA, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, JORDAN, KENYA, LAOS, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, QATAR, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, SUDAN, THAILAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE, and HONG KONG, the Secretariat of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC); in addition, 51 officials from 43 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva attended the Seminar. Lectures were given by two WIPO consultants from Switzerland and a number of WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by eight training courses, described below, which took place in the following six countries: Austria, France, Germany, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden.

59. In September, WIPO organized in The Hague the WIPO Specialized Training Course on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks in cooperation with the Benelux Trademark Office (BBM). The Training Course was attended by 15 government officials from BENIN, CAMBODIA, CUBA, DJIBOUTI, GABON, LAOS, MADAGASCAR, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, NIGER, PERU, TOGO, TUNISIA, URUGUAY and VIET NAM. The subsistence costs of the participants were funded by BBM. Presentations were made by BBM officials, officials from the member States of BBM (Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands), representatives of private enterprises in the Netherlands and three WIPO officials. The Course included visits to private enterprises in Belgium and the Netherlands.

60. Also in September, the WIPO Seminar on Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documents was organized in The Hague and Vienna jointly by WIPO and the EPO. That Seminar was attended by 18 participants from ALGERIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, EGYPT, GHANA, INDIA, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, NIGERIA, the PHILIPPINES, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, TOGO, and HONG KONG and the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC). The travel and subsistence costs of the majority of the participants were funded by the EPO. Presentations were made by EPO officials, officials from Member States of the EPO, representatives of private enterprises and two WIPO officials.

61. Also in September, the WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property was organized in Madrid by WIPO and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office. That Course was attended by 16 government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA. The travel and part of the subsistence costs of seven of the participants were funded by Spain. Presentations were made by officials of the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office and a WIPO official.

62. Also in September, the WIPO Training Course on Industrial Property was organized in Munich by WIPO and the German Patent Office. That Course was attended by nine government officials from BANGLADESH, FIJI, the GAMBIA, NEPAL, SIERRA LEONE, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and ZAMBIA. The travel and part of the subsistence costs of five of the participants were funded by Germany. Presentations were made by German government officials and a WIPO official.

63. Also in September, the WIPO Training Course on Practical Aspects of Patent Information was organized in The Hague by WIPO and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office, with the assistance of the Government of the Netherlands. That Course was attended by seven government officials from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHINA, INDIA, LIBYA, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and THAILAND. The subsistence allowances of the participants were funded by the Netherlands. Presentations were made by officials of the Netherlands Industrial Property Office and a WIPO official.

64. Also in September, the WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property was organized in Strasbourg (France) by WIPO and the Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI) in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of France and with the financial assistance of the Governments of France and Switzerland. That Course was attended by 27 government

officials from ALGERIA, BENIN, BHUTAN, BURKINA FASO, CAMBODIA, COLOMBIA, the CONGO, ECUADOR, ERITREA, ETHIOPIA, INDIA, LAOS, MADAGASCAR, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, SENEGAL, SUDAN, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, ZIMBABWE and an official from the Secretariat of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Lectures were given by professors, lawyers and patent attorneys of, or associated with, CEIPI, INPI officials, the Patent and Registration Office of Sweden, the EPO and five WIPO officials, as well as representatives of private enterprises in France, Germany and Switzerland. The Course was followed, for most of the participants, by practical training in the industrial property office of one or the other of the following countries: Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, Israel, Switzerland.

65. Also in September, the WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information was organized in Vienna by WIPO and the Austrian Patent Office. That Course was attended by six government officials from BRAZIL, CHINA, EGYPT, INDONESIA, KENYA and PAKISTAN. Half of the travel and subsistence costs of the participants were funded by Austria. Presentations were made by Austrian government officials and two WIPO officials.

66. In September and October, the WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques was organized in Stockholm by WIPO and the Patent and Registration Office of Sweden. That Course was attended by 10 government officials from ARGENTINA, CHILE, CHINA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, THAILAND and VENEZUELA. The travel and subsistence costs of the majority of the participants were financed by the Government of Sweden. Presentations were made by officials of the Swedish Patent and Registration Office and a WIPO official.

67. In September, WIPO organized in Washington, D.C., the WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries in cooperation with the International Copyright Institute (ICI) of the Copyright Office of the United States of America. The Seminar was attended by 33 participants from the following 16 countries: ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CUBA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela and the Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI), a number of experts from the United States of America and two WIPO officials.

68. In September and October, WIPO organized in The Hague, Munich and Geneva the WIPO/EPO Training Seminar on Introduction to Search and Examination in the Field of Biotechnology: The Experience of the EPO. The Seminar was attended by 20 government officials from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, CUBA, EGYPT, INDIA, INDONESIA, KENYA, MEXICO, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and THAILAND. Training and presentations were made by EPO and WIPO officials.

69. In October, WIPO organized in Geneva the WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights. Forty-eight government officials and representatives of authors' rights societies from the following 40 countries attended the Seminar: ALGERIA, ANGOLA,

ARGENTINA, BHUTAN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CAPE VERDE, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ERITREA, GHANA, GUINEA-BISSAU, INDIA, JAMAICA, LIBERIA, MADAGASCAR, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PERU, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, THAILAND, TOGO, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZAMBIA, and ZIMBABWE. In addition, 24 officials from 19 Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by seven WIPO officials. The Seminar was followed by seven practical training courses, described below, mainly in the field of collective management of copyright, in the following seven countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

70. Also in October, the WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights was organized in Brussels by WIPO in cooperation with the Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers (SABAM). Three government officials from BURKINA FASO, CHINA and TOGO attended the Course. Training was provided by government officials from Belgium, staff members of SABAM and a WIPO official.

71. Also in October, WIPO organized in Copenhagen the WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in cooperation with the Danish Composers' Society (KODA). Two government officials from CHINA and GHANA attended the Course. Training was provided by staff members of KODA.

72. Also in October, WIPO organized in Helsinki the WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights with the assistance of the Ministry of Education of Finland and the Joint Copyright Organization (KOPIOSTO). Four government officials from GHANA, INDIA, NIGERIA and the REPUBLIC OF KOREA attended the Course. Training was provided by staff members of the Finnish copyright institutions and a WIPO official.

73. Also in October, WIPO organized in Madrid the WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights with the assistance of the Government of Spain and in cooperation with the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). Eleven government officials from ARGENTINA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA attended the Course. Presentations were made by staff members of the SGAE and a WIPO official.

74. Also in October, WIPO organized in Zurich the WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in cooperation with the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA). Thirteen government officials from the following countries attended the course: BHUTAN, EGYPT, ERITREA, JAMAICA, LIBERIA, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, THAILAND, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE. Training and presentations were made by officials from SUISA, BMV Consulting (Berne), professors from the University of Fribourg (Switzerland) and two WIPO officials.

75. Also in October, WIPO organized in Lisbon the WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in cooperation with the Portuguese Authors' Society (SPA) and with the assistance of the State Secretariat of Culture of Portugal. Five government officials from ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE and GUINEA-BISSAU attended the Course. Presentations were made by staff members of the SPA and a WIPO official.

76. In October and early November, WIPO organized in Paris the WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in cooperation with the Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM), the Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (SACD), the Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI) and the Collection and Distribution Society for the Rights of Music Performers and Dancers (SPEDIDAM), and with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture of France. Ten government officials from the following countries attended the Course: ALGERIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CONGO, MADAGASCAR, MOROCCO, NIGER, TOGO. Presentations were made by a government official from France and by staff members of ADAMI, SACD, SACEM and SPEDIDAM and two WIPO officials.

77. In November, WIPO organized in The Hague and Geneva the WIPO/EPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in Patent and Trademark Procedures, in conjunction with the BBM and the Netherlands Industrial Property Office. The Seminar was attended by 22 government officials from BELARUS, BRAZIL, CHINA, CUBA, ETHIOPIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, UKRAINE, VIET NAM and MACAU. Presentations were made by officials of the four organizations.

Regional and National

Africa:

78. ALGERIA. "See under Arab Countries."

79. BENIN. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

80. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

81. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property in Cotonou in cooperation with the Government of Benin. The Seminar was attended by some 50 participants from government and academic circles, the Chamber of Commerce, technical institutions and the private sector from various regions of the country. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from France, a government official from Benin, an official of the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and a WIPO official. The subjects covered during the Seminar included the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement).

82. BOTSWANA. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.

83. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

84. BURKINA FASO. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

85. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

86. In June, WIPO organized a special training course for four government officials from CONGO, MALI, MAURITANIA and TOGO at the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA) in Ouagadougou, on the practical aspects of collective management of copyright. The training course was provided by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and officials of the BBDA.

87. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

88. BURUNDI. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

89. CAMEROON. In February, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa in Yaoundé jointly with the Government of Cameroon, in cooperation with the French-Language Song Council [Conseil francophone de la chanson] (CFC) and with the assistance of the Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI) and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT). The Colloquium was attended by 23 government officials and representatives of artists' associations from BENIN, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, NIGER, SENEGAL, TOGO and ZAIRE. In addition, 150 local participants from both the public and private sectors attended. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and experts from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Mali, representatives of ADAMI, CFC and the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), and two WIPO officials. Another WIPO official was also present.

90. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

91. In October, WIPO organized, in Yaoundé, a WIPO African Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents in cooperation with the Government of Cameroon. For further details, see paragraph 1058.

92. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

93. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

94. In October, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents, in Yaoundé.

95. CHAD. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

96. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

97. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents, in Yaoundé.

98. COMOROS. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

99. CONGO. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

100. In June, WIPO organized a special training course for a government official at the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA) in Ouagadougou on the practical aspects of collective management of copyright. The training course was provided by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and officials of the BBDA.

101. In August, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Brazzaville, in cooperation with the Government of Congo. The Course was attended by 14 government officials from ALGERIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, COMOROS, DJIBOUTI, GABON, GUINEA-BISSAU, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL, TOGO and ZAIRE, and some 30 local participants. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from France and the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and a government official from Congo.

102. In October, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents, in Yaoundé.

103. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Brazzaville in cooperation with the Government of Congo. The Seminar was attended by 70 participants from the judiciary, police and customs authorities, as well as from authors', composers' and artists' circles. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso and Switzerland, two government officials from Congo and a WIPO official. The TRIPS Agreement was among the subjects covered during the Seminar.

104. CÔTE D'IVOIRE. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

105. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

106. In August, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Geographical Indications in Abidjan, in cooperation with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire. The Seminar was attended by some 30 government officials, inventors and businessmen. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Côte d'Ivoire and France and a WIPO official.

107. DJIBOUTI. See under "Arab Countries."

108. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."

109. EQUATORIAL GUINEA. In October, a government official attended the WIPO African Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents, in Yaoundé.

110. ERITREA. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.

111. ETHIOPIA. In September, WIPO organized the WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property in Addis Ababa, in cooperation with the Government of Ethiopia. The Course was attended by 14 government officials from ERITREA, the GAMBIA, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SEYCHELLES, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA AND ZIMBABWE, as well as 40 local participants from government, university and research circles and the business community. Presentations were made by seven WIPO consultants from Ethiopia, India, the Netherlands, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, the EPO and two WIPO officials.

112. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.

113. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

114. GABON. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

115. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

116. In October, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents, in Yaoundé.

117. GAMBIA. In January, two judges attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.

118. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.

119. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.

120. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

121. GHANA. In January, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African Countries in Accra, in cooperation with the Government of Ghana. For further details, see paragraph 1057.

122. In April, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Reprography in Accra, in cooperation with the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO), the Copyright Office of Ghana and with the assistance of the Ghana Book Publishing Association. The Seminar was attended by some 120 participants from the public and private copyright sectors in Ghana. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Sweden and two experts from Ghana and Norway.

123. Also in April, a government official and five representatives from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

124. In July, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland participated in, and presented a paper at, a National Workshop on Copyright which was organized in Accra by the Government.

125. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.

126. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.

127. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

128. GUINEA. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

129. In April, a government official and two representatives from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

130. In July, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property in Conakry, in cooperation with the Government of Guinea. It was attended by some 60 participants from government institutions, the private sector (including entrepreneurs, tradesmen, managers of medium-sized businesses), inventors and researchers. Thirty of these participants came from nine other cities in Guinea. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from France and a WIPO official.

131. GUINEA-BISSAU. In April, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a National Seminar on Industrial Property, organized in Bissau by the Government of Guinea-Bissau. The Seminar was attended by 30 participants from government circles, public-sector and private-sector enterprises, and the legal profession.

132. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.
133. KENYA. In January, two judges attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.
134. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).
135. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.
136. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.
137. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).
138. LESOTHO. In January, a judge attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.
139. In September, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Maseru, in cooperation with the Government of Lesotho. The Seminar was attended by 50 participants who were writers, composers, publishers, producers of sound recordings and librarians. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, a university professor and a government official from Lesotho, and a WIPO official.
140. Also in September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.
141. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.
142. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).
143. LIBERIA. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.
144. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).
145. LIBYA. See under "Arab Countries."
146. MADAGASCAR. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property in Toamasina in cooperation with the Government of Madagascar. The Seminar was attended by 25 participants from the judiciary, the customs authorities and business, industrial and handicraft circles. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant

from France, four government officials from Madagascar and a WIPO official. The TRIPS Agreement was among the subjects covered during the Seminar.

147. MALAWI. In January, two judges attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.

148. In April, a government official and two representatives from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

149. In September, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright in Lilongwe, in cooperation with the Government of Malawi. The Seminar was attended by 30 participants from the police and customs authorities. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, government officials from Malawi and a WIPO official.

150. Also in September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.

151. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.

152. Also in November, three government officials attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

153. MALI. In February, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the National Seminar on Research, Invention and Innovation, held in Bamako under the auspices of the Government. This Seminar was attended by some 50 participants from the government and private sectors as well as by individual inventors.

154. Also in February, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

155. In April, two representatives from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

156. In June, WIPO organized a special training program for a government official at the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA) in Ouagadougou on the practical aspects of collective management of copyright. The training was provided by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and officials of the BBDA.

157. MAURITANIA. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

158. In June, WIPO organized a special training program for a government official at the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA) in Ouagadougou on the practical aspects of collective management of copyright. The training was provided by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and officials of the BBDA.

159. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

160. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Nouakchott in cooperation with the Government of Mauritania. The Seminar was attended by 30 government officials. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso, Egypt and Switzerland, a WIPO official and a speaker from the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO).

161. MAURITIUS. In January, a judge attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.

162. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.

163. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

164. MOROCCO. See under "Arab Countries."

165. NAMIBIA. In June, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Windhoek, in cooperation with the Government of Namibia. The Seminar was attended by about 50 participants, including government officials, musicians, graphic artists, publishers, librarians, broadcasters and attorneys. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Ghana and Switzerland, a representative of IFRRO and a WIPO official.

166. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.

167. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.

168. NIGER. In January, WIPO organized a National Workshop on Copyright Fees in cooperation with the Government of Niger, in Niamey. About 20 participants from copyright users' circles attended. A presentation was made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland.

169. Also in January, two government officials were trained in the practical aspects of the collective administration of copyright by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, at the Copyright Office of BURKINA FASO in Ouagadougou.

170. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

171. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

172. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

173. NIGERIA. In January, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Broadcasting in Lagos, in cooperation with the Government of Nigeria. Six hundred participants attended the Seminar, among them 50 judges, governmental and international copyright experts, including executives of broadcast media, authors, lawyers, law enforcement agents and representatives of entertainment organizations. The Seminar also reviewed the existing international conventions. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Sweden and Switzerland, a representative of IFPI, two government officials and a WIPO official.

174. Also in January, three judges attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.

175. In April, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan, in cooperation with the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO) and the Government of Nigeria. The Workshop was attended by 33 participants from government circles, publishing companies, writers associations and academia from BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GHANA, GUINEA, KENYA, MALAWI, MALI, NIGER, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA, TOGO, UGANDA and ZIMBABWE, as well as by some 150 officials from the government and private copyright sectors of Nigeria. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Sweden and six experts from Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway and Zimbabwe.

176. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.

177. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.

178. SENEGAL. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

179. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

180. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

181. SEYCHELLES. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.

182. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

183. SIERRA LEONE. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.

184. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.

185. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

186. SOUTH AFRICA. In March, four WIPO officials attended a National Copyright Seminar for South Africa, organized by the Government of South Africa in cooperation with the Southern African Music Rights Organization (SAMRO), in Johannesburg. The Seminar was attended by about 30 officials representing various non-governmental organizations of authors, performers, publishers, producers of phonograms, producers of films and broadcasters. The purpose of the Seminar was to discuss recent developments in national and international law on copyright and neighboring rights. Two WIPO officials made presentations.

187. Also in March, three WIPO officials attended a panel discussion organized by the Government of South Africa at the University of Pretoria and made presentations on the various WIPO-administered treaties, including the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol thereunder. The panel discussion was attended by some 80 participants from the government and the private sectors, including the legal profession.

188. In April, a government official and two representatives from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).

189. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.

190. In November, WIPO organized, in Pretoria, the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency in cooperation with the Government of South Africa and the South African Institute of Intellectual Property Law. For further details, see paragraph 1059.

191. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

192. SUDAN. See under "Arab Countries."

193. SWAZILAND. In January, a judge attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.

194. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Mbabane in cooperation with the Government of Swaziland. The Seminar was the first in the field of copyright organized by WIPO and the Government of Swaziland. It was attended by 30 participants who were government officials, writers and musicians and representatives of national broadcasting organizations. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Malawi and Switzerland and a WIPO official.

195. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.
196. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).
197. TOGO. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.
198. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).
199. In June, WIPO organized a special training course for a government official at the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA) in Ouagadougou on the practical aspects of collective management of copyright. The training course was provided by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland and officials of the BBDA.
200. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.
201. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Lomé in cooperation with the Government of Togo. The Seminar was attended by some 300 participants from government circles, the copyright administration of Ghana, the judiciary, police, customs authorities and artists' associations. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso and Switzerland, two government officials from Togo and a WIPO official.
202. TUNISIA. See under "Arab Countries."
203. UGANDA. In January, two judges attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.
204. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).
205. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.
206. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.
207. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).
208. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In January, two judges attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.

209. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.
210. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.
211. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).
212. ZAIRE. In February, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.
213. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.
214. ZAMBIA. In January, two judges attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.
215. In August, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Kitwe in cooperation with the Government of Zambia. The Seminar was attended by 50 participants, mostly musicians and writers. Presentations were made by a government official from Malawi, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, two government officials from Zambia and a WIPO official.
216. In September, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Publishing and Copyright in Lusaka, in cooperation with the Government of Zambia. The Seminar was attended by 60 participants who were writers, publishers and librarians. Papers were presented by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, a government official from Malawi and a WIPO official.
217. In November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency, in Pretoria.
218. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).
219. ZIMBABWE. In January, two judges attended the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African countries, in Accra.
220. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries, in Ibadan (Nigeria).
221. In September, a government official attended the African Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Addis Ababa.
222. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property in Kariba in cooperation with ARIPO. The meeting was attended by 25 government officials from BOTSWANA, ETHIOPIA, the GAMBIA, GHANA, KENYA,

LESOTHO, LIBERIA, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, SEYCHELLES, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE, and by ARIPO officials. Presentations were made and discussions conducted by two WIPO officials.

223. Also in November, a legal practitioner attended the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency in Pretoria.

224. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property, in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

Arab Countries:

225. ALGERIA. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

226. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cairo.

227. BAHRAIN. In January, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property in Manama in cooperation with the Government of Bahrain. The Seminar was attended by 80 participants from the government and private sectors. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Egypt, a government official from Bahrain and three WIPO officials.

228. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Licensing, Technology Transfer and Promotion of Innovation for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in Safat (Kuwait).

229. Also in June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tunis.

230. DJIBOUTI. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tunis.

231. In August, a government official attended the WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property, in Brazzaville.

232. EGYPT. In June, three government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tunis.

233. In December, WIPO organized the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) in Cairo, in cooperation with the Government of Egypt. The objective of the Symposium was to provide actual and potential Arab member States of the World Trade Organization (WTO) an opportunity to discuss the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement and thereby better prepare for its implementation in due course. The Symposium was attended by

nine government officials from ALGERIA, JORDAN, KUWAIT, LEBANON, MOROCCO, SAUDI ARABIA, SUDAN, SYRIA and TUNISIA, and 110 participants from government circles and the private sector in Egypt. The Symposium was opened by the Minister for Economy and External Trade, the Minister of State for Scientific Research, the Minister for Supply and Internal Trade and the Director General of WIPO. Five WIPO consultants from Egypt, Germany, the United States of America, the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) and WTO acted as panelists at the Symposium, which was chaired throughout by the Director General and was attended also by three other WIPO officials.

234. JORDAN. In May, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property in Amman, in cooperation with the Government of Jordan. The Seminar was attended by some 80 participants from government circles and the private sector. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Egypt, India and Jordan, and two WIPO officials.

235. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tunis.

236. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cairo.

237. KUWAIT. In June, WIPO organized the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Licensing, Technology Transfer and Promotion of Innovation for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in Safat, in cooperation with the Government of Kuwait. The Seminar was attended by eight government officials from BAHRAIN, OMAN, QATAR and SAUDI ARABIA and some 120 local participants from the government and private sectors. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Germany and Switzerland, an expert from Kuwait and two WIPO officials.

238. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cairo.

239. LEBANON. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tunis.

240. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cairo.

241. LIBYA. In June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tunis.

242. MOROCCO. In February, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa, in Yaoundé.

243. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tunis.
244. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cairo.
245. OMAN. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Licensing, Technology Transfer and Promotion of Innovation for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in Safat (Kuwait).
246. QATAR. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Licensing, Technology Transfer and Promotion of Innovation for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in Safat (Kuwait).
247. Also in June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tunis.
248. In September, a government official attended a WIPO-organized practical training program in the field of industrial property at the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology in Cairo.
249. SAUDI ARABIA. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Licensing, Technology Transfer and Promotion of Innovation for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in Safat (Kuwait).
250. Also in June, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property, in Tunis.
251. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cairo.
252. SUDAN. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cairo.
253. SYRIA. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cairo.
254. TUNISIA. In June, WIPO organized the WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property in Tunis, in cooperation with the Government of Tunisia. The Seminar was attended by 13 government officials from BAHRAIN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, JORDAN, LEBANON, LIBYA, MOROCCO, QATAR and SAUDI ARABIA and 50 local participants from government, university and the private circles. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Egypt and Jordan and two WIPO officials.

255. In September, a government official attended a WIPO-organized practical training program in the field of industrial property at the National Institute of Industrial Property in Paris.

256. In December, a government official attended the WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), in Cairo.

257. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In January, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property in Abu Dhabi in cooperation with the Government of the United Arab Emirates. The Seminar was attended by about 80 participants from the government and private sectors, including industry and scientific institutions. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Egypt, a government official from the United Arab Emirates and three WIPO officials.

Asia and the Pacific:

258. BANGLADESH. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

259. In March, a government official attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

260. In June, a representative from university attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

261. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course of Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

262. In late October and early November, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on the Industrial Property System and Its Role in Promotion of Innovative and Inventive Activities in Dhaka, in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh. The Seminar was attended by about 70 participants from government, industry and research institutions. Four WIPO consultants from Denmark, Germany, India and Malaysia, three Bangladeshi experts and two WIPO officials made presentations.

263. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

264. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

265. Also in December, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers

and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

266. BHUTAN. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

267. In June, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property in Thimphu, in cooperation with the Government of Bhutan. Fifty-seven participants from government and private circles attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from India and Slovenia and two WIPO officials.

268. Also in June, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, in Ulaanbaatar.

269. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

270. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

271. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In January, a government official attended the WIPO-Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

272. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

273. In July, five government officials attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Teaching and Training of Intellectual Property, in Kuala Lumpur.

274. In October, four judges attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Manila.

275. In November, three judges attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary, in Bangkok.

276. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

277. CAMBODIA. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

278. CHINA. In January, a government official and one representative from the public sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

279. In February, six government officials undertook a WIPO/Japanese Patent Office (JPO) training program in the field of industrial property, in Tokyo.

280. In March, WIPO organized the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development in Beijing, in cooperation with the Chinese Patent Office (CPO) and with the assistance of the Government of JAPAN. Some 250 participants from AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CANADA, CHINA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAPAN, LAOS, MALAYSIA, MALTA, MONGOLIA, the NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, THAILAND, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and VIET NAM, as well as from HONG KONG, the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), the EPO and UNDP attended the Symposium. Eight WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, Japan, the United States of America and the EPO, four speakers from China and two participants from India and the Republic of Korea presented papers. Three WIPO officials also participated.

281. Also in March, two WIPO officials spoke on the work of WIPO to a visiting group of 12 Chinese customs officials, in Geneva.

282. In June, WIPO organized the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization in Beijing, in cooperation with the Peking University and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Seminar was attended by 13 participants from the government, university, research and industrial circles of BANGLADESH, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM, and some 100 participants from the same circles in China. Papers were presented by five WIPO consultants from Australia, the Czech Republic, Denmark and the United States of America, four speakers from India, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Singapore who were also participants in the Seminar, and five experts from China. Two WIPO officials also participated. On the occasion of the Seminar, a ceremony was held to inaugurate the School of Intellectual Property of the Peking University.

283. Also in June, a government official and a representative of a company attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, in Ulaanbaatar.

284. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

285. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

286. Also in December, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers

and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

287. DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

288. FIJI. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

289. In March, WIPO organized the WIPO Sub-regional Seminar on Copyright and Trademarks for the South Pacific in Suva, in cooperation with the Government of Fiji and with the assistance of the Government of JAPAN. The Seminar was attended by nine government officials from PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SAMOA, TONGA, TUVALU and VANUATU, as well as by some 35 government officials and private sector representatives from Fiji. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Australia, Japan, the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), a local participant and two WIPO officials.

290. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

291. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

292. Also in December, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

293. INDIA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

294. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

295. In June, a representative from a research center attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

296. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

297. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on the Industrial Property System and Its Role in Promotion of Innovative and Inventive Activities in Bangalore, in

cooperation with the Government of India. There were some 150 participants from government, industry and research institutions. Four WIPO consultants from Denmark, Germany, India and Malaysia and two WIPO officials made presentations.

298. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

299. In December, a government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

300. Also in December, a government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

301. INDONESIA. In January, WIPO organized the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta, in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia and with the assistance of the Government of JAPAN. The Round Table was attended by 33 participants from the government and private sectors of BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC of), LAOS, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC of KOREA, SRI LANKA, THAILAND, VIET NAM, four observers from Australia, Japan and the EPO, and some 30 local participants from government circles, industry, the legal profession, university and research institutions. Papers were presented by nine WIPO consultants from Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Two WIPO officials were present throughout the Round Table.

302. In February, two government officials undertook a WIPO/JPO training program in the field of industrial property, in Tokyo.

303. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

304. In June, a representative from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

305. In July, WIPO organized four WIPO National Roving Workshops on Trademark Enforcement under the UNDP-financed country project, in cooperation with the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks (DGCPT) of Indonesia, in Bengkulu, Pontianak, Manado and Mataram. In total, there were some 200 participants from various local government offices, the judiciary (high and ordinary district courts), the legal profession and university and local business circles. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Australia, two officials from Indonesia and a WIPO official.

306. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

307. Also in July, six government officials attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Teaching and Training of Intellectual Property, in Kuala Lumpur.

308. In October, five judges attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Manila.

309. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary, in Bangkok.

310. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO-Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

311. In December, WIPO organized the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright in Denpasar, in cooperation with the Government of Indonesia and with the assistance of the Government of JAPAN. The Symposium was attended by 33 government officials from BANGLADESH, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM, as well as 40 local participants from government circles, private industry and the legal profession. Presentations were made by seven WIPO consultants from Indonesia, Japan, the United States of America, the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), three government officials from Indonesia and Japan, and three WIPO officials.

312. Also in December, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore in Denpasar, immediately following the above-mentioned Symposium. It was attended by 35 government officials from BANGLADESH, CHINA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM, and three WIPO officials. Three government officials from Australia, Japan and the United States of America and a representative of the European Communities (EC) presented the proposals that their respective authorities had prepared for the February 1996 joint meetings of the WIPO Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and the WIPO Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms; their presentation was followed by discussions with the participants.

313. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

314. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

315. In June, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

316. In July, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

317. In September, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on the Role of the Industrial Property System in Economic Development in Tehran, in cooperation with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and UNDP. Three WIPO consultants from Hungary, Sweden and the United Kingdom, five local speakers and two WIPO officials made presentations. There were some 200 participants from various government ministries, the judiciary, industry, the legal profession and university.

318. JAPAN. In February, WIPO and the Government of Japan jointly organized training in various areas of industrial property at the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Tokyo. Nineteen government officials from CHINA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, the PHILIPPINES, THAILAND and VIET NAM attended. The training was funded under a funds-in-trust arrangement with the Government of Japan.

319. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Tokyo in cooperation with the Agency for Cultural Affairs of the Government of Japan. Four officials from the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND and VIET NAM attended the Course.

320. LAOS. In January, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

321. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

322. In June, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, in Ulaanbaatar.

323. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

324. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property in Vientiane, in cooperation with the Government of Laos. The Seminar was attended by 45 participants from the government and industry sectors. Three WIPO consultants from Australia, France and Thailand, two Laotian speakers and two WIPO officials made presentations.

325. MALAYSIA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

326. In February, two government officials undertook a WIPO/JPO training program in the field of industrial property, in Tokyo.

327. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

328. In June, a representative from a research center attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization in Beijing.

329. In July, WIPO organized, in Kuala Lumpur, the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Teaching and Training of Intellectual Property in cooperation with the Government of Malaysia and the EPO. For further details, see paragraph 1060.

330. Also in July, WIPO organized the WIPO/EC-ASEAN National Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement and its Implications for Business Enterprises in Petaling Jaya, in cooperation with the University of Malaya and with the assistance of the CEC. The Seminar was attended by some 90 participants from government and university circles, as well as from the business community. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Germany, Sweden and the CEC, three speakers from Malaysia and a WIPO official.

331. In October six judges attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Manila.

332. In November, three judges attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary, in Bangkok.

333. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

334. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

335. Also in December, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

336. MONGOLIA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

337. In February, two government officials undertook a WIPO/JPO training program in the field of industrial property, in Tokyo.

338. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

339. In June, WIPO organized the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in Ulaanbaatar, in cooperation with the Government of Mongolia. Eight government officials and representatives of enterprises from BHUTAN, CHINA, LAOS and VIET NAM, and 50 local participants from the government and business circles attended the Seminar. A WIPO consultant from Germany, two WIPO officials, two local speakers and a participant/speaker from China presented papers.

340. Also in June, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

341. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

342. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

343. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

344. Also in December, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

345. MYANMAR. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

346. NEPAL. In May, WIPO organized the WIPO National Workshop on Industrial Property and Economic Development in Kathmandu, in cooperation with the Government of Nepal and the Royal Nepal Academy for Science and Technology. The Workshop was attended by 40 participants from government circles and the private sector. Two WIPO consultants from Malaysia and the United Kingdom, three local speakers and a WIPO official made presentations.

347. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

348. PAKISTAN. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

349. In March, WIPO organized two WIPO National Seminars on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Karachi and Islamabad, in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan. The two Seminars were attended by some 80 participants from government circles, publishing companies, film studios, law firms and the computer industry. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Japan and the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), four Pakistani experts and two WIPO officials.

350. Also in March, a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

351. In June, a representative from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

352. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

353. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

354. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

355. Also in December, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

356. PAPUA NEW GUINEA. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

357. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Trademarks for the South Pacific, in Fiji.

358. PHILIPPINES. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

359. In February, two government officials undertook a WIPO/JPO training program in the field of industrial property, in Tokyo.

360. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

361. In June, a representative from a research center attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

362. In July, WIPO organized the WIPO/EC-ASEAN National Seminar on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and its Implications for Business Enterprises in Manila, in cooperation with the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) and the Licensing Executives Society (LES) and with the assistance of the CEC. The Seminar was attended by some 80 participants from government circles, the legal profession and industrial enterprises. Three WIPO consultants from Germany, Sweden and the CEC, four speakers from the Philippines and a WIPO official made presentations.

363. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

364. Also in July, five government officials attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Teaching and Training of Intellectual Property, in Kuala Lumpur.

365. In October, WIPO organized, in Manila, the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights under the European Communities-ASEAN (EC-ASEAN) Patents and Trademarks Program, in cooperation with the EPO and the BPTTT. For further details, see paragraph 1061.

366. In November, three judges attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary, in Bangkok.

367. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

368. In December, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Manila, in cooperation with the Government of the Philippines. The Seminar was attended by 150 government officials, writers, composers, artists, librarians, university professors and lawyers. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Sweden, CISAC, IFPI and IFRRO, three government officials from the Philippines and two WIPO officials.

369. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

370. Also in December, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

371. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In January, two government officials and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

372. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

373. In June, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

374. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

375. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk in cooperation with the International Intellectual Property Training Institute (IIPTI) and the Korean Industrial Property Office (KIPO), and with the assistance of the UNDP. The Seminar was attended by 27 government officials from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, MONGOLIA, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, SRI LANKA, THAILAND and VIET NAM. There were in addition 20 local participants. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Australia, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, two participants/speakers from China and India, two experts from the Republic of Korea and two WIPO officials.

376. In December, two government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

377. Also in December, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

378. SAMOA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Trademarks for the South Pacific, in Fiji.

379. SINGAPORE. In February, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) in Singapore, in cooperation with the Government of Singapore. It was attended by some 150 participants, mostly legal practitioners, government officials and representatives from industry and research centers. Two WIPO consultants from Australia and Germany and two WIPO officials presented papers.

380. Also in February, a WIPO official gave on-the-job training in Singapore to government officials of the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents on the role of a PCT national receiving Office.

381. In June, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

382. In July, three government officials attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Teaching and Training of Intellectual Property, in Kuala Lumpur.

383. In October, five judges and a government official attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Manila.

384. In November, three judges attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary, in Bangkok.

385. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

386. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

387. Also in December, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

388. SRI LANKA. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

389. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

390. In June, a representative from a research institution attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

391. In July, WIPO organized the WIPO National Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in Colombo, in cooperation with the Judges' Institute of Sri Lanka. For further details, see paragraph 1064.

392. In July and early August, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific in Colombo, in cooperation with the Government of Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Foundation and with the assistance of the UNDP. The Course was attended by 20 government officials from BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, CAMBODIA, the DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FIJI, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), LAOS, MONGOLIA, MYANMAR, NEPAL, PAKISTAN, the PHILIPPINES, the REPUBLIC OF

KOREA, THAILAND and VIET NAM. There were also 21 participants from government and business circles in Sri Lanka. Papers were presented by seven WIPO consultants from Australia, Germany, India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as by an official from Sri Lanka. Three WIPO officials participated, two of whom presented papers.

393. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

394. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

395. Also in December, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

396. THAILAND. In January, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

397. In February, three government officials undertook a WIPO/JPO training program in the field of industrial property, in Tokyo.

398. In March, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

399. In June, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

400. In July, WIPO organized the WIPO/EC-ASEAN National Seminar on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and its Implications for Business Enterprises in Bangkok, in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and with the assistance of the CEC. The Seminar was attended by some 120 participants from government circles, law firms and industry. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Germany, Sweden and the CEC, two speakers from Thailand and a WIPO official.

401. Also in July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

402. Also in July, five government officials attended the WIPO/Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Symposium on Teaching and Training of Intellectual Property, in Kuala Lumpur.

403. In August, two WIPO officials made presentations at the Seminar on the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the PCT organized by the Government of Thailand in Bangkok and attended by some 60 participants from government circles and the private sector.

404. In October, four judges attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, in Manila.

405. In November, WIPO organized, in Bangkok, the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary in cooperation with the Government of Thailand and with the assistance of the CEC under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. For further details, see paragraph 1062.

406. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

407. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

408. Also in December, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

409. TONGA. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Trademarks for the South Pacific, in Fiji.

410. TUVALU. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Trademarks for the South Pacific, in Fiji.

411. VANUATU. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Subregional Seminar on Copyright and Trademarks for the South Pacific, in Fiji.

412. VIETNAM. In January, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, in Jakarta.

413. In February, two government officials undertook a WIPO/JPO training program in the field of industrial property, in Tokyo.

414. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development, in Beijing.

415. In June, WIPO organized two WIPO/Viet Nam National Seminars on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, respectively, in cooperation with the Government of Viet Nam. The two Seminars were attended by some 125 participants from government circles, authors, composers, writers, artists, journalists, dancers, film producers, lawyers. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Japan, an expert from

Australia, two representatives of the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC) and the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), and two WIPO officials.

416. Also in June, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization, in Beijing.

417. Also in June, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, in Ulaanbaatar.

418. In July, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific, in Colombo.

419. In November, two judges and a government official attended the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary, in Bangkok.

420. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies, in Daeduk (Republic of Korea).

421. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

422. Also in December, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, in Denpasar (Indonesia).

Latin America and the Caribbean:

423. ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA. In March, two government officials attended the Sub-Regional WIPO Seminar on Intellectual Property for Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Castries.

424. ARGENTINA. In April, a government official and three representatives from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

425. Also in April, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in an International Seminar on Appellations of Origin, organized in Buenos Aires by the Government of Argentina. The Seminar was attended by some 1000 participants from government circles and the private sector.

426. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

427. In August, a WIPO official gave a lecture at the Faculty of Law of the University of Buenos Aires.
428. In October, a government official attended the WIPO XVth Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
429. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.
430. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.
431. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).
432. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Seminar for Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) Countries on Regional Industrial Property Agreements, in Florianopolis (Brazil).
433. BOLIVIA. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.
434. In October, a government official attended the WIPO XVth Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
435. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark, Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.
436. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.
437. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).
438. BRAZIL. In April, two representatives from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.
439. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.
440. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO XVth Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries in Rio de Janeiro in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property of Brazil (INPI). Twelve government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA,

PANAMA, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA attended the Seminar. Presentations were made by 12 Brazilian officials and a WIPO official.

441. Also in October, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

442. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

443. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).

444. In December, WIPO organized the WIPO Seminar for MERCOSUR Countries on Regional Industrial Property Agreements in Florianopolis, in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Brazil. The Seminar was attended by nine government officials from ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY and URUGUAY, and some 70 participants from government circles and the private sector in Brazil. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Mexico, the United States of America, the CEC, the EPO and the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM) of the European Communities.

445. CHILE. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

446. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

447. In July, four WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain and Venezuela and a WIPO official presented papers at a Postgraduate Course on Intellectual Property and the Process of Integration, organized in Santiago by the Faculty of Law of the University of Chile. Thirty-five graduate lawyers attended the Course.

448. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

449. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property in Chile: a Tool for Innovation and Competition in the Market, in Santiago in cooperation with the Government of Chile. The Seminar took place in the presence of members of the National Congress and was attended by some 90 participants from universities, research centers, enterprises and the legal profession. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Chile and Spain, seven experts from Chile and a WIPO official. The TRIPS Agreement was among the subjects covered.

450. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

451. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).

452. COLOMBIA. In March, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the Third Congress on Industrial Property, organized by the Colombian Association of Industrial Property in Chinauta and attended by some 50 participants.

453. In April, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá, in cooperation with the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO), the Colombian National Copyright Directorate and the Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLALC) and with the assistance of the Colombian Book Chamber (CCL). The Seminar was attended by 26 participants from government circles, public and private sector enterprises and the legal profession from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA as well as by some 80 government officials and private copyright sector representatives from Colombia. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil and the United States of America, and experts from Colombia and Norway, as well as a WIPO official.

454. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

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

456. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

457. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

458. COSTA RICA. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

459. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

460. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

461. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

462. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Seminar on the Legal Protection of Trademarks for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, in Guatemala City.

463. CUBA. In May, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana, in cooperation with the Government of Cuba. The Seminar was attended by 13 government officials from ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and 61 local participants. Presentations were made by six WIPO consultants from Cuba, Mexico and the EPO, and two WIPO officials.

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

465. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

466. In November, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

467. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).

468. DOMINICA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Castries.

469. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

470. ECUADOR. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

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

472. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

473. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America in Quito, in cooperation with the Government of Ecuador and with the sponsorship of the Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement and the assistance of the General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE). Twenty-eight government officials from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GUATEMALA, HAITI, HONDURAS, MEXICO, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA attended the Course. In addition, there were 25 participants from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru and Spain. Presentations were made by 12 WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile,

Colombia, Cuba, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela, as well as by an expert from the EC and two WIPO officials. The Course was closed by the Director General of WIPO. Among the subjects covered in the Course were the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. The participants in the Course also attended the WIPO Xth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights of the Author, the Artist and the Producer, held in November/December in Quito.

474. Also in November, WIPO organized the WIPO/General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE) National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright, in Quito, in cooperation with SGAE. The Workshop was attended by 40 staff members of the Ecuadorian Society of Authors and Composers (SAYCE). Presentations were made by six WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay.

475. Also in November, WIPO organized the WIPO National Workshop on the New International Framework of Intellectual Property for the Diplomatic Academy of Ecuador, in Quito for members of the Ecuadorian Foreign Service. The Workshop was attended by 50 participants. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Argentina and a WIPO official. The TRIPS Agreement was among the subjects covered.

476. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).

477. In late November and early December, WIPO organized the WIPO Xth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights of the Author, the Artist and the Producer, in Quito, in cooperation with the Government of Ecuador and the Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement. The Congress was attended by more than 800 participants, mainly from Latin American countries but also from other parts of the world, and was opened by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the President of the Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement and the Director General of WIPO. Presentations were made by 27 WIPO consultants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and the EC, and two WIPO officials. The TRIPS Agreement was among the subjects covered. See also paragraph 1048.

478. EL SALVADOR. In November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).

479. Also in November, three government officials attended the WIPO Seminar on the Legal Protection of Trademarks for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, in Guatemala City.

480. GRENADA. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Castries.

481. GUATEMALA. In April, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

482. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

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

484. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO Seminar on the Legal Protection of Trademarks for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, in Guatemala City, in cooperation with the Government of Guatemala. It was attended by 18 government officials and legal practitioners from COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA and PANAMA, and some 55 government officials, legal practitioners and businessmen from Guatemala. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Cuba, El Salvador, Spain and Venezuela, two speakers from Guatemala and a WIPO official. The relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement were among the subjects covered.

485. Also in November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

486. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).

487. GUYANA. In March, WIPO organized the WIPO Seminar on Intellectual Property in Georgetown, in cooperation with the Government of Guyana. The Seminar was attended by 75 participants, including government officials, lawyers/legal practitioners, members of the judiciary, the media and university. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, an expert from Guyana and two WIPO officials.

488. HAITI. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

489. HONDURAS. In January, a WIPO consultant from Chile participated as a speaker in a national copyright seminar organized by the Copyright Office, in Tegucigalpa.

490. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

491. Also in November, three government officials attended the WIPO Seminar on the Legal Protection of Trademarks for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, in Guatemala City.

492. MEXICO. In April, a government official and three representatives from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

493. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

494. In June, WIPO organized the WIPO National Workshop on the Protection of Industrial Property in the Field of Biotechnology, in Mexico City, jointly with the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI) and the EPO. It was attended by about 60 participants from the industrial, commercial, scientific and academic sectors of Mexico. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from the EPO, four lecturers from Mexico, an official of the International Union for the Obtention of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) and a WIPO official.

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

496. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

497. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

498. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).

499. NICARAGUA. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

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

501. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

502. In November, five government officials and three legal practitioners attended the WIPO Seminar on the Legal Protection of Trademarks for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, in Guatemala City.

503. PANAMA. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

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

505. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

506. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Seminar on the Legal Protection of Trademarks for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus, in Guatemala City.

507. PARAGUAY. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.
508. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.
509. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.
510. In November, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.
511. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).
512. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Seminar for MERCOSUR Countries on Regional Industrial Property Agreements, in Florianopolis (Brazil).
513. PERU. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.
514. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.
515. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on International Norms in Industrial Property in Lima in cooperation with the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI). It was attended by some 220 participants from industry, private legal practice and government agencies. Papers were presented by eight Peruvian experts and a WIPO official.
516. Also in October, WIPO organized, in Lima, the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean. For further details, see paragraph 1074.
517. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO XVth Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries, in Rio de Janeiro.
518. Also in October, a WIPO official made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration Center and the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks to some 50 government officials of INDECOPI in Lima.
519. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO International Seminar on Copyright in a Free Market Economy in Lima, in cooperation with INDECOPI. The Seminar was attended by 150 participants. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain

and Switzerland, a speaker from Germany, a Peruvian expert and a WIPO official. The relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement were among the subjects covered.

520. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

521. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).

522. SAINT LUCIA. In March, WIPO organized the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) in Castries, in cooperation with the Central Secretariat of the OECS. It was attended by some 40 participants, including government officials, legal practitioners and representatives of the academic sector from ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA, BELIZE, DOMINICA, GRENADA, GUYANA, JAMAICA, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ANGUILLA, the BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, the CAYMAN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT, the TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, and from the Secretariat of CARICOM and OECS. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland, two WIPO officials and one expert each from the United States of America and the OECS Secretariat.

523. SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Castries.

524. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

525. URUGUAY. In April, three government officials attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

526. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

527. In August, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property in Montevideo, together with the Government of Uruguay and in cooperation with the Latin American Economic System (SELA). The Seminar was attended by about 60 participants from government departments, university, the judiciary, authors' and broadcasting organizations, industrial enterprises and legal practitioners. Presentations were made by six government officials from Uruguay, a WIPO consultant from Chile and two WIPO officials.

528. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on the Management of Industrial Property at University, Entrepreneurial, Scientific and Technological Levels in Montevideo in cooperation with the National Directorate of Industrial Property. It was attended by about 80 local participants from university, industrial, scientific and technological

sectors. Presentations were made by nine WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Uruguay and by a WIPO official.

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

530. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

531. In November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

532. Also in November, a university professor attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America, in Merida (Venezuela).

533. In December, three government officials attended the WIPO Seminar for MERCOSUR Countries on Regional Industrial Property Agreements, in Florianopolis (Brazil).

534. VENEZUELA. In April, a government official and a representative from the private sector attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries, in Santa Fe de Bogotá.

535. In May, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America, in Havana.

536. In June, two WIPO officials made presentations at the Regional Seminar on the Implementation of the TRIPS Agreement in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) in Caracas. The Seminar was attended by 70 participants from the government and private sectors of countries in the region.

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

538. Also in October, a government official attended the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean, in Lima.

539. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links between University and Industry in Latin America in Merida, in cooperation with the University of Los Andes (ULA) and the Ministry of Development of Venezuela. The Seminar was attended by 12 university professors from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, CUBA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, MEXICO, PARAGUAY, PERU and URUGUAY, and 150 local participants from universities, the private sector (industrial property agents, lawyers and entrepreneurs) and the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Argentina, Colombia,

Mexico, Switzerland and the United States of America, 11 experts from Venezuela and a WIPO official.

540. Also in November, two government officials attended the WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America, in Quito.

541. BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS. In March, a government official attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Castries.

542. MONTSERRAT. In March, two government officials attended the WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in Castries.

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

Africa: Intercountry

543. Organization of African Unity (OAU). In January, a WIPO official attended the 61st session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held in Addis Ababa, which discussed, *inter alia*, the establishment of the African Economic Community. The WIPO official also reviewed with the Secretary General of OAU preparations for the WIPO/OAU medal award ceremony, scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa in June 1995, during the Assembly of African Heads of State of OAU.

544. In February, the Permanent Representative of Tunisia and Chairman of the African Group in Geneva, held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on assistance from WIPO to African countries, especially in connection with their obligations under the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement).

545. In May, a WIPO official held discussions with OAU officials in Addis Ababa on the preparations for the WIPO/OAU gold medal award ceremony, to take place during the OAU Summit in June 1995.

546. In June, a WIPO official attended the 62nd Session of the Council of Ministers and the 31st Conference of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, held in Addis Ababa. On that occasion, the WIPO/OAU gold medal award ceremony was held and presided over by the President of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU. The selected winner of the 1995 WIPO/OAU invention gold medal award was a national of Nigeria. The winner would also receive a cash award of US\$ 5,000.

547. Also in June, the International Bureau transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Tunisia in his capacity as representative of the then Chairman of the OAU, a draft study on the compatibility, with obligations under the Agreement on the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), of the national intellectual property laws of

the 16 African countries which were members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) as of March 29, 1995. The study had been requested by the Permanent Representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the countries concerned. The 16 countries were: Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

548. Also in June, four WIPO officials participated in a Meeting on Technical Assistance to Africa in the Implementation of the Results of the Uruguay Round in Geneva. On that occasion, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO's technical assistance to African countries in this respect.

549. In November, the International Bureau transmitted to the industrial property and copyright offices of 16 African countries the above-mentioned draft study.

550. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)/Commonwealth Secretariat. In March, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a Regional Seminar organized in Harare by UNCTAD and the Commonwealth Secretariat, on "Africa and the Aftermath of the Uruguay Round: Country Assessments and Strategies for the Implementation of the Results."

551. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). In May, a WIPO official attended the 30th session of the Commission/21st Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers in Charge of Planning, held in Addis Ababa and devoted to promoting accelerated growth and sustained development in Africa through the building of critical capacities. The WIPO official made a presentation on cooperation between WIPO and ECA.

552. Also in May, an ECA official visited WIPO in Geneva and discussed cooperation between WIPO and ECA.

553. In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on cooperation between WIPO and African countries at the Twelfth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry held in Gaborone under the auspices of ECA.

554. In November, an official from the ECA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation.

555. African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI). In March, a WIPO official spoke at a symposium on intellectual property and development, organized by OAPI, in Lomé, for Ministers of OAPI member States responsible for industrial property questions. The symposium was attended by a number of Ministers and government officials.

556. In May, two OAPI officials visited WIPO in Geneva. They were received by the Director General and discussed ways and means of strengthening cooperation between WIPO and OAPI.

557. In July, a WIPO official attended the 32nd session of the OAPI Council of Ministers, in Brazzaville.

558. In September, the Administrateur délégué of OAPI and two other OAPI officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and OAPI in 1996.

559. In late October and early November, WIPO organized a study visit for an OAPI official to WIPO in Geneva, where she was briefed on examination procedures in the international registration work of WIPO in respect of patents, trademarks and industrial designs.

560. African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO). In April, the International Bureau sent to the Director General of ARIPO, at his request, comments on the draft regulations for implementing the Banjul Protocol on Marks of November 19, 1993.

561. In November, two WIPO officials attended the 19th session of the ARIPO Administrative Council, held in Kariba (Zimbabwe).

562. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In December, a WIPO official attended the fifth session of the African Committee of CISAC, held in Conakry.

563. Maghreb Countries. See under "Arab Countries."

Individual Countries in Africa

564. ALGERIA. See under "Arab Countries."

565. ANGOLA. In April, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's possible accession to further WIPO-administered treaties, including the PCT.

566. In September, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Luanda to discuss with government officials the organization of a WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Portuguese-Speaking African Countries, to take place in Luanda in March 1996.

567. BENIN. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Cotonou to install a workstation offered by WIPO to the Government and to train the staff of the National Industrial Property Center (CENAPI) in its use.

568. BOTSWANA. In May, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial property bill.

569. In August, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Gaborone to discuss with government and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) officials the status of industrial property legislation, Botswana's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and various other WIPO-administered treaties and a possible UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the country's industrial property system.

570. In October, WIPO organized a study visit for two government officials to WIPO in Geneva, where they had discussions with WIPO officials on the revised draft industrial property bill, and were briefed on the advantages of accession to the PCT.

571. BURKINA FASO. In January, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Ouagadougou to evaluate the needs of the Copyright Office of Burkina Faso (BBDA) and provide training to government officials in the practical aspects of collective administration of copyright.

572. In October, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to study the standard COSIS (COPyright SOCIETIES INFORMATION SYSTEM) software at the headquarters of the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA), in Zurich.

573. BURUNDI. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

574. CAMEROON. In February, the Minister for Industrial and Commercial Development and another government official held discussions with the Director General in Geneva on future cooperation between Cameroon and WIPO.

575. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation between Cameroon and WIPO, including preparations for the subregional seminar on industrial property to be organized in Yaoundé in October.

576. CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bangui and held discussions with government leaders and officials on measures aimed at the restructuring and computerization of the national industrial property administration, training of nationals, the use of CD-ROM technology and the organization of an information seminar. The WIPO official was also apprised of the needs of local entrepreneurs for patent information and documentation.

577. In December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Bangui to install a CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO to the National Industrial Property and Standardization Service, and to train the government officials concerned in its use.

578. CHAD. In December, a WIPO official visited N'Djamena to discuss with government officials preparations of a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights. On that occasion, he also made a presentation on copyright and neighboring rights and on collective administration of copyright to a group of 50 Chadian authors and artists.

579. Also in December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to N'Djamena to install a CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO to the Ministry of Commerce and Industrial Promotion, and to train the government officials concerned in its use.

580. CONGO. In August, three WIPO officials discussed with government officials in Brazzaville future cooperation between their country and WIPO.

581. CÔTE D'IVOIRE. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparations of the WIPO National Seminar on Geographical Indications to take place in that country in July 1995.
582. DJIBOUTI. See under "Arab Countries."
583. EGYPT. See under "Arab Countries."
584. EQUATORIAL GUINEA. In November, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a revised draft industrial property law, in Spanish, with a commentary on its main provisions. The commentary took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.
585. ERITREA. In March, a WIPO official undertook WIPO's first fact-finding mission to Asmara aimed at establishing contacts and working relations between the Government and WIPO. He held discussions with government leaders and officials as well as the Resident Representative of UNDP on future cooperation.
586. In June, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property law with a commentary.
587. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.
588. In October, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to WIPO in Geneva, where he discussed cooperation activities between Eritrea and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights. He was provided with a model copyright law to serve as a basis for preparation of national copyright legislation.
589. ETHIOPIA. In January, a WIPO official visited Addis Ababa and had discussions with government officials on the industrial property law scheduled to be approved by the Council of Representatives, a possible country project in the field of industrial property to be financed by UNDP, and prospects for Ethiopia's accession to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.
590. Also in January, a WIPO official attended an interagency meeting organized by UNDP in Geneva on cooperation between the UN system of organizations and Ethiopia.
591. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note on the advantages for Ethiopia of acceding to the WIPO Convention.
592. In May, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Addis Ababa on upgrading the intellectual property system of the country and on the possible accession of Ethiopia to WIPO-administered treaties.
593. In June, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Addis Ababa on the possible accession of Ethiopia to the WIPO Convention, the industrial property general introductory course for African English-speaking countries, to be organized in Addis Ababa in September 1995, and strengthening of cooperation between Ethiopia and WIPO.

594. Also in June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments and suggestions on the Proclamation Concerning Inventions, Minor Inventions and Industrial Designs, and a draft of Implementing Regulations including draft Schedules of Fees and Forms.

595. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, further comments on the draft regulations implementing the Proclamation Concerning Inventions, Minor Inventions and Industrial Designs.

596. In September, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Addis Ababa concerning Ethiopia's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and WIPO's possible assistance in strengthening the country's industrial property administration.

597. In November, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's assistance in the modernization of the country's trademark system.

598. GAMBIA. In December, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Netherlands undertook a mission to Banjul to hold discussions with UNDP and government officials on the strengthening of the industrial property system in the country and, more specifically, its trademark registration system.

599. GHANA. In February, a university professor had discussions in Geneva with two WIPO officials on issues relating to the granting of patents.

600. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the computerization of the trademarks registry and WIPO's possible assistance in this respect.

601. Also in May, WIPO organized for a government official a study visit on the practical aspects of collective management of copyright in Zurich. The training was given by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland. The government official also visited the Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works (SUISA) in Zurich and WIPO in Geneva, and had discussions with WIPO officials on future cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in Ghana.

602. In July, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Accra to evaluate the needs of the Copyright Office of Ghana and to provide training to government officials on practical aspects of the collective administration of copyright.

603. In November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Accra to advise government officials on issues related to the current industrial property legislation of the country and obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.

604. GUINEA. In July, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from France held discussions with government leaders and officials in Conakry on cooperation between Guinea and WIPO, particularly in training and promotion of inventions and innovations.

605. In September, the Minister for Industry, Commerce and Handicraft held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation between Guinea and WIPO.

606. In December, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Conakry on the situation of copyright protection in the country and cooperation in this respect between Guinea and WIPO.

607. GUINEA-BISSAU. In April, a WIPO official held discussions in Bissau with government and UNDP officials on ways and means of strengthening the industrial property system in the country.

608. KENYA. In April, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft industrial property bill.

609. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Nairobi to install a workstation offered by WIPO to the Government and to train government officials of the Kenya Industrial Property Office in its use.

610. In October, the Director General and two other WIPO officials had discussions in Nairobi with government officials on cooperation between Kenya and WIPO.

611. In December, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Kenya and WIPO.

612. LESOTHO. In July, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the proposed amendments to the Industrial Property Order, 1989, with regard to marks.

613. In September, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Lesotho's draft industrial property (amendment) bill 1995, in particular on its provisions dealing with PCT applications and with marks.

614. Also in September, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative in Lesotho discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a possible UNDP-funded country project for Lesotho to be executed by WIPO.

615. LIBERIA. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a note commenting on a draft copyright law.

616. LIBYA. See under "Arab Countries."

617. MALAWI. In May, two government officials participated in a study visit on the practical aspects of collective management of copyright in Zurich. The training was given by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland. The government officials also visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on future cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in Malawi.

618. In July, two WIPO consultants from Burkina Faso and Switzerland undertook a mission to Lilongwe to evaluate the needs of the Copyright Society of Malawi (COSOMA) and to provide training to government officials on practical aspects of the collective administration of copyright.

619. In November, a WIPO consultant from Burkina Faso undertook a mission to Lilongwe as a follow-up to the WIPO mission in July. The purpose of the mission was to give further training to officials from COSOMA on practical aspects of the collective administration of copyright.

620. In December, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between his country and WIPO.

621. MALI. In February, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials and inventors in Bamako on cooperation between Mali and WIPO, including the promotion of inventive activity.

622. In December, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Bamako on the preparation of a national seminar on the legal and institutional framework of industrial property in Mali, industrial property teaching in institutions of higher learning in the country, and the promotion of industrial property rights protection as well as inventive and innovative activities in Mali.

623. MAURITANIA. In February, a WIPO official visited Nouakchott and reviewed with government officials cooperation between Mauritania and WIPO, and, in particular, the needs of the Directorate of Industry in the field of patent information, documentation and training. The possible organization of a national seminar on industrial property was also discussed.

624. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

625. In December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Nouakchott to install a CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO to the Directorate of Industry, and to train the government officials concerned in its use.

626. MAURITIUS. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, an updated draft industrial property law, with a commentary on its main provisions, a draft law on the protection of layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits, with a commentary, and a draft law on the protection of geographical indications, also with a commentary.

627. In November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Port Louis to discuss the modernization of the country's industrial property legislation with government officials. The discussions focused on a draft industrial property act, a draft act on the protection of geographical indications and a draft act on layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits, each with a commentary, submitted to the government authorities by the International Bureau. The discussions and the draft legislation took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

628. MOROCCO. See under "Arab Countries."

629. NAMIBIA. In February, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Windhoek to renew contacts with government officials and to discuss further cooperation between Namibia and WIPO, including Namibia's accession to the Paris Convention and the modernization of the

country's legislation in the field of industrial property. He also visited the Registry of Companies, Trade Marks, Patents and Designs to further examine the needs of the Registry, in particular in the field of trademarks, and held discussions with UNDP officials regarding a possible UNDP-financed country project.

630. NIGER. In October, the Minister of Communications, Culture, Youth and Sports visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on cooperation activities between Niger and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

631. NIGERIA. In June, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between Nigeria and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

632. In July, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Lagos to evaluate the needs of the Nigerian Copyright Council (NCC) and to provide training to government officials on practical aspects of the collective administration of copyright.

633. In December, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the planned African Regional Consultation Meeting on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore, to be held in Nigeria in January 1996.

634. PORTUGAL. In July, WIPO organized the WIPO/Portugal Subregional Planning Meeting for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa in Lisbon in cooperation with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) of Portugal. It brought together 10 government officials in charge of the administration of industrial property in their countries, namely ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE and SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE, Portuguese government officials, two WIPO and an EPO officials. Discussions were held on a new program of cooperation among the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa, Portugal, WIPO and the EPO in the coming five years.

635. SOUTH AFRICA. In March, six WIPO officials undertook WIPO's first mission to the country since the change of Government. They visited Pretoria and Johannesburg and held discussions with government officials, members of the private sector and intellectual property practitioners on recent international developments in the field of intellectual property, the possible accession of South Africa to further WIPO-administered treaties, in particular the PCT and the Madrid Agreement and Protocol, intellectual property legislation and administration of intellectual property rights in the country, intellectual property law teaching and the organization of intellectual property seminars in the country.

636. In June, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation activities between South Africa and WIPO.

637. In September, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on subregional cooperation issues, as well as training events in the field of intellectual property that could be organized in the future in South Africa.

638. SUDAN. See under "Arab Countries."
639. TOGO. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Lomé to install a workstation offered by WIPO to the Government and to train the staff of the Directorate of Industrial Development in its use.
640. TUNISIA. See under "Arab Countries."
641. UGANDA. In May, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation, including Uganda's accession to the PCT.
642. UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA. In April, the Minister of Foreign Affairs held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation.
643. In May, a WIPO official visited Dar es Salaam to have discussions with government officials on various issues, in particular the modernization of the Patent Office, the recent installation of CD-ROM technology and the related training, the possible accession of the United Republic of Tanzania to the PCT and WIPO's proposed assistance in the legislative field. The same WIPO official also attended an inter-ministerial meeting which discussed, *inter alia*, the impact of the TRIPS Agreement on the country.
644. In August, a WIPO official visited Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar to further discuss with government officials the modernization of the industrial property system and the possible accession of the country to certain WIPO-administered treaties, including the PCT.
645. In October, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, made an official visit to Dar es Salaam. He was decorated by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania with the "Order of the United Republic."
646. ZAIRE. In November, the UNDP Resident Representative in Zaire had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible resumption of the UNDP-financed country project on industrial property, which was being implemented by WIPO when operations stopped in 1992 because of the situation in the country.
647. ZAMBIA. In November, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the Netherlands undertook a mission to Lusaka to assess the trademark registration needs of the Registry of Patents, Trade Marks, Companies and Business Names. They also had discussions with government and UNDP officials on a possible UNDP-funded country project in the field of industrial property.

Arab Countries: Intercountry

648. Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). In February, a WIPO official made a presentation at the Technical Cooperation Meeting of Patent Authorities in the Arab Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference which took place in Cairo. The Meeting was organized by the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in cooperation with the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) of EGYPT and was attended by 56 government

officials from Arab countries. It adopted several recommendations including, *inter alia*, a call to all Arab governments which had not yet done so to become members of WIPO and to accede to treaties administered by WIPO.

649. In July, an official from the OIC held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

650. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). In December, WIPO prepared and sent to the General Secretariat of GCC, at their request, comments on the revised draft Implementing Regulations of the Patent Law for the Countries of the GCC.

651. Maghreb Countries. In March, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a meeting on standardization and industrial property for the Maghreb countries organized in Algiers by the Government of ALGERIA. The meeting was attended by some 150 government officials and representatives from the business community of Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. The meeting adopted a decision to create a Permanent Commission for Standardization and Industrial Property for the Maghreb Countries.

652. International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). In April, the President of IFIA visited WIPO to discuss the possibility of organizing visits to a number of Arab countries to provide advice on the measures to be adopted to encourage and support local inventive and innovative activity.

Individual Arab Countries

653. ALGERIA. In March, WIPO organized a study visit to the EPO in The Hague for two government officials to acquaint themselves with the EPO's computerized office procedures.

654. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's assistance to Algeria and the country's needs in the field of training. He requested WIPO to provide assistance to the Maghreb Permanent Commission for Standardization and Industrial Property.

655. BAHRAIN. In January, three WIPO officials held discussions in Manama with government leaders on Bahrain's forthcoming accession to the WIPO Convention, the Paris Convention and the Berne Convention.

656. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Bahrain's possible accession to the Paris and Berne Conventions.

657. In September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the advantages of Bahrain's accession to the Paris and Berne Conventions and recent developments in the country's industrial property system.

658. DJIBOUTI. In April, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Djibouti. They discussed with government and UNDP officials, as well as representatives of the business community, the intellectual property situation in the country, the modernization of legislation

and infrastructure in this respect, and the possible accession of the country to the WIPO Convention and other WIPO-administered treaties.

659. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Djibouti's possible accession to the WIPO Convention, and WIPO's assistance in training and legislative work.

660. EGYPT. In March, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Cairo where they discussed with government officials the advantages of Egypt's accession to the PCT, and made a presentation to some 25 government officials and industrial property attorneys on the PCT system and its usefulness to Egypt.

661. In May, a government official held discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on future cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, including the organization of a Seminar on Intellectual Property for Arab countries in the second half of 1995 in Egypt.

662. Also in May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible accession of Egypt to the PCT and WIPO's comments on the draft revised law on patents and utility models.

663. In June, two government officials visited WIPO to study the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials Egypt's possible accession to the PCT.

664. Also in June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of the activities of the Agency for the Development of Innovations and Inventions (ADII).

665. In July, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva and held discussions with WIPO officials on cooperation between Egypt and WIPO.

666. Also in July, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Cairo to discuss with government officials organizational and financial arrangements for the holding in Cairo of a symposium on intellectual property for Arab countries.

667. Also in July, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Cairo to provide advice to government leaders and officials on examination techniques and procedures under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, as well as to give information on the Protocol Relating to the said Agreement. They also made presentations at a government-organized National Seminar on Industrial Property, held in Cairo and attended by some 140 participants.

668. Also in July, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on patents and utility models, an updated draft law, with commentary, on patents and utility models, and a draft law for the protection of pharmaceutical and chemical substances.

669. In September, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Egypt and WIPO in the field of copyright.

670. Also in September, two government officials reviewed with WIPO officials in Geneva possibilities for cooperation in training and computerization of the Administration of Commercial Registration.

671. In November, a government official visited WIPO to discuss the training needs of the Agency for the Development of Innovations and Inventions, Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT), and the possibility of WIPO's assistance in the enhancement of the Agency's services to Egyptian inventors.

672. Also in November, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's assistance in the revision of Egypt's trademark legislation, training and computerization of trademark and industrial designs operations.

673. In December, the Director General and three other WIPO officials held discussions in Cairo with government leaders and officials on the possible accession of Egypt to certain WIPO-administered treaties and on the modernization of the industrial property and copyright legislation of the country.

674. Also in December, the Minister for Economy and External Trade held discussions with the Director General in Geneva on matters of cooperation and in particular on Egypt's obligations under the TRIPS Agreement and the assistance that WIPO could provide to the country in its preparation for compliance with them.

675. Also in December, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the revision of Egypt's patent and utility model legislation and possible further assistance from WIPO in this respect.

676. JORDAN. In April, a WIPO official visited Amman to install a CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO to the Government of Jordan and to train the staff of the Directorate of Trade Registration and Industrial Property Protection in its use. He also provided advice on the organization of the patent and trademark files of that Directorate. The WIPO official also held discussions with government officials with regard to the possible accession of Jordan to the Madrid Agreement.

677. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible accession of Jordan to the Madrid Agreement.

678. In June, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property law with a commentary.

679. In July, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

680. In August, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials the revision of Jordan's industrial property legislation and the advantages of Jordan's accession to the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

681. Also in August, another government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the revision of Jordan's intellectual property legislation.

682. In September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of mutual interest and requested WIPO's assistance in preparing a draft industrial property law and comments on the copyright law.

683. KUWAIT. In June, two WIPO officials held discussions with government leaders and officials in Kuwait City on Kuwait's possible accession to the WIPO Convention, the revision of the country's industrial property legislation and the reinforcement of intellectual property teaching at the university level in Kuwait.

684. LEBANON. In April, a WIPO official visited Beirut to discuss with government leaders and officials matters of mutual cooperation. As a follow-up to this visit, the Government of Lebanon requested WIPO to prepare a draft law to cover patents, trademarks and industrial designs and a draft country project for the strengthening of the industrial property system. Discussions were also held with regard to the possible accession of Lebanon to the Madrid Agreement.

685. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the training needs of the Office for the Protection of Commercial, Industrial, Artistic, Literary and Musical Property, the possible accession of Lebanon to the Madrid Agreement, the draft law on industrial property and a draft project document for the modernization of that Office.

686. In June, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial property law with a commentary.

687. In July, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Beirut to install a CD-ROM workstation offered by WIPO to the Intellectual Property Protection Office, to train its staff in the use of CD-ROMs, and to hand over and discuss with government leaders and officials a draft industrial property law and a draft technical assistance project.

688. LIBYA. In 1995, WIPO continued to execute a UNDP-financed country project which aimed at upgrading the work of the Information and Industrial Property Section of the Industrial Research Center, particularly in implementing the new industrial property law which is expected to be enacted.

689. In March, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Tripoli to participate in a tripartite meeting with government and UNDP officials with a view to agreeing on a work plan for the activities to be implemented by WIPO under a newly-approved project, financed by UNDP.

690. In April, the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Libya visited WIPO to discuss in detail the budget revision and the plan of activities to be executed in 1995 under the above-mentioned project.

691. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the activities to be implemented in 1995 under the said project.

692. Also in May, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to Cairo to receive training in patent administration at the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology. The training was organized under the above-mentioned project.

693. In July, WIPO organized a study visit for a government official to the Moroccan Industrial Property Office in Casablanca. The visit was organized under the above-mentioned project.

694. In August, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva ongoing activities under the above-mentioned project and the organization of a national seminar on industrial property, in Tripoli, in December.

695. MOROCCO. From January to November, WIPO continued to implement the UNDP-financed country project aimed at increasing the capacity of the Moroccan Industrial Property Office in implementing the industrial property legislation and in discharging its tasks and functions.

696. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on mutual cooperation.

697. In August, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the revision of Morocco's industrial property legislation and the organization of study visits for government officials.

698. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the preparation of a draft country project document and possibilities of funding an extension of the UNDP-financed country project.

699. In October, a government official had discussions with the Director General in Geneva on matters of cooperation, including on the country's possible accession to the PCT.

700. In November, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Casablanca and Rabat to attend the final Government/WIPO/UNDP tripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project for the modernization of the industrial property system, which had been successfully concluded. On that occasion they also had discussions with government officials on legislative developments in the field of industrial property in Morocco as well as the prospects for further cooperation between Morocco and WIPO.

701. Also in November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Moroccan Industrial Property Office in Casablanca to provide advice on its current and future computerization plans.

702. QATAR. In January, at the request of the government authorities, three WIPO officials undertook an advisory mission to Doha. They had discussions with government leaders and officials on the draft laws on copyright and industrial property as well as on Qatar's possible accession to the Berne and Paris Conventions.

703. In March, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, an Arabic translation of a draft industrial property law, with a commentary, which had been sent in English to the authorities in December 1994.

704. In July, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva assistance to Qatar in the modernization of its industrial property legislation and Qatar's possible accession to the Paris and Berne Conventions.

705. In August, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possibility of sending a WIPO expert to Doha to discuss the draft industrial property law prepared by WIPO.

706. In September, the Minister of Justice discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation.

707. Also in September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible follow-up action to the WIPO mission that visited Doha in January, and requested WIPO's assistance in providing training for the staff of the Copyright Office and in organizing, in 1996, a national seminar on intellectual property.

708. In October, the President of the International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA) had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on his forthcoming mission as a WIPO consultant to Doha to provide advice on the creation of an inventors' association and on the promotion of inventive and innovative activity in Qatar.

709. SAUDI ARABIA. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva Saudi Arabia's needs in the field of training and legislative advice, and WIPO's possible assistance to the proposed Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)'s Patent Office.

710. In December, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Riyadh on intellectual property matters of interest to the country.

711. Also in December, the same WIPO official made presentations on the WIPO Arbitration Center at a meeting on intellectual property issues, organized in Riyadh by the Riyadh Chamber of Commerce and attended by some 90 participants from government and private sector circles, and at another meeting on the same issues, organized in Jeddah by the Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and attended by some 45 participants from the private sector.

712. SUDAN. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a possible WIPO mission to his country to propose measures for strengthening the industrial property system in Sudan and for promoting the teaching of intellectual property law.

713. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's assistance in the revision of Sudan's industrial property and copyright laws.

714. In October and November, WIPO organized a study visit for two university professors to the Franklin Pierce Law Center in Concord (United States of America), on the teaching of intellectual property law.

715. In December, two government officials undertook a visit to Geneva to discuss with WIPO officials the revision of the Sudanese intellectual property laws and possible areas of future cooperation between Sudan and WIPO.

716. TUNISIA. In August, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva WIPO's assistance in the computerization of trademark registration procedures.

717. In September, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva and discussed with WIPO officials cooperation between his country and WIPO.

718. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. In May, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva their country's possible accession to the Paris Convention and WIPO's assistance in training.

719. In June, a WIPO consultant from Syria undertook a mission to Abu Dhabi to assist the Trade Marks Section in reviewing and updating working methods and administrative procedures, as well as in the administration and enforcement of the Trade Mark Law.

720. In October, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the strengthening of cooperation between his country and WIPO.

721. YEMEN. In October, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the advantages for Yemen of accession to the Paris Convention, the Berne Convention and the Madrid Agreement. They also discussed their training needs and modernizing the country's intellectual property administration.

Asia and the Pacific: Intercountry

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

723. In March, a WIPO official participated in the Regional Meeting on Development Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific organized by UNDP in Kuala Lumpur. It was attended by government officials and industry representatives from the Asian and Pacific developing countries, industrialized countries in Asia and other regions and intergovernmental organizations.

724. In September, three WIPO officials attended the Information and Consultation Meeting organized in Geneva by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, to discuss priorities and modalities for the implementation of the Sixth UNDP Programming Cycle, commencing in 1997.

725. In November, two WIPO officials attended in Bangkok the meeting of the Program Advisory Group (PAG), organized by UNDP. The meeting reviewed, *inter alia*, 1996 WIPO

plans under the UNDP-financed program for the Asia and Pacific Region, and discussed future developments under the program. The WIPO officials also participated in interagency consultations organized by UNDP on that occasion to review United Nations system cooperation in the region.

726. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program which is financed by the EC and executed by WIPO and the EPO. The Program aims at promoting the use and modernization of the industrial property system in the six ASEAN member countries. The WIPO component of the Program concerns the modernization of trademark administration and the legal, developmental and promotional aspects of industrial property.

727. In January, a WIPO official had discussions in Jakarta with the Secretary General and other ASEAN Secretariat officials on matters of cooperation between WIPO and ASEAN.

728. Also in January, two EPO officials visited WIPO and had discussions with WIPO officials on the plans for the modernization of the industrial property administrations of Indonesia and Thailand, prepared by WIPO and the EPO as part of the said Program.

729. In February, at the request of the Secretary General of ASEAN, a WIPO official visited the ASEAN Secretariat in Jakarta to advise on cooperation among ASEAN countries in the area of intellectual property, in particular, on the intellectual property implications of the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement, the feasibility of establishing an ASEAN intellectual property training institute and intra-ASEAN cooperation in the field of intellectual property. In May, WIPO sent to the ASEAN Secretariat, at its request, comments on a possible ASEAN framework agreement on intellectual property cooperation and possible ASEAN cooperation in training.

730. In June, three WIPO officials participated, in Brussels, in a tripartite review meeting of the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, along with EC and EPO officials. The meeting reviewed the activities undertaken so far and discussed the future activities under the Program, including a possible extension of the Program.

731. Also in June, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from France went on mission, under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, to Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. They had discussions with government officials and obtained trademark data for the purpose of preparing a computerized system for the storage and search of figurative elements of marks for the trademark offices of the ASEAN countries.

732. In August, a WIPO official participated, in Singapore, in the ASEAN Round Table on WTO Challenges and ASEAN Cooperation, jointly organized by the ASEAN Secretariat and the Institute of South East Asian Studies of Singapore (ISEAS). Some 60 participants from government and academic circles as well as the private sector attended.

733. In September, an official from the EPO held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on planned activities under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

734. In September, WIPO organized in Geneva the third WIPO-ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Their Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property. The seven ASEAN member countries (BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND, VIET NAM) were represented at the level of the Permanent Representatives of their Missions in Geneva. The ASEAN Secretariat was represented by a senior official. WIPO was represented by the Director General and other WIPO officials. The activities carried out jointly with ASEAN member countries or the ASEAN Secretariat from June 1994 to August 1995 were reviewed and follow-up action and suggestions for future activities were considered and agreed upon.

735. In November, two WIPO officials participated, in Bangkok, in a meeting of the National Program Advisory Group of Thailand (PAG), under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. The meeting, which reviewed past activities and future plans, was also attended by representatives from the Government of Thailand and the EPO.

736. Also in November, a WIPO official made a presentation at the ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Border Control of Intellectual Property Rights, organized in Bangkok by the EPO under the EC-ASEAN Patent and Trademarks Program. The Colloquium was attended by some 70 government officials from the seven ASEAN countries. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

737. Also in November, a WIPO official held discussions in Jakarta with officials of the ASEAN Secretariat on matters of cooperation.

738. AUSTRALIA. In March, two WIPO officials held discussions in Sydney with officials of the Australian Copyright Council (ACC) and the Australasian Performing Rights Association (APRA) on possible cooperation on copyright activities for developing countries in the Pacific region.

739. In September, two government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva development cooperation activities in favor of developing countries in the Asian-Pacific region.

740. JAPAN. During the period under review, WIPO continued to execute development cooperation activities in the Asia and Pacific region under two funds-in-trust arrangements concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO, one relating to industrial property and the other to copyright and neighboring rights.

741. In April, two WIPO officials met in Tokyo with government officials of the JPO to evaluate the development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property undertaken under the Japanese funds-in-trust arrangement during the Japanese fiscal year 1994-95, and to plan the forthcoming activities for the next fiscal year 1995-96.

742. In June, two government officials from the JPO and four WIPO officials held discussions in Geneva under the funds-in-trust arrangement concluded between the Government of Japan and WIPO. The draft workplan of activities for the fiscal year 1995-96 was discussed and finalized.

743. UNITED KINGDOM. In February, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between the United Kingdom Patent Office and WIPO for the benefit of countries in the Asian-Pacific region in 1995.

744. Commission of the European Communities (CEC). In February, an official from the CEC had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on present and future cooperation between WIPO and the Commission in the field of industrial property in the Asian-Pacific region.

Individual Countries in Asia and the Pacific

745. BANGLADESH. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possibility of organizing a national seminar on industrial property in Bangladesh.

746. In August, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of mutual cooperation.

747. BHUTAN. In June, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Slovenia visited Thimphu and provided advice to the Government on the country's intellectual property legislation and the possible creation of an intellectual property system.

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

749. In December, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft legislation for the protection of textile designs.

750. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM. In September, a WIPO consultant from Austria undertook a mission to Brunei Darussalam to provide information and training to government officials on the application of the International (Vienna) Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. The mission was financed under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

751. Also in September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters pertaining to the proposed UNDP-funded country project for the strengthening of intellectual property in Brunei Darussalam.

752. In October, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the country's existing legislation on patents, including its compatibility with the TRIPS Agreement.

753. CAMBODIA. In March, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on industrial property and a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights, with commentaries on their main provisions.

754. In April, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Slovenia had discussions with government leaders and officials in Phnom Penh and gave advice on draft laws on the industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights which had been prepared by WIPO. They also discussed future cooperation.

755. CHINA. In March, three WIPO officials attended, in Beijing, the Celebration Meeting of the 10th Anniversary of the Entry into Force of the Chinese Patent Law.

756. Also in March, three WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Beijing on matters of mutual cooperation in the fields of industrial property and copyright.

757. Also in March, an EPO official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible EC-financed intellectual property project for China.

758. In May, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation in the field of trademarks, in particular on China's expected accession to the Madrid Protocol.

759. In June, two WIPO officials held discussions in Beijing with government officials on the modernization of trademark operations in China, and China's intended accession to the Madrid Protocol. The same two WIPO officials also held discussions with other government officials on the teaching of intellectual property in China.

760. Also in June, three consultants appointed by the CEC had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible intellectual property cooperation project for China to be financed by the EC.

761. In July, five provincial government officials visited WIPO in Geneva and held discussions with WIPO officials on matters of cooperation.

762. In September, a government official held discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation in the fields of patent protection and promotion of inventions.

763. Also in September, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization in 1996, in China, of seminars on various aspects of copyright. They also had discussions on the possible revision of the Chinese Copyright Law.

764. Also in September, two WIPO officials visited Beijing and held discussions with government officials on cooperation in the various areas of intellectual property.

765. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property law teaching in China.

766. In December, two government officials held discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of patent cooperation.

767. Also in December, a 10-member delegation from the All-China Patent Agents Association visited WIPO in Geneva, where they were received by the Director General and had an exchange of views with WIPO officials on issues related to patents.

768. Also in December, a three-member delegation from the Shanghai Patent and Trademarks Agency visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on matters of common interest.

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

770. In January, a WIPO consultant from Australia had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the implementation of the above-mentioned country project.

771. In May, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Pyongyang to assist in the modernization of the Invention Office under the said project.

772. In September, a government official had discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation in the industrial property field.

773. In September and early October, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission, under the UNDP-financed country project, to the Invention Office in Pyongyang on the computerization of the Office's activities.

774. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Pyongyang to participate in a Government/WIPO/UNDP tripartite review meeting on the said country project.

775. In late October and early November, a WIPO consultant from China undertook a mission to Pyongyang to assist the Invention Office, under the same project, in developing its patent documentation, management and information services.

776. In November, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to the country project, as well as on cooperation in the patent field. They were provided, at their request, with a draft model law on copyright and neighboring rights prepared by WIPO. The draft law took into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

777. In November and December, three government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit on the organization and administration of patent documentation and information services at the German Patent Office in Munich, the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna, the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office in Berne and WIPO in Geneva. The visit was organized under the UNDP-funded country project.

778. INDIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two UNDP-financed country projects in the fields of patent information and trademarks. The projects aim at modernizing the patent information system (PIS) in Nagpur and the trademark administration in India.

779. In January, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed trademark project, a study visit for two government officials to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) in Washington, D.C., and to the United Kingdom Patent Office in London and Newport, to study the overall management of the operations of the trademark registries in a computerized environment.

780. Also in January, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission, under the same country project, to the Trade Marks Registry in Bombay and to WIPO in Geneva to review trademark computerization issues.

781. Also in January, a WIPO official participated, in Bombay, in a meeting which reviewed the progress of the computerization work under the said project.

782. In the same month, a government official visited WIPO in Geneva where he had discussions with WIPO officials on matters of mutual cooperation.

783. In February, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to the Office of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks in Bombay and to the PIS in Nagpur, to advise on the steps to be taken to further improve the quality of the patent information services.

784. In March, a government official visited WIPO and held discussions with WIPO officials concerning the said trademark project.

785. In March and April, a WIPO official undertook an advisory and training mission to the Trade Marks Registry in Bombay concerning the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks established by the Vienna Agreement.

786. In April, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Bombay to participate in a tripartite Government/WIPO/UNDP meeting on the two UNDP-financed country projects.

787. Also in April, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Bombay to assist the Trade Marks Registry in the computerization of the operations, under the trademark country project.

788. In late April and early May, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, accompanied by an expert from the United Kingdom Patent Office, undertook a mission to Bombay to assist the Trade Marks Registry in the preparation of a trademarks operative manual and the improvement of office procedures.

789. In May, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to the industrial property legislation situation in the country as well as the developments under the two UNDP-financed country projects.

790. Also in May, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the implications for India of the TRIPS Agreement.

791. In the same month, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on geographical indications and a commentary on its main provisions.

792. In June, six government officials went on a WIPO-organized study visit on trademark computerization and management to the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C., the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and WIPO in Geneva. The visit was financed under the trademark country project.

793. Also in June, WIPO appointed a national expert on computerization for a period of seven months under the same project.

794. Still in June, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook, under the same project, a mission on computerization to the Trade Marks Registry in Bombay.

795. In July, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft industrial designs act, with a commentary.

796. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on current activities under the UNDP-financed country project in the field of patent information.

797. In September, the Minister of Industry, accompanied by government officials, visited WIPO and held discussions with the Director General on matters of cooperation. The two country projects were reviewed by WIPO officials with two government officials from that Ministry.

798. Also in September, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom, accompanied by another expert from the United Kingdom, undertook a mission, under the trademarks country project, to the Trade Marks Registry in Bombay to assist in the preparation of a manual on trademark procedures.

799. In October, two WIPO officials had discussions in Bombay with government officials from the Office of the Controller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, and local subcontractors on various aspects of the development of the two UNDP-financed country projects.

800. In November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on developments under the two UNDP-financed country projects, and on matters of national legislation in the field of industrial property.

801. In December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to New Delhi to participate in the Government/WIPO/UNDP tripartite review meetings of two said UNDP-financed country projects.

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

803. In January, two WIPO officials had discussions with UNDP and government officials in Jakarta on the implementation of the said country project.

804. In February, a WIPO official participated, in Jakarta, in a meeting of the National Program Advisory Committee for Indonesia under the EC-financed program. The meeting considered and finalized the modernization plan for Indonesia in 1995.

805. Also in February, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to Jakarta to advise the Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks (DGCPT) on patent examination in the fields of organic chemistry and electronics as well as on the PCT and certain computerized office procedures.

806. In March, and again May, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property legislative issues in the country, including a possible review of the DGCPT's substantive examination of patent application.

807. Also in March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law with a commentary on the protection of layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits.

808. Also in March, two WIPO consultants from Australia and the United Kingdom undertook separate missions to the DGCPT to assist in the computerization of the Directorate General, under the above-mentioned country project.

809. In April, three government officials visited WIPO to present the modernization plan for Indonesia under the EC-financed ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. On that occasion, they also reviewed with WIPO officials development cooperation activities in general undertaken by WIPO in Indonesia, and were briefed on the PCT and its advantages.

810. In May, two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom visited the DGCPT to work on the computerization tasks foreseen under the UNDP-financed country project.

811. Also in May, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on the protection of geographical indications, with a commentary on its main provisions.

812. In June, a government official met with the Director General and discussed matters of mutual cooperation between Indonesia and WIPO, including a possible review of the practice of substantive examination of patent applications.

813. Later in the same month, two government officials met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva and presented the modernization plan of the DGCPT under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. They also discussed the industrial property situation in the country, including also the question of substantive examination of patent applications.

814. In August and September, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission to Jakarta, under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, to advise on and review the computerization of the DGCPT.

815. Also in August and September, two WIPO consultants from the Netherlands and the United States of America undertook, under the UNDP-financed country project, two separate missions on intellectual property teaching at the University of Indonesia in Jakarta.

816. In October, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a mission, under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, to the DGCPT in Jakarta to further assist in the implementation of its automation plan.

817. Also in October, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the UNDP-financed country project and activities concerning Indonesia under the said EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

818. In November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Jakarta to participate in a Government /WIPO/UNDP tripartite review meeting of the UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of the intellectual property system.

819. In December, the Minister of Justice met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva and discussed matters of cooperation and issues concerning the national industrial property system.

820. Also in December, two WIPO consultants from the JPO undertook a mission to Jakarta to train staff members of the DGCPT in processing patent applications in the areas of organic chemistry and electronics.

821. Also in December, WIPO organized, under the UNDP-financed country project, a mission by a United Kingdom expert to Jakarta to provide training to patent examiners of the DGCPT and other government officials on the use of computerized patent documentation.

822. IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF). During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project which aims at modernizing the industrial property administration.

823. In January, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on copyright matters and the possibility of holding a national seminar on intellectual property in the country.

824. In late April and early May, a WIPO consultant from Hungary undertook a mission to Tehran, under the country project, to assist the Registration Organization of Deeds, Intellectual and Industrial Property in the computerization of its operations.

825. In May, two government officials went on a WIPO-organized study visit, under the said project, to the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and the National Office of Inventions in Budapest to observe patent grant and trademark registration procedures and their management in a computerized environment as well as on patent information services. The

two officials also visited the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva where they met WIPO officials and reviewed the progress of the country project.

826. In September, two WIPO officials held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Tehran on the reinforcement of the country's cooperation with WIPO, Iran's possible membership of WIPO and the possibility of further development of the national intellectual property system.

827. Also in September, a WIPO consultant from Hungary undertook a mission, under the country project, to the said Registration Organization in Tehran to assist in the computerization of its activities.

828. Also in September, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on existing and future cooperation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and WIPO.

829. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Registration Organization to train five officials in the use of the international classifications in the field of marks.

830. Also in October, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property legislative issues, including issues related to the TRIPS Agreement.

831. LAOS. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials on industrial property legislative issues in the country.

832. In August, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on preparations for a national seminar on intellectual property to be held later in the year, as well as on the proposed UNDP-financed country project to strengthen the industrial property system of the country.

833. In October, a WIPO consultant from Australia and two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Vientiane on the strengthening of the intellectual property system in the country and Laos' possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

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

835. MALAYSIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project which aims at strengthening the industrial property administration in the country.

836. In January, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur, under that project, to assist the Intellectual Property Division in the evaluation of tenders for a computerized system for its operations.

837. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a proposal regarding the substantive examination of patent applications.

838. In March, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to the Intellectual Property Division in Kuala Lumpur to advise staff on trademark classification and examination.

839. In April and early May, two WIPO consultants from Australia undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur, under the country project, to advise the management and staff of the above-mentioned Division on the implementation of the amended Malaysian Trademarks Act.

840. Also in April and May, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur, under the same country project, to advise the Division on the finalization of the draft industrial designs bill.

841. In May, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible improvements to the industrial property administration in the country, including reviewing the requirement of substantive examination of patent applications.

842. In July, a WIPO official undertook a mission, under the country project, to the Intellectual Property Division in Kuala Lumpur to train 38 government officials on the use of the Vienna International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks.

843. Also in July, under the same project, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur to advise the Intellectual Property Division on the conduct of trademark opposition hearings.

844. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, draft laws on the protection of layout-designs (topographies) of integrated circuits and the protection of geographical indications, with a commentary.

845. In September, two government officials, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on mutual cooperation, and in particular on the provisions of the Malaysian draft industrial design law and regulations.

846. In October, a WIPO official participated, in Kuala Lumpur, in the National Program Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Government, the EPO, the Licensing Executives Society (LES), the Malaysia Inventions and Designs Society (MINDS), the Malaysian Intellectual Property Association (MIPA) and the Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia (SIRIM). WIPO and the EPO presented the activities undertaken by each Organization in the last 12 months, and proposed work plans for the next 12-month period up to September 1996, which were approved.

847. Also in October, the International Bureau prepared and submitted to the government authorities, at their request, further comments on the country's draft industrial designs bill.

848. In November, two WIPO consultants from the JPO undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur to advise the Intellectual Property Division on issues related to industrial designs and the PCT.

849. Also in November, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country project being implemented by WIPO.

850. In November and December, 12 government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit on trademark administration to the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm.

851. In December, two WIPO consultants from the JPO undertook a mission to Kuala Lumpur to provide advice to the Intellectual Property Division in the areas of industrial designs and the PCT.

852. MONGOLIA. In June, two WIPO officials held discussions in Ulaanbaatar with government leaders and officials on strengthening the industrial property system in Mongolia.

853. In September, the State Minister and Chairman of the National Development Board and another government official held discussions with the Director General in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

854. In December, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized visit to Tokyo to get acquainted with the facilities and general administration of the JPO.

855. NEPAL. In May, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom held discussions with government officials in Kathmandu on the modernization of the industrial property system in Nepal.

856. PAKISTAN. In March, three WIPO officials held discussions with government and UNDP officials in Islamabad and Karachi on matters of mutual interest, including legislative and office modernization issues. They also met university professors in Islamabad and discussed intellectual property teaching in Pakistan.

857. In May, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on ways of further improving the industrial property situation in the country.

858. In August, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials on the modernization of the Trade Marks Registry and the revision of the trademark legislation.

859. PAPUA NEW GUINEA. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual cooperation, including the country's possible membership of WIPO.

860. PHILIPPINES. In January, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (BPTTT) in Manila to give training and advice in patent classification and patent and industrial design examination.

861. In February, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

862. In March, two government officials visited WIPO to present the modernization plan for the Philippines under the EC-financed ASEAN Patents and Trademark Program. They discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials issues of mutual cooperation, including legislative matters and the problems entailed in the substantive examination of patent applications.

863. In May, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on draft laws on patents, utility models and marks.

864. In June, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the latest revisions of the draft legislation on patents and marks.

865. In July, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation activities between the Philippines and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

866. Also in July, the UNDP Resident Representative in the Philippines discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva possible further assistance to the Philippines in the field of intellectual property.

867. In October, two WIPO officials participated, in Manila, in the Second Coordination Meeting on Automation, organized by the BPTTT to review the developments that had taken place since the first coordination meeting. Officials from the BPTTT, the EPO, the CEC, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the JPO participated.

868. Also in October, two WIPO officials participated in the National Program Advisory Committee (PAC) meeting under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. Representatives from the EPO, the CEC, the BPTTT, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Intellectual Property Association of the Philippines also participated. WIPO and the EPO presented the activities undertaken by each Organization in the last 12 months, and proposed work plans for the next 12-month period up to September 1996, which were approved.

869. Also in October, a WIPO official had discussions with UNDP officials in Manila on intellectual property aspects of the proposed UNDP-financed project for achieving competitiveness through technology development and transfer.

870. In December, a government official and an intellectual property lawyer from the Philippines visited WIPO in Geneva to hold consultations with WIPO officials on a number of national legislative questions, including the conformity of proposed Philippine intellectual property legislation with the requirements of the TRIPS Agreement. The visit was financed under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program.

871. REPUBLIC OF KOREA. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions related to the possible accession of that country to the Berne Convention.

872. In July, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of the Republic of Korea to the Berne Convention.

873. In November, a WIPO official participated in a meeting on Copyright in the Face of the Challenges of International Trade and the New Technologies, organized in Seoul by the Ministry of Culture and Sports in cooperation with the Korea Music Copyright Association (KOMCA) and the Korean Publishers Association (KPA). He spoke, among other subjects, on the updating of copyright provisions in the light of the TRIPS Agreement.

874. Also in November, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Seoul on matters of cooperation.

875. SINGAPORE. During January and February, WIPO continued to implement activities under a funds-in-trust arrangement, financed by the Government of Singapore, which aimed at preparing the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents to implement the new Patents Act which came into force towards the end of February 1995.

876. In February, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook a final mission to Singapore to assist the Registry of Trade Marks and Patents in implementing the new Patents Act.

877. In September, a WIPO official had discussions in Singapore with officials in various government departments on continuing cooperation between the country and WIPO.

878. SRI LANKA. In October, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a possible project for the modernization of the intellectual property system in Sri Lanka.

879. In November, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation, including developments regarding the said possible project.

880. THAILAND. In February, a WIPO official participated, in Bangkok, in a meeting of the National Program Advisory Committee for Thailand under the same EC-financed ASEAN program. The meeting considered and finalized the modernization plan for Thailand in 1995.

881. Also in February, two WIPO consultants from Japan undertook a mission to Bangkok to advise the Department of Intellectual Property on industrial design examination and mechanical engineering examination, respectively.

882. In March, 10 government officials visited WIPO to present the modernization plan for Thailand prepared under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. The delegation met the Director General and other WIPO officials and discussed matters of mutual cooperation, including the possibility of accession to the Paris Convention and the PCT and the problems entailed in the substantive examination of patent applications.

883. In late June and early July, a WIPO consultant from Australia undertook, under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, a mission to Bangkok on computerization and management of the Department of Intellectual Property.

884. In August, two WIPO officials held discussions with government officials in Bangkok on industrial property legislative questions and the possible accession of Thailand to the Paris Convention and the PCT.

885. In September, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on geographical indications, with a commentary.

886. TONGA. In September, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

887. VANUATU. In February, a delegation led by the Minister of Economic Affairs and three government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the advantages for Vanuatu of acceding to the WIPO Convention, the revision of the country's intellectual property legislation and other matters of mutual cooperation.

888. In July, the Minister for Economic Affairs and Tourism, accompanied by a government official, held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Vanuatu's possible accession to the WIPO Convention and on future cooperation between Vanuatu and WIPO.

889. VIET NAM. In February, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible organization of a roving seminar on copyright and neighboring rights in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in June.

890. In August, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on the protection of geographical indications.

891. In September, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of cooperation.

892. HONG KONG. In December, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the current status and plans of Hong Kong's intellectual property legislation.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Intercountry

893. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement the UNDP-financed regional project, entitled "Industrial Property Systems for Technological Innovation and Competitiveness." The project's objectives are to create conditions for the modernization of productive patterns and a more effective integration of the region into the global economy, fostering technological innovation and competitiveness through an intensive and effective mobilization and use of industrial property.

894. Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA). In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the SIECA Secretariat, at its request, draft Regulations under the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs).

895. In June, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Venezuela attended the Fourth Extraordinary Meeting of Heads of Intellectual Property Offices of COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA and PANAMA convened by the SIECA Permanent Secretariat in Tegucigalpa to discuss and approve the WIPO-prepared Draft Implementing Regulations (and its Uniform Forms) of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Marks and other Distinctive Signs).

896. In October, the International Bureau sent to the Secretary General of SIECA, at the latter's request, a draft Central American Agreement on Industrial Property (Inventions and Industrial Designs).

897. Andean Countries. In April and May, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela prepared a draft manual on the examination of trademark applications for the five Andean countries, namely, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, on the basis of the common regime under Decision 344 of the Cartagena Agreement.

898. In July, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Chile participated in the first Meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Cooperation Agreement on Industrial Property Among the Competent National Offices of the Member Countries of the Cartagena Agreement, held in Caracas. The Meeting was organized by the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela in its capacity of Secretariat pro-tempore of the said Committee. Twenty-three representatives of the five Andean countries attended the Meeting which adopted decisions on the standardization of forms for patent, industrial design and trademark applications.

899. Also in July, WIPO organized the WIPO Workshop on the Harmonization of Criteria for the Registration of Trademarks in the Andean Countries in Caracas, in cooperation with the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela, with a view to examining the said draft trademark manual for the Andean countries prepared by WIPO. The Workshop was attended by 13 government officials from the five Andean countries, namely BOLIVIA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PERU and VENEZUELA. Presentations were made by two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from Venezuela. The Workshop recommended the adoption of the said manual by the industrial property offices of the five Andean countries.

900. Also in July, WIPO organized the WIPO Workshop on the Coordination of Computerized Systems of Industrial Property Offices of the Andean Countries in Caracas, in cooperation with the Industrial Property Registry of Venezuela. It examined the possible transfer, by electronic means, of information on trademark and patent applications among the five industrial property offices of the subregion. The Workshop was attended by government officials from the five Andean countries and was conducted by a WIPO consultant from Chile. The Workshop made a number of proposals addressed to the heads of the industrial property offices of those countries.

901. In November, the Director General, accompanied by two other WIPO officials, held discussions in Quito on matters of cooperation with judges of the Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement.

902. European Patent Office (EPO). In January, two EPO officials visited WIPO in Geneva to review and coordinate WIPO's and the EPO's development cooperation activities in favor of Latin American and Caribbean countries in 1995.

903. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the EPO in Munich to have discussions with EPO officials on the 1995 WIPO/EPO program of joint activities for Latin American countries.

904. In April, an EPO official undertook a mission to Geneva to further discuss with WIPO officials the coordination of joint development cooperation activities in favor of Latin American countries, in particular, Argentina and Mexico.

905. Joint Project of WIPO, the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) and the EPO on the Issue of a CD-ROM Product Containing the First Pages of Latin American Patents and Patent Applications (DOPALES-PRIMERAS). In March, two WIPO officials participated, in Munich, in a trilateral coordination meeting on the DOPALES-PRIMERAS project. Discussions were held on possible further preparatory work for the planned production, in 1995, of discs containing first-page information on patents granted and patent applications published in the Latin American countries since 1992. The CD-ROM containing first pages of patents granted and patent applications published in 1991 in 18 Latin-American countries was issued in March and subsequently sent to the Industrial Property Offices of the following countries: ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA.

906. In October, two WIPO officials participated in a coordination meeting in Madrid with OEPM and EPO officials to further discuss the continuation of the DOPALES-PRIMERAS CD-ROM project.

907. In December, WIPO, OEPM and EPO signed a "Memorandum of Understanding on the DOPALES-PRIMERAS Project" for the production of further series of DOPALES-PRIMERAS, in cooperation with the industrial property offices of the 19 countries listed above, in paragraph 905 and covering the years 1992 to 1995, on the basis of data provided by those industrial property offices.

908. World Bank. In June, an official from the World Bank had discussions with WIPO officials, in Geneva, on WIPO's development cooperation activities and possible intellectual property projects in Latin America and the Caribbean.

909. General. In December, an official representing the Organizations for the Collective Administration of Performers' Rights from Spain (ARTIS) held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation in the organization of intellectual property meetings for Spanish-speaking developing countries.

Individual Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

910. ARGENTINA. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Buenos Aires, together with officials from the EPO, to advise the Government on the preparation of a plan for the institutional development of the Directorate of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property and of a technical cooperation project proposal to assist the Government in the implementation of the said plan.

911. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters relating to improvements of the industrial property administration in the country, including the possibility of a country project for that purpose.

912. In late May and early June, two WIPO consultants from the EPO visited Buenos Aires to advise and train the staff of the said Directorate in the examination of patent applications in the field of chemistry.

913. In June, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited the said Directorate in Buenos Aires, to give advice on the computerization of its operations.

914. In August, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Buenos Aires to discuss with the President and other officials of the Judges' Association the organization of seminars on copyright and neighboring rights at national and regional levels in cooperation with that Association. The same WIPO official also had discussions, in Buenos Aires, with several officials of the Directorate General of Copyright on copyright and neighboring rights matters in Argentina.

915. Also in August, a WIPO official visited the EPO in Munich to discuss the modernization of Argentina's industrial property system.

916. In October, two WIPO consultants from the EPO undertook a mission to Buenos Aires to give advice to the staff of the Directorate of Technology, Quality and Industrial Property on the examination of patents in the fields of biotechnology and microelectronics.

917. BARBADOS. In late August and early September, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Bridgetown to discuss with government officials cooperation between Barbados and WIPO.

918. BOLIVIA. In July, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in La Paz on the strengthening of cooperation between Bolivia and WIPO.

919. BRAZIL. In May, a government official visited WIPO and had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on ways and means of upgrading the services provided by the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI).

920. In July, a WIPO official visited the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Rio de Janeiro to participate in a tripartite INPI/WIPO/EPO meeting to discuss possible joint cooperation.

921. In September, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between Brazil and WIPO regional and subregional issues in the field of industrial property.

922. In December, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation between INPI and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

923. CHILE. During the period under review, a WIPO consultant from Chile had numerous contacts with government officials of the Industrial Property Department in Santiago to assist in the computerization of the said Department.

924. In late May and early June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the plan for the modernization of the Industrial Property Department, as well as on the organization of an industrial property seminar for judges to be held in Santiago in the second half of 1995.

925. In June, several government officials visited WIPO in Geneva and held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on mutual cooperation in the field of industrial property and on the possible accession of Chile to further international treaties administered by WIPO.

926. In September, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation between Chile and WIPO, including joint training meetings to be organized in the country.

927. In October, a WIPO consultant from Cuba undertook a mission to Santiago under the UNDP-financed regional project to assist the Industrial Property Department in the organization of its industrial property information services.

928. Also in October, a government official undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) and the French National Research Development Agency (ANVAR) in Paris. This visit was financed by the Government of France.

929. COLOMBIA. In January, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogotá to discuss with government officials and representatives of the Society of Authors and Composers of Colombia (SAYCO) a program for strengthening the collective administration of copyright in Colombia.

930. In April, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile had discussions in Santa Fe de Bogotá with government officials and officials from SAYCO on a possible cooperation program with WIPO, SAYCO and the Colombian Government to strengthen the collective management of copyright.

931. In July, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogotá and held discussions with government leaders and officials on future cooperation between Colombia and WIPO in the field of industrial property and on Colombia's future accession to the Paris Convention.

932. Also in July, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited Santa Fe de Bogotá to assess the progress made in the computerization of the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce and to make recommendations on its further development.

933. In September, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation with Colombia in the field of industrial property, and in particular the strengthening of industrial property information in the country.

934. In October, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Santa Fe de Bogotá under the UNDP-financed regional project to provide the staff of the Directorate General of Industry and Commerce with training in the classification of figurative marks according to the International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification).

935. COSTA RICA. During the first three months of 1995, WIPO continued to execute a UNDP-financed country project which aimed at modernizing the Intellectual Property Registry's technical infrastructure, the computerization of patent and trademark operations and the training of local staff.

936. As from August 1995, WIPO started to execute, under a funds-in-trust arrangement, financed by the Government of Costa Rica, a technical cooperation project to further modernize the country's Intellectual Property Registry.

937. In January, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the application in Costa Rica of provisions contained in the TRIPS Agreement.

938. From February to April, a WIPO national consultant undertook computerization work in the Intellectual Property Registry in San José.

939. In March, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to San José to assist the Intellectual Property Registry in the adaptation of procedures and computerized systems needed to comply with the provisions of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs).

940. In August, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to San José to discuss with government officials cooperation and, in particular, the implementation of the Government-financed country project for the modernization of the Intellectual Property Registry.

941. In October, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to San José under the UNDP-financed regional project to provide the staff of the Intellectual Property Registry with training in the classification of figurative marks according to the Vienna Classification.

942. Also in October, a WIPO consultant from Cuba undertook a mission to San José under the UNDP-financed regional project to assist the above-mentioned Registry in the organization of its patent information services.

943. In late October and early November, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to San José to assist the Registry in the further development of its computerized systems for patent and trademark registration and information.

944. Also in late October and early November, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to San José under the UNDP-financed inter-regional project to assist the Intellectual Property Registry in adapting its automated trademark administration system to the provisions of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Marks and other Distinctive Signs).

945. CUBA. In late January and February, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Havana to assist the National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (ONIITEM) in the installation of a CD-ROM workstation.

946. In May, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Havana on the further implementation by WIPO of the national project for the modernization and strengthening of the patent information services, funded by the Government.

947. Also in May, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's cooperation with Cuba.

948. In September, a government official held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between Cuba and WIPO.

949. In November, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Havana and discussed with government officials copyright matters and possible cooperation activities between Cuba and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights, as well as the possible accession of Cuba to the Berne Convention. The WIPO official also gave a lecture at the Institute of Foreign Trade. That lecture dealt among other subjects with the TRIPS Agreement.

950. In late November and early December, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office (FIPO) in Berne, the Benelux Designs Office (BBDM) in The Hague and WIPO in Geneva, to get acquainted with the functioning of the Hague Agreement.

951. In December, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between Cuba and WIPO in the field of industrial property.

952. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. In October, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible accession of the Dominican Republic to the WIPO Convention and to the Stockholm Act of the Paris Convention.

953. ECUADOR. In January, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Quito to discuss with government officials the organization of the Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights to be held in Quito later in 1995, and of the Xth International Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, which is to take place in Quito immediately after the said Course.

954. In February, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Quito to participate in a meeting of the organizing committee in charge of the preparation of the above-mentioned Course and Congress.

955. In June, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Quito to advise the National Directorate of Industrial Property on the computerization of its working procedures.

956. In August, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Quito to discuss with government officials the organization of the WIPO/General Authors' Society of Spain (SGAE) Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights and the Xth International Congress on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, to take place in Quito in November.

957. In September, a government official visited WIPO and met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss cooperation with Ecuador in the industrial property and copyright fields.

958. In October, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Quito under the UNDP-financed regional project to provide the staff of the National Directorate of Industrial Property with training in the classification of figurative marks according to the Vienna Classification.

959. In November, the Director General and two other WIPO officials had discussions in Quito with government leaders and officials and members of the Ecuadorian Association of Intellectual Property on the possible accession of Ecuador to the Paris Convention and the modernization of the national industrial property system.

960. Also in November, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a study paper on the compatibility of the industrial property legislation of Ecuador with the TRIPS Agreement.

961. In December, a government official undertook a WIPO-organized visit to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in Madrid and to WIPO in Geneva. At WIPO, he held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on cooperation between Ecuador and WIPO in the field of industrial property, and was briefed on the functioning of WIPO's international registration systems.

962. EL SALVADOR. In late February and early March, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to San Salvador to assist the Registry of Industrial, Artistic and Literary Property in the further development of the already existing computerized system for patent and trademark operations.

963. In April, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to San Salvador to assist the said Registry in the adaptation of procedures and computerized systems needed to comply with the provisions of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs), in particular with those resulting from the adoption of the multiclass registration system.

964. In August, a WIPO official undertook a mission to San Salvador to discuss with government officials technical cooperation in the field of industrial property between El Salvador and WIPO.

965. GUATEMALA. In March, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Guatemala City to assist the Registry of Industrial Property in the adaptation of procedures and computerized systems needed to comply with the provisions of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs).

966. In May, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to WIPO's cooperation in the field of industrial property.

967. GUYANA. In May, the UNDP Resident Representative in Guyana visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on the possibilities of strengthening cooperation between Guyana and WIPO.

968. HONDURAS. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project which aimed at modernizing the Industrial Property Registry, particularly in the computerization of its trademark operations and the training of local staff.

969. In January, at the request of the government authorities, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa to evaluate the situation of copyright protection in Honduras.

970. In February, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa to assist the Industrial Property Registry in the creation and development of an automated system for trademark operations.

971. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters relating to WIPO's cooperation in the field of industrial property.

972. In October, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa under the UNDP-financed regional project to provide the staff of the Directorate General of Intellectual Property with training in the classification of figurative marks according to the Vienna Classification.

973. In November, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Venezuela undertook a mission to Tegucigalpa to advise the Directorate General of Intellectual Property, under the UNDP-financed country project, on the computerization of trademark operations.

974. JAMAICA. In June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the strengthening of intellectual property legislation in Jamaica.

975. In August, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to discuss with government officials cooperation between Jamaica and WIPO.

976. MEXICO. During the period under review, WIPO began implementation of a technical assistance project which aimed at modernizing the Mexican Institute of Industrial

Property, especially the overall computerization of its patent and trademark operations. The project was financed by a loan from the World Bank to the Government.

977. In June, two WIPO consultants from Canada and France undertook a mission to Mexico City to assess, under the technical assistance project, the present situation of computerization of the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI)'s operations.

978. In September, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation with Mexico in the field of industrial property, and in particular the computerization of IMPI under the above-mentioned project.

979. Also in September, a WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a mission to Mexico City, under the said project, to assist IMPI in the preparation of guidelines for the examination of applications for trademark registration and the preparation of forms for the processing of those applications.

980. Also in September, WIPO organized a study visit on patent examination procedures for five government officials at the EPO in Munich and The Hague.

981. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Mexico City, under the same project, to train some 10 IMPI officials in the use of international classifications in the field of marks.

982. Also in October, a WIPO consultant from Spain undertook a mission to Mexico City under the same project to assist IMPI officials in the examination of applications for trademark registration.

983. Also in October, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Mexico City under that project to assist IMPI officials in the use of the International Patent Classification (IPC) in the field of electricity.

984. In November, a WIPO consultant from the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (OEPM) undertook a mission under the project to IMPI in Mexico City to provide training in making administrative and legal-technical decisions in the field of trademarks.

985. In December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Mexico City to discuss with IMPI officials the 1996 program of activities, under the project.

986. Also in December, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in Madrid to observe the functioning of the Office's trademark-granting operations.

987. NICARAGUA. In April, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Managua to assist the Industrial Property Registry in the adaptation of procedures and computerized systems needed to comply with the provisions of the Protocol of Amendment to the Central American Agreement for the Protection of Industrial Property (Trademarks and Other Distinctive Signs), in particular with those resulting from the adoption of the multiclass registration system.

988. PANAMA. In May, a government official discussed with WIPO officials questions relating to WIPO's cooperation in the field of industrial property.

989. PARAGUAY. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Asunción, to discuss with government leaders and officials, UNDP and IDB officials as well as private attorneys a new country project for the modernization of the intellectual property system. That project is financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to the Government.

990. Also in March, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited Asunción to advise on the development of new computerized systems for the Directorate of Industrial Property under the country project.

991. In May, a WIPO official undertook a mission, under that project, to Asunción to assist the Government in the preparation of draft laws on patent and trademarks.

992. In June, two WIPO consultants from Chile and Uruguay visited Asunción to give further advice, under the country project, to the Directorate of Industrial Property in the computerization of its operations.

993. Also in June, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Asunción, under the country project, to discuss with government officials a draft new copyright law.

994. In July, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, draft legislation on inventions and on marks and other distinctive signs.

995. In October, a WIPO official visited Asunción to discuss with government authorities the implementation of the country project.

996. In November, a WIPO consultant from Uruguay undertook a mission to Asunción, under the UNDP-financed regional project, to give training to the staff of the Directorate of Industrial Property on the classification of figurative marks according to the Vienna Classification.

997. In late November and early December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Asunción to hold detailed discussions, under the country project, with government officials and experts on the drafting of a law on marks for Paraguay. The draft would take into account the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

998. PERU. In May, a government official discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation in the field of industrial property between Peru and WIPO as well as between WIPO and the Andean countries.

999. In July, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Lima to discuss with government officials a possible technical cooperation project in the field of intellectual property and further computerization of the activities of the National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property Protection (INDECOPI).

1000. In August, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Lima to discuss with government officials a draft new copyright law for Peru.

1001. In September, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva matters of cooperation.

1002. SAINT LUCIA. In September, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, provisions for updating the draft industrial property act, with a commentary.

1003. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. In January, WIPO began implementation of a country project aimed at modernizing and strengthening the Intellectual Property Registry in the context of a sectoral investment program financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to the Government.

1004. In March, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission, under that project, to Port of Spain to advise the Intellectual Property Registry on the handling and examination of applications for trademark registration and to gather material for the preparation of a manual on the examination of trademarks.

1005. Also in March, a WIPO consultant from Switzerland undertook a mission to Port of Spain to discuss with government officials the revision of the country's copyright legislation.

1006. In April, a WIPO official had discussions in Trinidad with government officials and other local experts on the revision of the industrial property legislation of Trinidad and Tobago.

1007. In May, a WIPO consultant from Canada visited the Intellectual Property Registry in Port of Spain to give advice, under the country project, on the processing and examination of patent applications and the role of the Registry under the PCT.

1008. Also in May, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva and discussed the implementation of the said country project.

1009. Also in May, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on the protection of geographical indications, with a commentary on its main provisions.

1010. Also in May, following a copyright mission undertaken in March by a WIPO consultant from Switzerland in Port of Spain, a WIPO official had discussions in Port of Spain with government officials on modernization of the intellectual property laws and the model law on copyright.

1011. In June, the International Bureau sent to the government authorities, at their request, suggestions for the updating of the trademark legislation.

1012. In July, the UNDP Representative in Trinidad and Tobago held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on technical cooperation matters concerning the country.

1013. In August, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Port of Spain to advise the Government on the drafting of laws on the protection of the layout-designs of integrated circuits, industrial designs and geographical indications.

1014. In September, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Port of Spain, under the country project, to assist it in the computerization of its patent and trademark operations.

1015. Also in September, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the implementation of the said project.

1016. In November, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom undertook a mission to Port of Spain, under the country project, to give on-the-job training to the staff of the Intellectual Property Registry in the examination of trademarks and opposition hearings.

1017. Also in November, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) in Hull for practical training in the procedures under the PCT.

1018. URUGUAY. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement two country projects, one in the field of industrial property and the other in the field of copyright, both financed by a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to the Government, in the context of its Sectoral Investment Program. The industrial property project aimed at modernizing the National Directorate of Industrial Property, particularly in the setting up of computerized systems and the establishment of patent documentation on CD-ROMs, as well as training. The copyright project aimed at improving the legal and technical aspects of the protection of copyright and neighboring rights in Uruguay.

1019. In February, a government official undertook a study visit, organized by WIPO, to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in Madrid, the Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM) in Alicante (Spain), the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Paris and to WIPO. In Geneva, he had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials on activities to be undertaken in 1995 under the country project in the field of industrial property, and on Uruguay's possible accession to the PCT.

1020. In March, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Montevideo to have discussions with government leaders and officials and legislative circles on several matters of cooperation between Uruguay and WIPO.

1021. Also in March, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Montevideo to advise the National Directorate of Industrial Property on the further development of the Directorate's computerized systems.

1022. In April, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Montevideo to discuss a new draft copyright law with government officials and representatives of the private sector.

1023. In May, the Minister for Industry, Energy and Mining, accompanied by a government official, visited WIPO in Geneva and met with the Director General and WIPO officials to review industrial property matters of common interest.

1024. In July, the Vice-President of the Republic of Uruguay and President of the Senate and of the General Assembly of the Congress visited WIPO in Geneva and held discussions with WIPO officials on cooperation between Uruguay and WIPO in the field of intellectual property and the possible accession of Uruguay to the PCT.

1025. In late July and early August, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited Montevideo, under the country project in the field of industrial property, to advise government authorities on the production of a prototype CD-ROM containing information on trademarks registered in Uruguay and on the computerization of the processing of patent applications.

1026. In August, two WIPO officials had discussions with government leaders and officials as well as officials from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), on cooperation activities between Uruguay and WIPO in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights, and in particular on the implementation of the IDB-financed country projects dealing with the said two fields.

1027. In September, a government official met with WIPO officials in Geneva to review the implementation of the industrial property project.

1028. In October, a WIPO consultant from Chile undertook a mission to Montevideo under the industrial property project to assist the National Directorate of Industrial Property in the further development of its automated systems for patent and trademark administration.

1029. Also in October, a WIPO consultant from Venezuela undertook a mission to Montevideo under the copyright project to discuss with government officials a draft new copyright law for Uruguay.

1030. Also in October, a government official undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) (France) and the National Research Development Agency (ANVAR) in Paris. This visit was financed with funds made available by the Government of France.

1031. In December, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a preliminary study on the compatibility of the industrial property legislation of Uruguay with obligations under the TRIPS Agreement.

1032. Also in December, a WIPO consultant from Colombia undertook a mission to Montevideo, under the copyright project, to advise and give assistance to government authorities on the modernization of the legal framework of copyright and neighboring rights in the country.

1033. VENEZUELA. In May, a WIPO official discussed with government leaders and officials, in Caracas, future cooperation between Venezuela and WIPO on copyright and neighboring rights, particularly concerning the establishment of the new Copyright Office created by the Venezuelan Copyright Law.

1034. In late May and early June, a government official held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Venezuela's forthcoming accession to the Paris Convention and the progress of a proposed Government-financed country project on strengthening industrial property in the country.

1035. In July, a WIPO consultant from Chile visited Caracas to advise the Industrial Property Registry on the preparation of a prototype CD-ROM containing information on trademarks registered in Venezuela.

1036. In August, an official of the University of Los Andes (ULA) visited WIPO in Geneva and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials possible further cooperation. On that occasion, the Director General was awarded by the said University the distinction "Distinción Bicentenario."

1037. In October, a WIPO consultant from the EPO undertook a mission to Caracas to assist the staff of the Industrial Property Registry in the examination of patent applications in the field of chemistry.

1038. In November, a WIPO official had discussions in Caracas with government officials on a tentative cooperation program between Venezuela and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Interregional Sectoral Support

1039. During the period under review, WIPO implemented activities under the UNDP-financed interregional sectoral support services project, for the benefit of developing countries from all the four developing regions. This project consisted of consultancies and advisory and training missions, supported WIPO's provision of policy advice and technical cooperation to developing countries on intellectual property matters in the context of sectoral economic reform. The advisory missions assisted some of the national administrations in the formulation and drafting of project documents aimed at the strengthening of the national intellectual property infrastructure. During the period under review, the countries visited by WIPO officials and consultants under this project were: ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, BARBADOS, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ERITREA, GAMBIA, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), JAMAICA, JORDAN, LAOS, LEBANON, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NEPAL, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, PERU, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA. Details on activities under this project are described earlier in this report under the heading of the countries concerned.

Encouragement of Local Inventive Activity and the Commercial Exploitation of Inventions:
Encouragement of Local Creative Artistic Activity and the Exploitation of its Results

1040. General. Many of the activities described under “Development of Human Resources” earlier in this report are relevant to this part of the report. What follows here is a brief description of the activities which specifically dealt with the encouragement of inventive activity.

1041. WIPO Medals. In March, a WIPO medal was awarded to a Japanese schoolgirl at the All-Japan Exhibition of School Children’s Inventions, organized by the Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation (JIII) in Tokyo.

1042. In April, two WIPO medals were awarded by a WIPO official at the 23rd Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques, one to an inventor from Senegal for the best invention from a developing country, and the other to a woman inventor from Romania for the best invention by a woman inventor.

1043. In June, WIPO medals were awarded to two Moroccan inventors (one woman and one man) at the First World Exhibition of Inventions and Innovations in Morocco, organized in Casablanca.

1044. In July, four WIPO medals were awarded, respectively, to a male inventor, a woman inventor, a student inventor and a promoter of inventions at the Sixth National Science and Technology Fair and National Invention Contest of the Philippines, held in Manila.

1045. In August, two WIPO medals were awarded on the occasion of the Annual Invention and Design Exhibition, MINDEX/INNOTEX '95, organized by the Malaysian Inventions and Designs Society (MINDS) in Kuala Lumpur.

1046. In October, a WIPO medal was awarded to an inventor during the National Excellent Invention Exhibition, held in Seoul.

1047. Also in October, three WIPO medals were presented to the winners of the best invention, best woman inventor and best young inventor awards, respectively, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Association of Inventions and the National Exhibition of Inventions, held in Beijing.

1048. In November, the Director General presented two WIPO medals during the WIPO Xth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights of the Author, the Artist and the Producer, held in Quito, to two eminent copyright specialists from Cuba and Spain, for their special contributions to copyright and cooperation with WIPO.

1049. Also in November, two WIPO medals were awarded at the International Exhibition “Brussels Eureka 1995” held in Brussels, one to an inventor from Germany (for an invention considered the most appropriate for the needs of developing countries) and the other to a woman inventor from Spain.

1050. Also in November, three WIPO medals were awarded, one for the best invention, one to the best inventor and one to the best young inventor, on the occasion of the Philippine National Inventors Week '95, held in Manila.

1051. Also in November, 13 WIPO gold medals were awarded to Chinese inventors for their inventions at a national Patent Conference held in Beijing on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Chinese Patent Law.

1052. In December, a special WIPO gold medal was awarded by the Director General to Mr. Paul Braendli, the outgoing President of the European Patent Office (EPO), in Munich, in recognition of his leadership in the patent world and outstanding contribution to the cooperation between the EPO and WIPO.

1053. Also in December, two WIPO gold medals were awarded in Warsaw to two outstanding Polish inventors.

1054. 23rd Geneva International Exhibition of Inventions and New Techniques. In April, the Director General, accompanied by other WIPO officials, visited that Exhibition in Geneva and met with representatives of inventors' associations and inventors from several countries. In conjunction with this Exhibition, several WIPO officials gave public lectures on WIPO's international registration treaties to visitors to the Exhibition.

1055. CHINA. In April, the President of the China Association of Inventions and four other Chinese officials held discussions in Geneva with the Director General and other WIPO officials on matters of common interest.

Teaching of and Research in Intellectual Property Law; the Profession of Intellectual Property Lawyer and Agent; Programs for Legislators; Programs for the Judiciary

1056. General. Many of the activities described under "Development of Human Resources" earlier in this report are relevant to this part of the report. What follows here is a brief description of the activities which specifically dealt with the subjects listed in the title above.

Africa

1057. In January, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African Countries in Accra, in cooperation with the Government of GHANA. The Colloquium was attended by 20 judges from the GAMBIA, KENYA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, NIGERIA, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA and ZIMBABWE. In addition, 25 judges from Ghana and about 60 local participants from the legal sector also attended. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom as well as by a representative of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI), two experts from Ghana and two WIPO officials.

1058. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO African Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents in Yaoundé in cooperation with the Government of CAMEROON. The

Seminar was attended by five legal practitioners and government officials from the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, the CONGO, EQUATORIAL GUINEA and GABON, nine Cameroonian senior magistrates and 25 provincial delegates, other government officials and patent and trademark agents from Cameroon. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from Cameroon and France, an official from the African Intellectual Property Organization (OAPI) and two WIPO officials.

1059. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency in Pretoria in cooperation with the Government of SOUTH AFRICA and the South African Institute of Intellectual Property Law. One legal practitioner from each of the following 17 English-speaking African countries participated: BOTSWANA, ETHIOPIA, GAMBIA, GHANA, KENYA, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, NAMIBIA, NIGERIA, SIERRA LEONE, SWAZILAND, UGANDA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE. Some 15 participants from South Africa also attended. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom and the African Regional Industrial Property Organization (ARIPO), two South African government officials, five patent agents from South Africa and three WIPO officials.

Asia and the Pacific

1060. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In July, WIPO organized the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Teaching and Training of Intellectual Property in Kuala Lumpur, in cooperation with the Government of MALAYSIA and the EPO. The Symposium was attended by 21 participants from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and THAILAND, and 120 participants from government, university and private sector circles of Malaysia. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Germany, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, as well as by two EPO-financed speakers from France and the United Kingdom and two local speakers invited by the Government of Malaysia and a WIPO official.

1061. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights in Manila under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program, in cooperation with the EPO and the Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer of the Philippines (BPTTT). The Symposium was attended by 25 judges from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE and THAILAND and 48 intellectual property judges from 24 courts in the PHILIPPINES. There were in addition several officials from national government circles and the University of the Philippines. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Singapore, Thailand and the United States of America, eight EPO consultants, three participant speakers from Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, and a WIPO official.

1062. In November, WIPO organized the WIPO-ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary in Bangkok in cooperation with the Government of THAILAND and with the assistance of the CEC under the EC-ASEAN Patents and Trademarks Program. It was attended by 18 judges and government officials from BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, the PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE and VIET NAM, and 37 local participants from the judiciary and government circles. Presentations were made by four WIPO consultants from Germany, Malaysia, Sweden and the United

Kingdom and a WIPO official. Another WIPO official also participated. The subjects covered included the relevant provisions of the TRIPS Agreement.

1063. MALAYSIA. In December, WIPO organized the WIPO National Forum on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary in Kuala Lumpur, in cooperation with the Government of Malaysia and with the financial assistance of the UNDP. It was attended by 39 judges from Malaysia. Papers were presented by two WIPO consultants from Australia and the United Kingdom, two experts from Malaysia and a WIPO official.

1064. SRI LANKA. In July, WIPO organized the WIPO National Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System in Colombo, in cooperation with the Judges' Institute of Sri Lanka. The Colloquium was attended by some 20 senior judges. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from India, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Latin America and the Caribbean

1065. ARGENTINA. In December, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges of Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) Countries in Rio Cuarto, in cooperation with the Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law (ILATID) and the National University of Rio Cuarto. The Seminar was attended by 30 judges from Argentina. Presentations were made by seven WIPO consultants from Argentina, Uruguay, ILATID and the Inter-American Copyright Institute (IIDA), and a WIPO official.

1066. BOLIVIA. In July, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for Judges and Public Prosecutors in Sucre, in cooperation with the National Secretariat of Culture of Bolivia and the Supreme Court of Justice. The Seminar was attended by 130 judges, public prosecutors, writers, composers, authors and members of artists' societies, as well as by lawyers. Papers were presented by six WIPO consultants from Argentina, Mexico, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela and the Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (FLAPF), five government officials and two WIPO officials.

1067. CHILE. In July, WIPO organized two WIPO National Roving Seminars on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and Prosecutors in Concepción and Iquique, respectively, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Institute for Law Studies. The Seminars were attended by a total of 120 judges, public prosecutors and lawyers. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain, Venezuela and FLAPF, two government officials and a WIPO official.

1068. COLOMBIA. In May, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Colombian Judges and Public Prosecutors in Santa Fe de Bogotá, in cooperation with the Government of Colombia and the Colombian Book Chamber (CCL). The Seminar was attended by 200 judges and public prosecutors from various cities in the country. Papers were presented by three WIPO consultants from Argentina, Spain and Venezuela, three Colombian government officials and a WIPO official.

1069. VENEZUELA. In May, a WIPO official gave a lecture on intellectual property questions at the University of Los Andes (ULA) in Merida. The same WIPO official had discussions, also in Merida, with officials of ULA on a possible cooperation program of long-term fellowships for Latin American nationals.

1070. In December, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for Judges in Caracas, in cooperation with the Judiciary Council of Venezuela. It was attended by some 80 judges and government officials. Presentations were made by three WIPO consultants from Germany, Mexico and the United States of America, four experts from Venezuela and a WIPO official.

Acquisition of Foreign, but Locally Protected Technology; Management and Exploitation by Local Enterprises of their Industrial Property Rights

1071. General. Many of the activities described under "Development of Human Resources" earlier in this report are relevant to this part of the report. What follows here is a brief description of the activity which specifically dealt with the subjects listed in the title above.

1072. INDIA. In September, WIPO organized five WIPO Roving Seminars on the Role of Trademarks in the Marketing of Goods and Services in cooperation with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), in New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Ahmedabad. Two WIPO consultants from Switzerland and the United Kingdom and local speakers presented papers at these Seminars. One WIPO official also participated. There were some 75 participants in New Delhi, 35 in Calcutta, 80 in Madras, 60 in Bombay and 65 in Ahmedabad. The participants were trademark agents, solicitors and industrialists. The Seminars were financed under the UNDP-funded country project in the field of trademarks.

1073. PAKISTAN. In March, WIPO organized the WIPO National Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in Karachi, in cooperation with the Government of Pakistan. The Seminar was attended by about 40 participants from government circles, industry and the legal profession. Presentations were made by a WIPO consultant from Slovenia and three WIPO officials.

1074. PERU. In October, WIPO organized the WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean in Lima in cooperation with PLACIEX (Commercial Information and Foreign Trade Support Program in Latin America and the Caribbean). It was attended by 15 government officials dealing with trade and industry matters from ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CHILE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, ECUADOR, MEXICO, NICARAGUA, PARAGUAY, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, URUGUAY and VENEZUELA, and by 50 participants from PERU. Presentations were made by five WIPO consultants from Mexico, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, two experts from Peru and two WIPO officials.

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

1075. WIPO Patent Information Services. These services are offered free of charge for the benefit of developing countries and include the supply of reports on the state of the art, information on equivalent patent documents and patent literature, copies of individual patent documents, and information on the legal status of patent applications and granted patents.

1076. In November, WIPO organized in Geneva the WIPO Users Meeting of the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries (WPIS). The purpose of the Meeting was to review the operation of the WPIS and strengthen cooperation between donor offices and users. The following countries and one organization were represented: ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, NORWAY, PANAMA, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, VIET NAM, ZIMBABWE, ARIPO. Papers were presented by WIPO officials and government officials from donor countries (Sweden and Switzerland) and user countries (Cuba and Viet Nam). A representative of each country gave a country report highlighting the experience of its industrial property office in providing patent information services for the public and in contributing to or making use of WIPO information services.

1077. State-of-the-Art Searches and Related Services. From January 1 to December 31, 1995, 374 search reports were delivered to the following 31 developing countries: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, CHILE, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ETHIOPIA, GHANA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, MALI, MOROCCO, PANAMA, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE. The search reports were prepared by AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, CANADA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NORWAY, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED KINGDOM. Some 41 of those reports pertained to inventions related to the environment.

1078. In cooperation with the industrial property offices of several donor countries, WIPO continued to supply, upon request from developing countries, free copies of specific patent documents. From January 1 to December 31, 1995, 2,401 copies of patent documents were provided to requesters in the following 27 countries and one intergovernmental organization: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, CHILE, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, GUINEA-BISSAU, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, JAMAICA, KENYA, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THAILAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZIMBABWE and ARIPO. These copies were delivered regularly by the industrial property offices of AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, CANADA, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, the NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, the UNITED KINGDOM, the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO and by the International Bureau of WIPO.

1079. Assistance in Examining ARIPO Patent Applications. In 1995, 96 search and examination reports, prepared by the industrial property offices of CANADA, GERMANY, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN and the UNITED KINGDOM, were sent to ARIPO.

1080. International Cooperation in the Search and Examination of Inventions (ICSEI). During the period covered by this report, 17 search and examination reports were provided by the industrial property offices of FINLAND, SWEDEN and the UNITED KINGDOM, and were forwarded to the requesting industrial property offices in MALAYSIA and SRI LANKA.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property

1081. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. During the period under review, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA became a member of the Permanent Committee, bringing the number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 116. On December 31, 1995, the members were the following: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LAOS, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

1082. The Working Group of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property held its second session in Geneva on September 11 and 13. Fifteen of the 21 States members of the Working Group were represented, namely: AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, ROMANIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, ZIMBABWE. Discussions were based on the reports on WIPO's activities in 1994 and the first six months of 1995. The Working Group reviewed and evaluated the progress of the Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property since the last session of the Permanent Committee held in June 1994, focusing on the main orientations of the Permanent Program as endorsed by the Permanent Committee at its 1994 session. All delegations that made statements expressed their appreciation for the development cooperation activities carried out during the period under review and underscored the

importance they attached to those activities. The Working Group referred to the continuing importance of human resource development as one of the cornerstones of the Permanent Program and stressed the constant need for widening the scope of the training programs implemented by the International Bureau. Most of the delegations encouraged WIPO to pursue its efforts to open its training program to a wide range of officials from various government departments and ministries and from the private sector, as well as to keep those officials and participants informed of the new trends in the field of intellectual property protection and the trade-related issues involved. The Working Group expressed its appreciation of WIPO's activities in providing legal advice to developing countries on issues relating to industrial property, especially in view of the need to adapt national or regional legislation to conform to the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement, and encouraged the International Bureau to extend this assistance. The report of the Working Group was noted by the Governing Bodies of WIPO during their sessions later in September/October.

WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights

1083. The Permanent Committee consists of all States members of WIPO which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members. During the period under review, PANAMA became member of the Permanent Committee bringing the total number of States members of the Permanent Committee to 106. On December 31, 1995, the member States were the following: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HAITI, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

1084. The Working Group of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights held its second session in Geneva on September 12 and 14. Sixteen of the 21 States members of the Working Group were represented, namely: ARGENTINA, CANADA, CHINA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, JAPAN, MEXICO, PAKISTAN, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The Working Group reviewed and evaluated the activities of WIPO under the Permanent Program for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights since the last session of the Permanent Committee in May 1994. All the delegations that took the floor expressed their appreciation of, and indicated their full support for, WIPO's cooperation activities in the field of copyright and neighboring rights in developing countries, including the development

of human resources, of national and regional legislation and its enforcement as well as institution building. They noted the increased activities undertaken by WIPO since the last meeting of the Permanent Committee. The Working Group emphasized the need for WIPO to continue and strengthen its cooperation with developing countries in the development of human resources and in implementing national copyright and neighboring rights laws. The report of the Working Group was noted by the Governing Bodies of WIPO during their sessions later in September/October.

SETTING OF NORMS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Objective

1085. The objective is to make the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights more effective throughout the world with due regard to the social, cultural and economic goals of the different countries, goals that correspond to the state of development in which each of them is. This objective may be obtained by the creation of new treaties, by adjusting (through revision or supplementing) existing treaty relations to new circumstances, by setting up new international procedures administered by WIPO or by giving advice, particularly through model laws, to the national or regional legislators, it being understood that model laws are in the nature of advice, and it is the right of any legislator to follow or not to follow them.
1086. In the field of treaty making, the objectives are the creation of a treaty on the settlement of intellectual property disputes between States, a treaty supplementing the Paris Convention in the field of marks, a protocol to the Berne Convention, an instrument (treaty) on the protection of the rights of performers and producers of phonograms, a treaty on the protection and international registration of geographical indications, and the finding of a solution to the question of how certain intergovernmental organizations deeply involved in the protection of intellectual property could acquire in respect of WIPO-administered treaties the same status or a similar status as States have.
1087. In the field of advice to legislators, the objective is that model laws be drafted and published in fields in which such advice seems to be particularly urgent. It is proposed that new model laws be prepared on patents (with due regard to the Patent Law Treaty) and on certain neighboring rights, respectively. Another objective is the establishment of guiding principles on certain electronic procedures concerning works, recordings and broadcasts.
1088. As far as the setting up of new international procedures to be administered is concerned, it is proposed that such procedures be set up for the voluntary numbering of literary and artistic works and for extra-judicial dispute settlement between private parties.

Activities

Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property

1089. The Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States held its seventh session from May 29 to June 2, in Geneva.

1090. The following 68 States and one intergovernmental organization participated as members in the session: ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CROATIA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM and the CEC. In addition, two other intergovernmental organizations (UNESCO, WTO) and two non-governmental organizations (ALAI, AIPPI) participated in the session as observers.

1091. The Committee worked on the basis of a draft Treaty on the Settlement of Disputes Between States in the Field of Intellectual Property prepared by the International Bureau. The draft Treaty was the result of the discussions held in the Committee since its first session in 1990.

1092. The Committee noted that its 1994 session took place before the adoption and entry into force of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO) as well as other agreements and associated legal instruments, including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes. This session was the first in which the Committee had the opportunity to consider the question of the relationship between the dispute settlement system envisaged in the draft Treaty and other dispute settlement systems, particularly that of WTO. Most delegations were of the view that with the entry into force of those agreements and legal instruments, the work to develop a treaty within the framework of WIPO for the settlement of intellectual property disputes should nevertheless continue with the objective of finding appropriate solutions to the problem posed by the existence of two or more systems for the settlement of disputes. In this connection, the Committee considered not only the relevant provisions in the text of the draft Treaty, but also a proposal submitted by the EC and its members States as well as a number of proposals and suggestions put forward during the discussions. Different views were expressed during the discussions, particularly on whether the draft Treaty should have provisions governing the problem and, if so, their content.

1093. The status of intergovernmental organizations in the draft Treaty was also discussed. A proposal for the amendment of a number of provisions of the draft Treaty wherein such organizations are referred to, submitted in a previous session of the Committee by the Delegation of the EC, was considered again. In addition, the Delegation of the Netherlands

reiterated its proposal for the inclusion of an additional article concerning an optional declaration of acceptance of submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice.

1094. The Committee also noted in the course of the discussions that certain other questions also merited further consideration, including the question of the scope of participation in the panel procedure of an intergovernmental organization as well as of any other entity, constituted by States, that could not become or was not party to a source treaty but which entity had competence for or had exercised powers in respect of matters of intellectual property that had been transferred to it by those States. In addition, the relationship between the number of Contracting Parties required for a quorum and for the adoption by the Assembly and for the acceptance by the Contracting Parties of amendments to the draft Treaty as well as for its entry into force called for further consideration, especially to determine whether and to what extent Contracting Parties other than States should also be included in fixing that number. Finally, the Committee considered it useful to examine also the question whether a Contracting Party could seek through the procedures established under the proposed Treaty a declaration or opinion as to whether an obligation existed for, or had been breached by, that Party.

1095. Consequently, the Committee concluded that a further session of the Committee should be convened by the Director General and that the International Bureau should prepare for that session a new version of the draft Treaty and of the explanatory notes, taking into account the said questions, the suggestions that had been made, the discussions that had taken place and the conclusions that had been reached in the course of the present session. The Committee was also of the view that only the said questions should be considered at its next session, that the said session should be held during the first part of 1996, and that its results and recommendations should be the subject of a report by the Director General to the Governing Bodies at their September/October 1996 sessions.

Trademark Law Treaty (TLT)

1096. The TLT was open for signature at WIPO from October 28, 1994, to October 27, 1995. By the latter date, it had been signed by the following 50 States and one intergovernmental organization: AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CHINA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, KENYA, LATVIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MALTA, MEXICO, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, the EC.

1097. This Treaty will enter into force three months after five States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. On December 31, 1995, the Treaty had been ratified by the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA.

1098. The Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty, held in Geneva from October 10 to 28, 1994, were published in English in May and in French in August.

Protocol to the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works

Instrument on the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms

1099. The fifth session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and the fourth session of the Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (the two Committees are hereinafter referred to as the “Committee”) met jointly at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva from September 4 to 8 and 12.

1100. Experts from the following 65 States and one intergovernmental organization, members of the Committee, attended the meeting: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, the EC.

1101. Representatives of the following four intergovernmental organizations attended the meeting in an observer capacity: UNESCO, WTO, ILO, ASBU.

1102. Representatives of the following 68 non-governmental organizations also attended the meeting in an observer capacity: AADI, ABA, ABU, ACT, AEPO, AER, AFM, AFMA, AFTRA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, ANDI, APP, ARTIS EEIG, BIEM, BSA, CBU, CCIA, CFC, CIPA, CISAC, CRIC, EAPA, EBLIDA, EBU, ECACC, ECIS, EIA, EIAJ, EUROBIT, EWC, FIA, FIAD, FIAPF, FILAIE, FIM, IAB, IAOA, IAWG, ICC, ICMP, ICSID, IFLA, IFPI, IFRRO, IIA, IIDA, IIP, IIPA, IPA, IPO, ISETU/FISTAV, ITI, IWG, JEIDA, LIDC, MPI, NAB, NANBA, NMPA, OTI, PEARLE, SOFTIC, SPA, STM, VSDA, WFMS.

1103. In March, the Director General of WIPO had invited the governments to submit proposals to the International Bureau, in writing, containing wherever possible actual treaty language, on the subjects before the Committee. The EC and its Member States and the Governments of ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA submitted such proposals, which were reproduced and distributed by the International Bureau along with a comparative table presenting the various proposals and comments divided and grouped according to the issues involved.

1104. To facilitate the Committee’s work, the Chairman created a Work Program (WIPO document BCP/CE/V- INR/CE/IV/INF.2) dividing the issues before the Committee into the

following groupings: Berne Protocol issues, New Instrument issues, common/parallel issues. Under these three groupings, the following questions were discussed.

- (i) Berne Protocol issues: computer programs and databases; non-voluntary licenses for the sound recording of musical works; non-voluntary licenses for primary broadcasting and satellite communication; duration of the protection of photographic works; communication to the public by satellite.
- (ii) New Instrument issues: moral rights of performers; economic rights of performers in their live performances; economic rights of performers in their fixed performances, and of producers of phonograms; term of protection; formalities.
- (iii) Common/parallel issues: distribution right, importation right and rental right; the “digital agenda” (reproduction by transmission, transmission right, digital transmission “on-demand”); possible *sui generis* rights for non-original databases; enforcement of rights and national treatment.

1105. The Committees adopted the following decisions concerning their future work:

“(1) The Director General should invite the government members of the Committees and the European Commission to send to the International Bureau by November 27, 1995, proposals in treaty language on subjects under consideration, other than protection of computer programs and original databases, to be circulated by the International Bureau as working documents for consideration at the next meetings of the Committees.

(2) The next meetings of both Committees should take place from January 11 to 19, 1996.

(3) The competent Governing Body of WIPO should be convened after the meetings of the two Committees in January 1996, should the work be sufficiently advanced, to decide on the convocation and date of one or more Diplomatic Conferences for the conclusion of the appropriate treaties.”

1106. At the September/October meetings of the Governing Bodies, it was decided that the WIPO budget for the 1996-97 biennium would include regional consultation meetings for developing countries as part of the preparatory work on the possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and possible new Instrument. The first such meeting (namely, the WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore) was held in Denpasar (Indonesia) in December (for more details, see paragraph 312).

International Registration of Geographical Indications

1107. A Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications was held in Melbourne (Australia) on April 5 and 6. It was organized by WIPO in cooperation with the Government of AUSTRALIA and the Victorian Wine Industry Association (Melbourne).

1108. The Symposium was attended by some 120 participants from AUSTRALIA, BELGIUM, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, CHINA, CROATIA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, the GAMBIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, LATVIA, MONACO, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, the REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SINGAPORE, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, the UNITED KINGDOM (HONG KONG), the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ZAMBIA, EC, OIV, AIPPI, FICPI and LAWASIA.

1109. Current questions concerning the protection of geographical indications at the national and international levels were dealt with, in particular the relationship between the protection of geographical indications and the protection of trademarks. Presentations were made by 10 WIPO consultants from Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Two WIPO officials participated in the Symposium.

Patent Law Treaty

1110. A Meeting of Non-Governmental Organizations Concerning the Patent Law Treaty (PLT) was held at the headquarters of WIPO on February 9, on the initiative of the International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). The meeting was intended to provide non-governmental organizations that had participated in the first part of the Diplomatic Conference in 1991 with the opportunity to discuss their views regarding further preparations for the second part of the said Conference.

1111. The following eight non-governmental organizations were represented at the meeting: AIPPI, APAA, EPI, FICPI, ICC, JIPA, JPAA, UNICE.

1112. The representatives of the non-governmental organizations which were present at the meeting agreed to a common recommendation confirming their support for the PLT, and underlining the importance and need to continue the discussions and keep up the momentum of this work. They considered that the basis for continued discussions on the PLT should be the "basic proposal" as it stood, without any further deletions, after the conclusion of the first part of the Diplomatic Conference held in The Hague in June 1991 and the decision of the Paris Union Assembly in September 1992 to recommend to the Diplomatic Conference the deletion of certain articles.

1113. A Consultative Meeting for the Further Preparation of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Patent Law Treaty was held in Geneva from May 8 to 11.

1114. The following 97 States members of WIPO and/or the United Nations were present: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KENYA, LAOS, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LITHUANIA, MALAWI, MALI, MALTA, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA,

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZIMBABWE.

1115. The following five intergovernmental organizations and 19 non-governmental organizations participated as observers: WTO, CEC, OAPI, OAU, EPO and ABA, AIPLA, AIPPI, APAA, ATRIP, CASRIP, CIPA, CNCPI, CNIPA, EPI, FICPI, ICC, JIPA, JPAA, MPI, NYIPLA, PIPA, UEPIP, UNICE.

1116. The Delegation of the United States of America declared in essence that it could support neither the continuation of the diplomatic conference on the PLT (which started in 1991) nor the continuation of negotiations on the basis of the so-called “basic proposal” which was before that diplomatic conference. Many delegations said that they would like to continue discussions on the basis of the “basic proposal.”

1117. After a thorough discussion, the Consultative Meeting unanimously adopted the following recommendation:

“The Consultative Meeting,

Considering that, in the absence of consensus on the basic proposal that was before the diplomatic conference in The Hague in 1991, a continuation of that conference may either not be the best approach or not be opportune,

Believing that harmonization of patent laws on a number of subjects is of the utmost benefit for patent protection of inventions,

Recommends to the Director General of WIPO to seek decisions from the September 1995 session of the General Assembly of WIPO and the Assembly of the Paris Union on another approach for promoting harmonization, particularly of matters concerning the formalities of national and regional patent applications including matters such as signatures, changes in names and addresses, change in ownership, correction of mistakes, observations in case of intended refusal, representation, address for service, contents of at least the request part of the application, and use of model international forms, and that two or more sessions of a committee of experts to discuss such matters should be organized by WIPO before the September 1997 sessions of the said Assemblies,

Is of the view that the question of having a diplomatic conference, with what agenda and when, should be considered in the said sessions of the said Assemblies.”

1118. The Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty held its first session at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva from December 11 to 15.

1119. The following 67 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM,

BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, MALAWI, MALI, MALTA, MEXICO, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM.

1120. Representatives of four intergovernmental organizations (EC, EPO, OAU, WTO) and 24 non-governmental organizations (ABA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ASPIP, BDI, CASRIP, CIPA, CNCPI, CNIPA, CONOPA, EPI, FCPA, FICPI, IBA, ICC, IIPA, JIPA, JPAA, LIDC, MPI, NYIPLA, PIPA, UEPIP, UNICE) took part in the session in an observer capacity.

1121. All delegations underlined the importance of the harmonization of patent law and expressed their interest in the work of the Committee of Experts.

1122. The draft Treaty prepared by the International Bureau was comprised of nine Articles, entitled: Abbreviated Expressions, Application, Representation; Address for Service, Signature, Request for Recordal of Change in Name or Address, Request for Recordal of Change in Ownership, Request for Correction of a Mistake, Opportunity to Make Observations, Amendments and Corrections in Case of Intended Refusal, Regulations. The Regulations were comprised of five Rules, entitled: Abbreviated Expressions, Manner of Indicating Names and Addresses, Details Concerning Representation, Details Concerning the Signature, Manner of Identification of an Application Without Its Application Number. In addition, the Committee of Experts reviewed six Model International Forms which were prepared on the following subjects: Application for the Grant of a Patent, Power of Attorney, Request for Recordal of Change(s) in Name(s) or Address(es), Request for Recordal of a Change in Ownership, Certificate of Transfer, Request for Correction of Mistake(s).

1123. Discussions were based on three working documents prepared by the International Bureau and entitled "Draft Patent Law Treaty and Draft Regulations," "Model International Forms" and "Notes."

1124. In general, the Committee of Experts was in favor of the draft Treaty, subject to several suggestions for improvement. In addition to suggestions concerning the provisions already contained in the draft Treaty, there were recommendations relating to the inclusion of additional items in the maximum list of allowable requirements for the request part of a patent application.

1125. As regards future work, the draft Treaty and the draft Regulations would be revised and expanded in light of the discussions of the first session. The Committee of Experts would hold two sessions in 1996. One session would be held from June 17 to 21, that is, before the meetings of the WIPO Governing Bodies, and the other from November 18 to 22, after those meetings. The next draft would include provisions relating to the filing date of an application and unity of invention. The Committee of Experts would have an opportunity to discuss, during its June session, which additional topics, if any, should be included in the preparatory

documents for the November session. Any such suggestions would then be referred to the Governing Bodies for decision.

Voluntary International Numbering System for Certain Categories of Literary and Artistic Works and for Phonograms

1126. A Consultation Meeting on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Certain Categories of Literary and Artistic Works and for Phonograms was convened by WIPO on March 21, in Geneva.

1127. The following 16 international non-governmental organizations were represented: AEPO, AFMA, ALCS, APP, ARTIS EEIG, CISAC, EBU, FIA, FIAPF, FIM, ICMP, IFRRO, IPA, IPCC, ISO, STM.

1128. The purpose of the meeting was to give advice to the International Bureau on how preparatory work on a voluntary international numbering system should be continued and what other related measures might be necessary to ensure the appropriate protection and management of copyright and neighboring rights in the digital environment.

1129. There was agreement among the participants that work should continue on the establishment of a voluntary international numbering system and that more consultation meetings should be held in the future, involving a broader circle of interested parties, including users of numbering systems and also extending to other aspects of electronic copyright management systems. The meeting also recommended the setting up of a Standing Advisory Committee on the Intellectual Property Aspects of the Global Information Infrastructure, to cover various aspects, such as internationally harmonized legal rules and their application at the national level, computerized internationally harmonized systems for the identification of protected subject matter, internationally harmonized monitoring of the use of subject matter protected by copyright or other kinds of intellectual property, and internationally coordinated management and enforcement of rights.

1130. A WIPO Consultation Forum for Non-Governmental Organizations on the Protection and Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Digital Systems was convened by WIPO on June 23, in Geneva.

1131. The following 17 international non-governmental organizations were represented: AEPO, APP, ARTIS-EEIG, BSA, CISAC, EBU, FIA, FIAPF, FIM, GESAC, ICMP, IFRRO, IPA, ISO, IVF, LX Internacional, STM.

1132. Representatives were provided the opportunity to discuss and share information concerning Source IDentification (SID) codes for the protection of compact discs, combinations of identifying numbers and databases, voluntary registration and deposit systems, possibly in conjunction with an on-line service, and possible legal regulation at the national and international levels regarding technical means for the protection of rights and management of copyright information in the digital environment. It was agreed that the next meeting of the Forum on this matter would not be set until after the joint sessions of the Committees of Experts meeting in September on a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and a possible New Instrument for the Protection of Performers and Producers of

Phonograms. The Forum was however of the opinion that, at its next meeting, the source and techniques of licensing multimedia productions should be one of the items on the agenda.

EXPLORATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY QUESTIONS IN POSSIBLE NEED OF NORM SETTING

Objective

1133. The objective is to create awareness of some of the topical questions in the field of intellectual property which do not seem to have found, in most countries, a satisfactory solution.

Activities

Well-Known Marks

1134. The Committee of Experts on Well-Known Marks held its first session in Geneva from November 13 to 16.

1135. The following 65 States members of WIPO and/or the Paris Union were represented at the session: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, DENMARK, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LITHUANIA, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MAURITIUS, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA. The EC were also represented.

1136. Representatives of two intergovernmental organizations (BBM, OAPI) and 18 non-governmental organizations (AIM, AIPPI, APAA, ASPIP, ECACC, ECTA, FICPI, ICC, INTA, IWLA, JIPA, JPAA, JTA, LIDC, MPI, UEPPI, UNICE, UNIFAB) took part in the session in an observer capacity.

1137. Discussions were based on a document entitled "Protection of Well-Known Marks: Results of the Study by the International Bureau and Prospects for Improvement of the Existing Situation." This document was drawn up on the basis of a study by five consultants from China, Hungary, Japan, Spain and the United Kingdom which had been commissioned by the International Bureau in 1994, and was completed in the first half of 1995.

1138. The Committee of Experts considered the following questions: definition of well-known marks, more effective protection of well-known marks and lists of well-known marks.

Unfair Competition

1139. The International Bureau's study on the Protection Against Unfair Competition, already available in English, French and Spanish, was published in Russian in April. The study, which consisted of an analysis of the present world situation, addressed the need and legal basis for protection against unfair competition at the international and national levels, gave detailed definitions of the acts of unfair competition and described the existing systems of enforcement of the protection (by civil, criminal and administrative sanctions).

1140. The International Bureau also prepared draft model provisions on protection against unfair competition which were submitted to a group of four consultants from Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of America in a meeting convened by WIPO in Geneva from January 17 to 19. The draft, revised according to the discussions held by the group, was sent by correspondence to the consultants in June for their comments.

WIPO Worldwide Symposium on Copyright in the Global Information Infrastructure

1141. From May 22 to 24, WIPO organized that Seminar, in cooperation with the Secretariat of Public Education of MEXICO, in Mexico City.

1142. The purpose of the Symposium was to provide a high-level, open, international forum for the exchange of ideas on the impact of digital technology on copyright.

1143. The Symposium was opened by the Director General of WIPO, who also acted as moderator at some working sessions, and by the Secretary of Public Education of MEXICO. Six hundred participants from both the government and private sectors of many countries in Latin America and other regions attended the Symposium. Discussions were based on papers presented by 24 invited speakers who were leading international experts in one or more aspects of the protection, exercise and enforcement of copyright and neighboring rights; they came from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Venezuela, the CEC and WIPO.

WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Intellectual Creations in the Information Society

1144. From October 18 to 20, WIPO organized that Forum in Naples, in cooperation with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of ITALY, with the assistance of the Italian Society of Authors and Publishers (SIAE).

1145. The purpose of the Forum was to: (i) discuss the need for new international norms in response to the challenges of digital technology; (ii) deal with the practical aspects of the protection and management of copyright and neighboring rights in a digital environment; (iii) review issues of private international law emerging as a result of the growing contradictions between the traditional principle of territoriality of copyright and neighboring rights and the transborder and global nature of international digital networks.

1146. Three hundred participants from government and private sectors, non-governmental organizations and academic circles of 40 countries attended the Forum, as well as a large

number of local participants. There were five working sessions during which the members of various panels were invited by the moderators to give their views on topical questions and to participate in the ensuing debate with the audience. The panelists came from China, Egypt, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States of America and the CEC, and from nine non-governmental organizations.

1147. The Forum was opened by the Director General of WIPO, who also acted as moderator in the second working session, the Mayor of Naples and the Deputy Minister of Labor.

1148. Keynote speeches were delivered in the first working session by a government official and two representatives of industry and filming, respectively. The other four working sessions dealt with the following themes: (i) norm-setting at the national and international levels; (ii) the exercise and enforcement of rights; (iii) private international law aspects of the global information infrastructure ; (iv) a review of WIPO's activities in the field of international harmonization of the protection and management of copyright.

WIPO ARBITRATION CENTER

Objective

1149. The Center offers to administer the procedures of mediation, arbitration and expedited arbitration for resolving intellectual property disputes to private parties who may, on a voluntary basis, wish to submit disputes to any of the procedures. The procedures are designed on the basis of, and in response to, current international developments in the area of extra-judicial dispute settlement. The Center makes available model contract clauses for recourse to the procedures and Rules governing the implementation of such procedures, pursuant to which it appoints, when the parties do not themselves agree on the persons to be appointed, mediators and arbitrators, and provides administrative support services for such procedures.

Activities

1150. On January 20, WIPO organized a Conference on Rules for Institutional Arbitration and Mediation at its headquarters in Geneva jointly with the Swiss Arbitration Association (ASA).

1151. The Conference was attended by 230 participants from the following 32 countries: ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BAHRAIN, BELGIUM, CAMEROON, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LUXEMBOURG, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, PAKISTAN, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA. Among the participants were representatives from nine arbitration institutions.

1152. The purpose of the Conference was to examine the WIPO Mediation, Arbitration and Expedited Arbitration Rules, which became effective on October 1, 1994, in relation to the corresponding rules of other arbitration institutions, and to explain in what respects the WIPO Rules contained new or different approaches and why those approaches had been adopted. The speakers were the members of an expert group that was responsible for the preparation of the drafts of the WIPO Rules.

1153. On May 17 and 18 and May 19 and 20, respectively, WIPO organized two Training Programs on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes in Geneva.

1154. The first program was attended by 26 and the second by 31 participants. Those participants, representing arbitration institutes and industry, attorneys, patent and trademark agents or academics, came from the Americas, Asia and Europe. Three WIPO consultants from the United States of America and WIPO officials conducted the programs.

1155. Following those programs, an informal WIPO Mediation Interest Group was constituted by a number of participants in the said programs, with a view to promoting the use of mediation and practicing the mediation techniques. The Group met for the first time at WIPO on June 27. It was attended by eight participants and two WIPO officials.

1156. On November 15, the WIPO Arbitration Council held its second meeting at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva. It was attended by five members of the Council. The Council reviewed the activities of the WIPO Arbitration Center that had taken place since its last meeting in September 1994. It also studied a draft proposal to introduce an emergency interim arbitral procedure, designed to make available interim relief such as a preliminary injunction, on an emergency basis, to parties wishing to avail themselves of such a facility. Pursuant to the proposed procedure, a standby panel of arbitrators would be constituted, who would be available for appointment on 24-hour notice, for the purpose of hearing an application for emergency interim relief. The Council made several observations on the draft proposal, which will be revised accordingly and will then be made available for comments from interested parties.

1157. WIPO Arbitration Consultative Commission. The WIPO Arbitration Consultative Commission was established by the Director General of WIPO in September 1994. Its function is to give opinions and advice to the WIPO Arbitration Center on non-routine issues in respect of which the Center is required to take a decision in the course of the administration of an arbitration, notably the challenge, release or replacement of an arbitrator and special questions concerning fees. The Commission had 39 members from 26 countries as of December 31.

1158. Arbitrators and Mediators. In 1995, the International Bureau received offers from specialists to serve as WIPO arbitrator or mediator for the WIPO Arbitration Center. The lists of WIPO arbitrators and mediators comprised, on December 31, some 530 persons from 52 countries, details of whose professional experience, qualifications and specializations are entered in a database.

1159. Promotion Meetings With Intergovernmental, Non-Governmental and Other Organizations. In 1995, the WIPO Arbitration Center was presented by WIPO officials in

meetings held in Brussels, Chicago, Geneva, Ithaca, London, New Delhi, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Stockholm, Sydney, Washington, D.C., and Zurich.

1160. Publications. The *WIPO Arbitration Center - Introductory Information*, already available in English, French and Spanish, was published in Japanese in February and in Arabic in June. The *WIPO Mediation Rules, Arbitration Rules, Expedited Arbitration Rules*, already available in English, French and Spanish, were published in Arabic in July.

PERIODICALS, COLLECTION OF LAWS, STATISTICS

Objective

1161. The objective is to increase and spread general knowledge about developments in the field of intellectual property, and, in particular, about the legislation, frequency of use and practical administration of intellectual property. Such knowledge is useful, if not essential, to all those concerned with intellectual property.

Activities

Periodicals and Other Publications

1162. Periodicals. From January, the official reviews of WIPO, *Industrial Property* and *Copyright* were merged into a single review under the title *Industrial Property and Copyright*. The French and Spanish editions of the new combined review had the titles *La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur* and *Propiedad Industrial y Derecho de Autor*. The English and French editions were published monthly, while the Spanish edition was published bimonthly.

1163. The most important new texts contained in WIPO's collections of intellectual property legislation (international, bilateral and national, in the original languages and available English and/or French translations) were published in English and French in the corresponding language editions of the above-mentioned reviews.

1164. The published legislation was also included in the IPLEX annual series of quarterly CD-ROMs. The series further contained a "Treaties and Legislation" file, a "Ratification Situation" file and a "Glossary" file, and was provided with a search software, allowing for simultaneous display of texts in two languages on the screen, in English and French, and, where available, in Spanish and in German. Three discs of the series were issued in April, September and December (the latter contained 493 legislative texts from 61 countries). Each new disc replaced the previous one. On December 31, there were some 100 subscriptions to the series.

1165. The periodicals described below were published under the registration treaties: the *PCT Gazette*, published weekly in English and French since January, contained bibliographic data and an abstract of each published international application under the PCT. All

international trademark registrations under the Madrid Agreement as well as related information were published monthly in French only in *Les Marques internationales*, within two months from registration. The industrial designs deposited under the Hague Agreement were published monthly in the bilingual English/French periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux*.

1166. Other publications. Special publications of the proceedings of certain symposiums or seminars, particularly those that are of interest to developing countries, as well as guides and manuals were also issued in the course of the period under review.

1167. The new (1995) edition of the *WIPO General Information Brochure* was issued in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish during the period under review.

1168. The “CD-ROM Newsletter”, which was issued in April in English and French, gave up-to-date information on WIPO publications in CD-ROM form. Those WIPO publications on CD-ROMs are listed in Annex D to this report.

1169. Annotated lists of selected forthcoming WIPO meetings and bimonthly bibliographic lists of printed materials newly acquired by the WIPO Library were also regularly issued.

1170. Sale and Distribution of WIPO Publications. In 1995, new WIPO publications and reprints or updates of existing ones in various language versions were made available to the public by the Publications Sales and Distribution Unit. The new publications and reprints are listed in Annex D to this report.

1171. Not counting the periodicals and the publications on CD-ROMs, a total of over 150 titles in English were available from the above-mentioned Unit. In addition to English, many of these publications were available in one or more of the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. A new (1995) edition of the *WIPO Catalogue of Publications*, in which WIPO publications were listed, was published in English in March and in French in August. In 1995, some 40 new titles were published.

1172. The Organization’s reviews and periodicals were sent to the States party to the treaties administered by WIPO on an official basis and on the basis of the provisions of the relevant treaties and their implementing regulations. WIPO periodicals were also distributed to interested intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations and sold on a subscription basis to interested circles and persons. WIPO publications were sent free of charge on a selected basis to governmental institutions and officials in developing countries and a discount of 20% was offered to government departments and officials as well as universities and booksellers.

1173. WIPO also sold and distributed several manuals and guides with updating services as, for example, the *Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices*, the *Directory of National Copyright Administrations* and the *PCT Applicant’s Guide*.

Public Information

1174. In 1995, presentations on WIPO and its activities, in general or related to specific topics, were given by WIPO officials to organized groups visiting the Organization's headquarters. Such groups included, in particular, government officials, diplomats, university students and industry representatives from various countries. Informational materials on WIPO, both of general or specialized interest, were provided to requesting members of the public and special-interest organizations and institutions, either upon individual requests or at meetings, information fairs and congresses attended by WIPO officials.

1175. Interviews were given by the Director General and WIPO officials to newspaper, journal, television and radio correspondents in various countries, mostly while attending meetings organized by WIPO or while on mission.

DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY OFFICES

Objective

1176. The objective is to encourage and institute close cooperation among national and regional industrial property offices, and among such offices and the International Bureau, in all matters concerning patent, trademark and industrial design documentation and information, including in particular the standardization of the form of documents and document carriers and of the indexing and classifying of patent documents, all this in order to facilitate the retrieval of the information contained in patent documents, the establishment of the state of the art and the searching for the purposes of patent examination. Those activities are planned and monitored by the WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI).

Activities

WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI)

Membership

1177. The WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) consists of the States members of the Paris Union which have informed the Director General of their desire to be members and of the States members of the PCT and IPC Unions. The following intergovernmental organizations are also members: ARIPO, BBDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

1178. In 1995, ALBANIA, AZERBAIJAN, PERU, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN and VENEZUELA became members of the PCIPI. This new membership brought the number of members to 112 as of December 31, 1995: ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL

AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAMBIA, ARIPO, BDDM, BBM, EPO, OAPI.

1179. On December 31, 1995, the following three States had observer status in the PCIPI: COLOMBIA, INDIA, YEMEN. Four international organizations (EC, FICPI, FID, PDG) and the journal World Patent Information (WPI) also had observer status in the PCIPI.

Meetings

1180. The WIPO Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) held its fifth session in Geneva on September 26. The following 40 members of the Permanent Committee were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, CANADA, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, JAPAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, MALAWI, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OAPI. The CEC and the PDG were represented by observers.

1181. The Permanent Committee approved the draft report of the Director General on its activities between July 1, 1993, and June 30, 1995, and unanimously endorsed his proposal for the PCIPI policy in the 1996-97 biennium which had been suggested by the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC), i.e., that the PCIPI should focus on ways and means to facilitate the international exchange of industrial property information, harmonize practices by industrial property offices in respect of procedures on electronic data carriers and address adequately the problems arising from the general trend of information technology.

1182. The PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) held its fifteenth session in Washington, D.C., from March 13 to 17. The following 22 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: AUSTRALIA, CANADA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The PDG and the journal WPI were represented by observers.

1183. The Working Group discussed and approved the draft text of a “Statement of Principles” to govern the changeover from the use of paper to electronic data carriers for the exchange of patent documents. The Working Group also discussed finalization of the guidelines concerning specific technical requirements to be annexed to the said Statement.

1184. The PCIPI/MI held its sixteenth session in Geneva from May 15 to 19. The following 38 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM, EPO, OAPI. PERU, SENEGAL. The PDG and the journal WPI were represented by observers.

1185. The Delegation of the EPO informed the participants on the progress of the *Electronic Application SYstem* (EASY) project for the electronic filing of patent applications, and on the development of mixed-mode CD-ROM software under the *Mixed-MOde Software Application* (MIMOSA) project. The Delegation of Japan provided details on developments in the field of automation in the JPO, including the production of the new mixed-mode PAJ (Patent Abstracts of Japan) CD-ROM using MIMOSA software.

1186. The Working Group recommended the creation of a new task to monitor the changeover to CD-ROM by the PCIPI members and to determine new sets of technical guidelines as appropriate.

1187. The PCIPI/MI held its seventeenth session in Geneva from November 20 to 24. The following 30 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: ALGERIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. CHILE, MALAWI. The PDG and the journal WPI were represented by observers.

1188. The Working Group received a progress report from the Delegation of the EPO on the EASY project for the electronic filing of patent applications and the mixed-mode CD-ROM software under the MIMOSA project. Details were provided by the Delegation of Japan on the progress in the production of the new mixed-mode PAJ CD-ROM using the MIMOSA software.

1189. The Working Group received information on a survey, conducted by the International Bureau, of practical questions associated with downloading of data from CD-ROMs in the context of library use, agreed on the importance of the task and recommended the continued monitoring of that information.

1190. Finally, the Working Group was provided with updated information by the Delegations of the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the steps being taken in their respective industrial property offices towards the implementation of the

Statement of Principles relating to a changeover from paper to CD-ROM for the exchange of patent documents.

1191. The PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) held its fourteenth session in Geneva from April 3 to 7. The following 24 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: BELARUS, BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The PDG was represented by observers.

1192. The Working Group agreed on a revised text of WIPO Standard ST.9 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data on and Relating to Patents and SPCs) including the creation of some new INID (*I*nternationally agreed *N*umbers for the *I*dentification of (bibliographic) *D*ata) codes, in order to cover the data elements relating to “supplementary protection certificates” (SPCs) for medicinal products or to equivalent industrial property rights.

1193. The Working Group also approved the revised wording of WIPO Standard ST.3 (Recommended Standard on Two-Letter Codes for the Representation of States, Other Entities and Intergovernmental Organizations), which provided, in a single list, two-letter alphabetical codes for any use requiring the identification of States, other entities and intergovernmental organizations. The revised Standard aimed at improving access to industrial property information.

1194. Furthermore, the Working Group discussed a draft WIPO recommendation for a new numbering system for patents, utility models and industrial designs applications, the numbers of which utilized a year designation, in order to meet any problems arising from designating the year 2000 in annual numbering series. The International Bureau was asked to prepare a second draft recommendation which would take account of the discussions.

1195. The PCIPI/GI held its fifteen session in Geneva from October 16 to 20. The following 24 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BELARUS, BULGARIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. The PDG was represented by observers.

1196. The Working Group completed the revision of WIPO Standard ST.80 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Industrial Designs). The revised Standard provided improved coding possibilities meeting the requirements of the International Industrial Design Registry in publishing bibliographic data of international deposits under the Hague Agreement.

1197. The Working Group approved the new WIPO Standard ST.13 (Recommendation for the Numbering of Applications for Patents, Including Utility Models, and Industrial Designs). The new Standard recommended to industrial property offices wishing to change their present numbering systems or intending to introduce numbering systems for patent, utility model or

industrial design applications, to apply a format comprised of a year designation of four digits according to the Gregorian calendar to indicate the year of filing, and a serial number of up to seven digits to identify an individual application. Furthermore, industrial property offices wishing to indicate the type of industrial property right as part of the application number were recommended to use letter codes as provided in the Standard.

1198. The Working Group also approved a recommendation to use, in all search reports accompanying published patent applications, relevance indicators in order to indicate the respective claim or claims of the patent application to which the cited document was considered to be relevant. With this recommendation, the generally recognized practice of the International Searching Authorities under the PCT was transformed into a WIPO Standard for use by all industrial property offices.

1199. Finally, the Working Group agreed on some procedural matters for the completion of the revision of WIPO Standard ST.32 (Recommendation for the Markup of Patent Documents Using Standard Generalized Markup Language), which provided a format for the electronic exchange of patent documents by using generic identifiers (tags) for marking the logical elements of a patent document.

1200. The PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) held its sixteenth session in Geneva from May 15 to 19. The following 38 members of the Committee were represented at the session: ALGERIA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM, EPO, OAPI. PERU, SENEGAL. The PDG and the WPI journal were represented by observers.

1201. The Committee decided to include certain new tasks in the PCIPI working program for the 1996-97 biennium, adopted revisions of WIPO Standards ST.3 ST.9, accepted 22 requests for the revision of the International Patent Classification (IPC) in the IPC revision program for the 1996-97 biennium, and adopted the "Statement of Principles" recommended by the PCIPI/MI in March 1995, according to which all industrial property offices should be prepared, at the latest by the year 2000, to accept the changeover to electronic data carriers.

1202. The Committee adopted the report on the PCIPI activities of the 1994-95 biennium, which highlighted major accomplishments of the PCIPI bodies, e.g., new or revised WIPO Standards, implementation of new criteria for the selection of IPC revision projects, a comprehensive survey relating to the protection of industrial designs, agreements on a new format concerning the definition of "internal use" of downloaded data from CD-ROM and general principles on the changeover to electronic data carriers.

1203. The report also spelled out main issues to be dealt with in the 1996-97 biennium, for example, how industrial property information was best generated, stored, exchanged, disseminated and searched under circumstances where a vast amount of information needed to be efficiently handled.

1204. The PCIPI/EXEC held its seventeenth session in Geneva from November 20 to 24. The following 30 members of the Committee were represented at the session: ALGERIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO. CHILE, MALAWI. The PDG and the journal WPI were represented by observers.

1205. The Delegation of Denmark gave a presentation on its Office's automation project, which comprised the introduction of a new cabling infrastructure and the development of a new generation of application systems. The Delegation of the United States of America presented an overview of the proposed introduction, in 1996, of pre-grant publications, under which two new publications would be introduced to disseminate information contained in pending applications. That Delegation also informed the Committee of the inclusion of bibliographic data and abstracts of US patents on the USPTO (United States Patent and Trademark Office) front page on the Internet.

1206. The Committee decided to include the following new tasks in the PCIPI working program for the 1996-97 biennium:

(a) revision of WIPO Standard ST.60 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Marks) in order to improve it by introducing a certain generic code for the regrouping of codes;

(b) revision of the implementation of WIPO Standard ST.50 (Guidelines for Issuing Corrections, Alterations and Supplements Relating to Patent Information) and elaboration of provisions in order to achieve harmonization in applying republication codes and procedures used to announce corrections, alterations and supplements;

(c) revision of WIPO Standards ST.23 and ST.24 concerning the presentation and filing of nucleotide and amino acid sequence listings to simplify the current rules.

1207. The Committee adopted revisions of WIPO Standards ST.32 (Recommendation for the Markup of Patent Documents Using SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language)), ST.14 (Recommendation for the Inclusion of References Cited in Patent Documents) in order to add a new category of relevance indicators, and ST.80 (Recommendation Concerning Bibliographic Data Relating to Industrial Designs) in order to add and delete certain codes to follow the present practices of industrial property offices.

1208. The Committee agreed to create a centralized register in the form of an on-line database for making available information about the entry into the national phase of PCT international applications, and requested the EPO to start preliminary discussions with the offices concerned on the terms and conditions of the provision of such data.

1209. The PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) held its fifteenth session in Geneva from June 12 to 23. The following 18 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: BELGIUM, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION,

SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO.

1210. The Working Group dealt with 47 IPC revision projects on the program for the 1994-95 biennium, of which 22 belonged to the mechanical field, 12 to the chemical field and 13 to the electrical field. Sixteen revision projects were completed.

1211. The Working Group finalized consideration of the classification request submitted by the Egyptian Patent Office and approved certain consequential changes to the IPC. The Working Group also considered questions relating to the official catchword indexes to the IPC and agreed to changes in the procedure of preparing thereof, so as to substantially improve their contents.

1212. The PCIPI/SI held its sixteenth session in Geneva from November 27 to December 8. The following 19 members of the Working Group were represented at the session: CANADA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, KENYA, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, EPO.

1213. The Working Group dealt with 52 IPC revision projects on the program for the 1994-95 biennium, of which 18 belonged to the mechanical field, 13 to the chemical field and 21 to the electrical field. Twelve revision projects were completed.

1214. The Working Group approved the completion of Task No. S-3 (which dealt with consideration of the insertion in function-oriented places of the IPC of references and notes to the relevant application places) on its program.

1215. The Working Group discussed selected patent documents that could be used for training in classifying and agreed on informative observations relating to some of them. The Working Group also adopted a procedure for adding new catchwords to the official catchword indexes to the IPC and approved the text of a note informing the user of catchwords referring to indexing codes.

WIPO Symposium on CD-ROMs for Patent Information

1216. On September 21 and 22, WIPO organized that Symposium at its headquarters in Geneva. The Symposium was attended by some 90 participants from BELGIUM, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CROATIA, CUBA, the CZECH REPUBLIC, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, JAPAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LAOS, LITHUANIA, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, NORWAY, the PHILIPPINES, POLAND, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, the UNITED KINGDOM, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, the EPO, the PDG and the journal WPI.

1217. The purpose of the Symposium was to discuss the experience of industrial property offices in the production, dissemination and use of patent information on CD-ROM, which had recently emerged as a major data carrier.

1218. Presentations were made by eight invited speakers who came from the EPO, the Chinese Patent Office (CPO), the JPO, the Mexican Institute of Industrial Property (IMPI), the Swedish Patent and Registration Office, the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office (FIPO), the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the British Library.

1219. The Symposium ended with a panel discussion during which the invited speakers were of the general agreement that CD-ROMs as a cost-effective and space-saving data medium were not only currently the best carrier for archive and dissemination, but were also useful as a search tool for patent information in certain circumstances, especially when associated with network and jukebox use. It was also observed that CD-ROMs would continue to remain an effective data carrier for patent information in the foreseeable future.

Publications

1220. The 1995 updates of the *WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation (IPID)* (a loose-leaf publication comprising four volumes in English and French and one in Spanish) were published in Spanish in May, in English in June and in French in November. A new volume (Vol. II) was published in Spanish in September.

1221. In 1995, the monthly periodical *JOPAL (Journal of Patent Associated Literature)* continued to be published on a regular basis.

1222. A second JOPALROM disc containing information published in *JOPAL* up to the end of 1994 was issued in December 1995. The JOPALROM was provided free of charge to the national offices of the PCT Contracting States.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

International Patent Classification

Objective

1223. The objective is to continue the improvement of the International Patent Classification (IPC), an important tool in the orderly filing of patents and in the retrieval of technological information contained in patent documents. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new fields of technology and (ii) the more precise description and classification of existing ones.

Activities

1224. The Committee of Experts of the IPC Union held its twenty-third session in Geneva from March 27 to 30. The following 16 members of the Committee were represented at the session: BELGIUM, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The EPO was also represented.

1225. The Committee adopted amendments to the sixth edition of the IPC, submitted by the PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI), affecting one class and 17 subclasses of the IPC.

1226. The Committee expressed its satisfaction with the introduction of the new, stricter criteria, which would permit the PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) to better manage and control the IPC revision work and the resources available for that work, so as to ensure that the revision activity was directed to those areas that were most in need of revision.

1227. IPC. Following the entry into force of the current, sixth, edition of the *IPC* on January 1, 1995, a new brochure entitled *IPC 6th edition - General Information* was published in English and French in June, in Arabic, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish in July, and in German in September.

International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks

Objective

1228. The objective is to continue the improvement of the Nice Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks ("Nice Classification"), an important tool in the registration and examination of trademarks and service marks. "Improvement" means (i) the covering of new products and services and (ii) the elimination of obsolete or vague designations and the more precise description and classification of existing ones. It also means the updating of the Nice Classification in various languages.

Activities

1229. The Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union held its fifteenth session in Geneva from March 6 to 10. The following 13 States members of the Working Group were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SPAIN, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The BBM was also represented. BRAZIL, CROATIA, LATVIA, MEXICO, ROMANIA, SLOVENIA and SOUTH AFRICA were represented by observers.

1230. The Working Group agreed to consider SWITZERLAND as a member of the Working Group, in accordance with the desire expressed by that country during the session.

1231. The Working Group agreed that some of the services covered by Class 42 of the Nice Classification should be transferred to three new classes, which would follow Class 42. The Working Group approved the headings of the modified Class and the three new classes, which would be submitted to the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union for adoption.

1232. The Committee of Experts of the Nice Union held its seventeenth session in Geneva from November 6 to 10. The following 21 States members of the Nice Union were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, CHINA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, JAPAN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. BELARUS, BRAZIL, CAMEROON, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), KENYA, LITHUANIA, ROMANIA, THAILAND. The BBM and the EC were represented by observers.

1233. The Committee adopted some 400 changes to be made to the sixth edition of the Nice Classification, which were divided into the following four categories: new items and related changes, clarifications, changes relating to scope, and precisions.

1234. The Committee approved the introduction in the Explanatory Note on Class 35 of wording on services.

1235. Finally, the Committee amended its Rules of Procedure, agreed that amendments and other changes to the sixth edition of the Nice Classification (with the exception of the changes to the wording of Classes 42 to 45) should enter into force on January 1, 1997, and also that the next revision period should last for five years.

1236. In 1995, training in the use of the Nice Classification was given by WIPO officials to government officials in IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MEXICO and TURKEY, and in Geneva to government officials from ROMANIA.

1237. The WIPO Classification Service for Marks, which gives advice (for a fee) in the form of classification reports, in respect of the correct classification of goods and services according to the Nice Classification, pursued its activities during the period under review. In 1995, a total of 206 classification reports were drawn up (in 1994: 152).

International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks

Objective

1238. The objective is to continue the improvement of the Vienna Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (“Vienna Classification”), an important tool in the registration and searching of marks that have figurative elements. “Improvement” means (i) the covering of new kinds of figurative elements and (ii) the elimination of obsolete or vague designations and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones. It also means the updating of the Vienna Classification in various languages.

Activities

1239. In 1995, training in the use of the Vienna Classification was given by WIPO officials to government officials in COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, HONDURAS, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), MALAYSIA, MEXICO, PARAGUAY and TURKEY, and in Geneva to government officials from ROMANIA .

1240. A Spanish version of the current, third, edition of the Vienna Classification, already available in French and German, was published in February.

International Classification for Industrial Designs

Objective

1241. The objective is to continue the improvement of the Locarno Classification for Industrial Designs (“Locarno Classification”), an important tool in the registration and searching of industrial designs. “Improvement” means (i) the covering of new kinds of goods in which designs are incorporated and (ii) the elimination of obsolete or vague designations and the more precise description and classification of the existing ones. It also means the updating of the Classification in various languages.

Activities

1242. In 1995, training in the use of the Locarno Classification was given by WIPO officials in Geneva to government officials from ROMANIA.

1243. The current, sixth, edition of the Locarno Classification was published in a bilingual version in Portuguese/French in December. It was also available in English, French and Italian/French.

[Part III follows]

PART III: REGISTRATION ACTIVITIES

PCT SYSTEM (PATENT COOPERATION TREATY)

Objective

1244. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (the "PCT"). An additional objective is to further develop the PCT system.

Activities

1245. New Contracting States. As a result of the deposit of an instrument of accession to, or of declaration of the continued application of, the PCT, the following States became bound by the PCT on the dates indicated, bringing the number of Contracting States to 83 on January 1, 1996: ALBANIA, on October 4, 1995; AZERBAIJAN, on December 25, 1995; ICELAND, on March 23, 1995; LESOTHO, on October 21, 1995; MEXICO, on January 1, 1995; SINGAPORE, on February 23, 1995; THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, on August 10, 1995; TURKEY, on January 1, 1996; TURKMENISTAN, on December 25, 1991; UGANDA, on February 9, 1995.

Administration

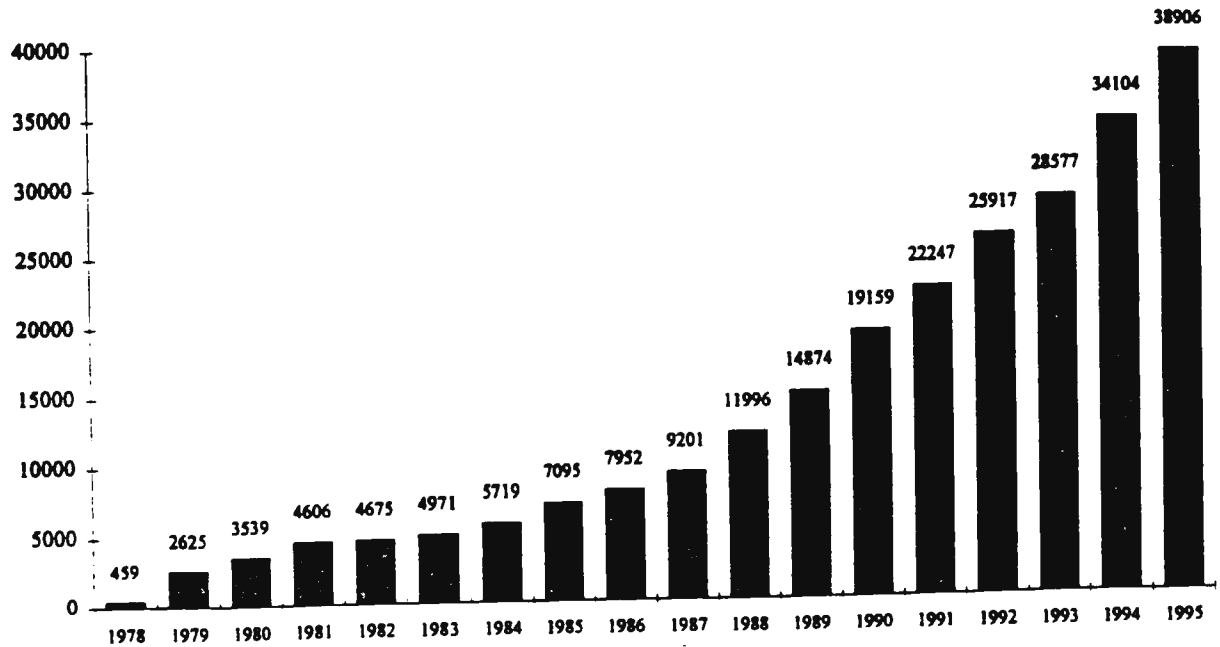
1246. In 1995, the International Bureau as a receiving Office received 1,151 international applications from 32 countries, compared to 447 in 1994. Eight of those applications were considered withdrawn and the remaining 1,143 were subsequently transmitted as record copies to the International Bureau under Article 12 of the PCT.

1247. In 1995, the International Bureau received the "record copies"^{*} of 38,906 international applications from the "receiving Offices," that is, the Offices with which the international applications are filed, including the International Bureau itself as a receiving Office. This number represented an increase of 14.08% over the corresponding figure of 34,104 in 1994.

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

1248. The number of record copies received by the International Bureau in each calendar year since the beginning of PCT operations was as follows:

Number of Record Copies Received Since 1978



1249. The following table shows, by country of origin (that is, of residence or nationality of the applicant), the number of international applications whose record copies were received by the International Bureau¹ in 1995, and the corresponding percentages:

<u>Number of Record Copies Received³</u>	<u>Country of Origin of the Applicant²</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
16,588	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ³	42.64
5,054	GERMANY ³	12.99
3,425	UNITED KINGDOM ^{3,4}	8.80
2,700	JAPAN ³	6.94
1,808	FRANCE ³	4.65
1,572	SWEDEN ³	4.04
1,297	NETHERLANDS ³	3.33
877	AUSTRALIA ³	2.25
786	CANADA ³	2.02
786	SWITZERLAND ^{3,5}	2.02
718	FINLAND ³	1.85
570	ITALY ³	1.47
554	DENMARK ³	1.42
332	AUSTRIA ³	0.85
288	RUSSIAN FEDERATION ³	0.74
246	NORWAY ³	0.63
232	BELGIUM	0.60
192	REPUBLIC OF KOREA ³	0.49
170	SPAIN ³	0.44
140	NEW ZEALAND ³	0.36
106	CHINA ³	0.27
76	IRELAND ³	0.20
68	HUNGARY	0.17
66	BRAZIL	0.17
32	SLOVENIA ³	0.08
31	LUXEMBOURG ³	0.08
28	CZECH REPUBLIC	0.07
25	GREECE	0.06
22	POLAND	0.06
21	SINGAPORE ³	0.05
16	ROMANIA ³	0.04
12	BULGARIA	0.03
11	BELARUS	0.03
10	MEXICO ³	0.03
10	SLOVAKIA ³	0.03
10	UKRAINE	0.03
6	PORTUGAL	0.02
3	ICELAND ³	0.01
3	MONACO	0.01
2	KENYA	0.01
2	LIBERIA	0.01
2	MALAWI	0.01
2	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	0.01
2	OAPI States ³	0.01
1	BARBADOS ³	<0.01
1	GEORGIA	<0.01
1	KAZAKSTAN	<0.01
1	SRI LANKA ³	<0.01
1	UZBEKISTAN	<0.01
<hr/> 38,906		<hr/> 100.00

1250. In 1995, the average number of designations made per international application was 25.3 (19.5 in 1994). This figure was much higher than the number of States where patent protection would eventually be sought, because the applicants in respect of 46.1% (41.4% in 1994) of all international applications received by the International Bureau in 1995 used the possibility of paying the maximum of 10 designation fees while designating any number of (frequently all) PCT Contracting States in order to extend the effects of the international application to as many States as might be of interest to them, retaining the option of deciding at a later stage in which States they wished to proceed. (As from January 1, 1996, the maximum number of designation fees payable would be 11, see paragraph 1272 below.) The 25.3 designations had, on average, per international application, the effect of national or regional applications in 46.5 (38.7 in 1994) Contracting States. The difference between the number of designations and their effect as national or regional applications was due to the fact that each designation for a regional (European, ARIPO or OAPI) patent covered several States. In 1995, a European patent was sought in 37,588 international applications (32,823 in 1994), which represented 96.6% (96.2% in 1994) of the total.

Footnotes for preceding page:

¹ Figures based on the number of record copies of international applications sent, under PCT Article 12, to the International Bureau by PCT receiving Offices (including the record copies transmitted by the International Bureau itself as a receiving Office).

² Of the international applications received, 4,953 (= 12.73%) were filed with the EPO as a receiving Office and 1,143 (= 2.94%) were filed with the International Bureau as a receiving Office; those applications are included in the figures concerning the country of origin of the applicant.

³ Residents of the following countries filed international applications with the International Bureau as a receiving Office: AUSTRALIA (6), AUSTRIA (3), BARBADOS (1), CANADA (43), CHINA (4), DENMARK (2), FINLAND (2), FRANCE (39), GERMANY (20), ICELAND (2), IRELAND (5), ITALY (42), JAPAN (12), LUXEMBOURG (7), MEXICO (2), NETHERLANDS (562), NEW ZEALAND (2), NORWAY (4), OAPI (2), REPUBLIC OF KOREA (5), ROMANIA (1), RUSSIAN FEDERATION (4), SINGAPORE (11), SLOVAKIA (2), SLOVENIA (2), SPAIN (2). SRI LANKA (1), SWEDEN (11), SWITZERLAND (104), UNITED KINGDOM (29), UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (211). Furthermore, nationals and residents of the following countries can file either with the EPO or with their national Offices (the figures appearing below in brackets after the name of the country show the numbers of records copies received from the national Office concerned (before the slant) and from the EPO (after the slant)): AUSTRIA (257/72), BELGIUM (45/117), DENMARK (517/35), FRANCE (1,669/106), GERMANY (1,816/3,218), GREECE (23/2), IRELAND (62/9), ITALY (220/308), LUXEMBOURG (4/20), MONACO (1/2), NETHERLANDS (431/304), PORTUGAL (6/0), SPAIN (152/16), SWEDEN (1,535/26), SWITZERLAND & LIECHTENSTEIN (305/377), UNITED KINGDOM (3,049/347).

⁴ Includes figures for HONG KONG and the ISLE OF MAN, since the national Office of the UNITED KINGDOM also acts as receiving Office for residents of HONG KONG and the ISLE OF MAN.

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

1251. The following table shows the total number of designations made in the international applications, the record copies of which were received in 1995, broken down according to the designated States and the number of times a Contracting State was designated per 100 international applications (expressed as a percentage).

<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection</u> ¹	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage</u> ¹
51,835	GERMANY	133.23
51,763	UNITED KINGDOM	133.05
50,844	SWEDEN	130.68
50,671	AUSTRIA	130.24
50,669	SPAIN	130.23
50,626	DENMARK	130.12
50,599	PORTUGAL	130.05
50,580	SWITZERLAND ²	130.01
50,462	LUXEMBOURG	129.70
41,382	NETHERLANDS	106.36
37,536	FRANCE	96.48
37,428	ITALY	96.20
37,303	BELGIUM	95.88
37,270	GREECE	95.79
37,264	IRELAND	95.78
37,253	MONACO	95.75
33,871	JAPAN	87.06
28,898	SUDAN ¹	74.28
28,813	MALAWI ¹	74.06
28,655	KENYA	73.68
28,618	CANADA	73.56
24,101	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	61.95
23,417	AUSTRALIA	60.19
23,330	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	59.97
23,037	CHINA	59.21
20,794	UGANDA ¹	53.45
19,795	BRAZIL	50.88
19,130	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	49.17
18,920	FINLAND	48.63
18,856	NORWAY	48.47
18,401	MEXICO	47.30
18,208	POLAND	46.80
18,137	NEW ZEALAND	46.62
18,104	CZECH REPUBLIC	46.53
17,985	HUNGARY	46.23
17,223	UKRAINE	44.27
17,191	SLOVAKIA	44.19
16,692	ROMANIA	42.90
16,582	BULGARIA	42.62
16,470	BELARUS	42.33
16,282	VIET NAM	41.85
16,241	KAZAKSTAN	41.74
16,191	SLOVENIA	41.62
16,042	LATVIA	41.23
15,901	BARBADOS	40.87

Cont....

<u>Number of Designations for National and/or Regional Protection¹</u>	<u>Designated State</u>	<u>Percentage¹</u>
15,892	SRI LANKA	40.85
15,856	LITHUANIA	40.75
15,844	UZBEKISTAN	40.72
15,812	MONGOLIA	40.64
15,790	MADAGASCAR	40.58
15,685	DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA	40.32
15,650	OAPI States ³	40.22
15,637	GEORGIA	40.19
15,569	KYRGYZSTAN	40.02
15,569	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	40.02
15,563	TAJKISTAN	40.00
15,560	ARMENIA	39.99
15,459	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	39.73
14,960	SWAZILAND ¹	38.45
14,696	ESTONIA	37.77
14,279	LIBERIA	36.70
11,849	SINGAPORE	30.46
9,260	ICELAND	23.80
8,354	TURKMENISTAN	21.47
3,000	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REP OF MACEDONIA.	7.71
2,556	LESOTHO ¹	6.57
1,558	ALBANIA	4.00
1	AZERBAIJAN	0.00

¹ Two designations were counted where a State member of a regional patent system (ARIPO or EPO) was designated both for the national protection and for a regional (ARIPO or EPO) patent, which explained why the percentage indicated in connection with some States was above 100%.

² Included the simultaneous designation of LIECHTENSTEIN.

³ Included the simultaneous designation of BENIN, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GABON, GUINEA, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, SENEGAL and TOGO.

1252. The languages of filing of the international applications whose record copies were received in 1995 by the International Bureau and the corresponding percentages were as follows:

<u>Language of Filing</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
English	26,519	68.16
German	5,733	14.74
Japanese	2,526	6.49
French	1,895	4.87
Swedish	744	1.91
Finnish	387	0.99
Russian	302	0.78
Dutch	225	0.58
Danish	175	0.45
Spanish	160	0.41
Norwegian	143	0.37
Chinese	97	0.25
Total	<u>38,906</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1253. In 1995, 26,894 demands for international preliminary examination under Chapter II of the PCT were filed with the Offices indicated below, which acted as International Preliminary Examining Authorities (IPEAs). This represented an increase of 16.3% over 1994. In the following table, those demands are broken down according to the IPEA which received the demands, and the corresponding percentages are indicated.

<u>IPEA</u>	<u>Number of Demands</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
EPO	14,428	53.65
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	8,178	30.41
SWEDEN	1,969	7.32
JAPAN	1,110	4.13
AUSTRALIA	864	3.21
AUSTRIA	138	0.51
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	127	0.47
CHINA	80	0.30
Total	<u>26,894</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1254. The growth of 16.3% in the number of demands for international preliminary examination in 1995 as compared to 1994 could be attributed to the fact that most of the Contracting States could now be elected for international preliminary examination and that applicants were increasingly (between 70 and 80% of all applicants) taking advantage of the benefits of the procedure under Chapter II of the PCT, which provided an opinion whether the invention met the PCT criteria for patentability and postponed by 10 more months the beginning of the national or regional procedures.

Use of Computers

1255. The DICAPS (“Document Imaging and Computer-Assisted Publication System”) project was designed to satisfy the following general requirements: storage, consultation and retrieval of application files (files in paper form would gradually be replaced by optical discs); 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 magnetic and optical media, in particular on CD-ROMs. All functions of the system would be fully tested in 1996.

1256. PCT CD-ROM Products. The International Bureau continued improving its program of distribution and dissemination of industrial property information relating to its activities, on optical storage media, more particularly on CD-ROMs (ESPACE-WORLD series).

1257. All international applications published since 1978 were available in CD-ROM format in the ESPACE-WORLD series (a total of over 400 CD-ROMs). The CD-ROMs containing international applications published between 1978 and 1989 were available from WIPO, whereas the CD-ROMs containing the international applications published from 1990 onwards were sold by the EPO in Vienna.

1258. CD-ROM Workstations for PCT Contracting States. Pursuant to a decision of the Assembly of the PCT Union, in 1990, to offer each national office of the PCT Contracting States a workstation for reading and printing the published international applications on CD-ROM free of charge, most of the offices concerned had accepted the offer and received the workstation. In respect of new Contracting States, the decision was implemented on an ongoing basis.

1259. EASY Project. In 1995, discussions on technical and legal cooperation for continuing the development of the EASY (*Electronic Application SYstem*) filing software were held between WIPO officials and officials of the European Patent Office (EPO), the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and the Japanese Patent Office (JPO) in Geneva, Munich, The Hague and Washington, D.C. WIPO worked with the above-mentioned Offices, in the framework of the three Offices’ ongoing trilateral cooperation, on the development of an implementation guide which could be used by any software provider wishing to produce EASY-compatible application filing software.

1260. While the ultimate aim of the EASY project was to achieve complete on-line electronic filing of applications, leading to the elimination of paper filing, the project aimed initially at the development of a means to enable electronic filings on diskettes. It was expected that significant benefits and savings for applicants and patent offices would result from the preparation of patent applications using the EASY system, including immediate validation of data as they were entered, the use of help screens, reduction of paper used, and more streamlined and better quality publication of patent applications.

Information and Promotion Services

1261. Publications. In January, the *PCT Gazette* which was a fortnightly publication, in separate English and French editions, became a weekly publication. In 1995, it included

entries relating to the 35,638 (30,003 in 1994) international applications which were published in the form of PCT pamphlets (in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese, Russian or Spanish, depending on the language of filing) on the same day as the relevant issue of the *PCT Gazette*.

1262. In 1995, the numbers of international applications published as PCT pamphlets in each of the above-mentioned languages were as follows:

<u>Language of Publication</u>	<u>Number of Applications</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
English	26,004	72.96
German	5,082	14.26
Japanese	2,267	6.36
French	1,799	5.05
Russian	273	0.77
Spanish	129	0.36
Chinese	84	0.24
Total	<u>35,638</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1263. Two special issues of the *PCT Gazette*, containing consolidated general information relating to Contracting States, national and regional offices and international authorities, were published in January and July, respectively.

1264. The *PCT Applicant's Guide*, a five-binder loose-leaf publication of more than 1,000 pages for the users of the PCT system, continued to be updated on a regular basis by the International Bureau.

1265. The leaflet entitled "Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)" was updated and made available, on a regular basis and free of charge, in English, French, German, Japanese, Portuguese and Spanish.

1266. The "PCT Newsletter", providing up-to-date news for users of the PCT, was published monthly during the period under review.

1267. In November, the International Bureau published a new book entitled *The First Twenty-Five Years of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) 1970 - 1995*. This book, which was introduced with an article by the Director General of WIPO, was written to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the signature of the PCT, in Washington, D.C., in 1970.

1268. Training and Promotion. In 1995, some 60 information and training seminars (representing about 100 training days for over 4,600 persons) dealing with the promotion, use and advantages of the PCT were organized for government officials, inventors, patent attorneys and other persons from the legal profession and industry in BELARUS, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LUXEMBOURG, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1269. In addition to the activities enumerated above aimed at promoting the use of the PCT, government officials from the following countries and officials from the following intergovernmental organization and non-governmental organizations were briefed on the PCT and its operations, or were given training, at WIPO or at national industrial property offices, or during certain missions of WIPO officials: ALBANIA, ANGOLA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BOTSWANA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CROATIA, CUBA, DENMARK, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FRANCE, GEORGIA, ICELAND, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KUWAIT, LESOTHO, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VIET NAM, EPO, AIPLA, AIPPI.

Development of the PCT System

1270. The PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) held its eighteenth session in Geneva from May 15 to 19. The following 33 members of the Committee were represented at the session: AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHINA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, JAPAN, KENYA, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TOGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, VIET NAM, EPO. OAPI was represented as a special observer. The PDG and the publishers of the journal WPI were represented by observers.

1271. The Committee considered the draft of a revised PCT Minimum Documentation List pursuant to Rule 34.1(b)(iii) of the Regulations under the PCT. The International Searching Authorities, which were represented at the session, approved the revised PCT list consisting of 135 periodicals and technical journals to be used for search and examination. The Committee agreed that the revised PCT list would take effect as from January 1, 1996.

1272. The Assembly of the PCT Union, at its twenty-third (tenth ordinary) session held in Geneva from September 25 to October 3, decided, with effect from January 1, 1996, to reduce by 75% PCT fees in respect of international applications filed by any applicant who was a natural person and who was a national of and resides in a State whose per capita national income was below US\$3,000. If there were several applicants, each must satisfy those criteria. The Assembly also decided to increase the maximum number of designated fees payable, with effect from January 1, 1996, from 10 to 11.

MADRID SYSTEM (MADRID (INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS) AGREEMENT AND MADRID PROTOCOL)

Objective

1273. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks ("the Madrid Agreement") and under the Protocol of 1989 Relating to that Agreement ("the Protocol") should the Protocol enter into effect during the 1994-95 biennium.

Activities

1274. Madrid Agreement. New Member States. As a result of the deposit of an instrument of accession, the following four States became bound by the Madrid Agreement on the dates indicated, bringing the number of States party to the Madrid Agreement to 46 on December 31, 1995: ALBANIA, on October 4, 1995; AZERBAIJAN, on December 25, 1995; LATVIA, on January 1, 1995; LIBERIA, on December 25, 1995.

1275. Madrid Protocol. The Madrid Protocol, adopted at Madrid on June 27, 1989, entered into force on December 1, 1995, in conformity with its Article 14(4)(a), which stated that the said Protocol would enter into force three months after four instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession had been deposited. Instruments of ratification or accession to the said Protocol were deposited on April 17, 1991, by SPAIN; on December 30, 1994, by SWEDEN; on April 6, 1995, by the UNITED KINGDOM; on September 1, 1995, by CHINA.

1276. New Member States. Pursuant to the deposit of an instrument of ratification, accession or acceptance, the following nine States became bound by the Madrid Protocol on the dates indicated: CHINA, on December 1, 1995; CUBA, on December 26, 1995; DENMARK, on February 13, 1996; FINLAND, on April 1, 1996; GERMANY, on March 20, 1996; NORWAY, on March 29, 1996; SPAIN, on December 1, 1995; SWEDEN, on December 1, 1995; UNITED KINGDOM, on December 1, 1995.

Administration

1277. In 1995, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Madrid Agreement. The total number of registrations effected was 18,890, and the total number of renewals 3,809, representing an increase of 8.0% and a decrease of 20.3%, respectively, compared to 1994 (the corresponding figures in 1994 were 17,486 and 4,583). The total number of registrations and renewals was therefore 23,699, as compared with 22,069 in 1994, representing an increase of 2.9%. The total number of changes recorded in the International Register of Marks was 37,442 (37,447 in 1994). The total number of refusals recorded was 55,564, as compared with 52,697 in 1994, representing an increase of 5.4%. As the average number of countries covered in each international registration was 10.4, the international registrations effected in 1995 had the equivalent effect of some 197,216 national registrations (some 175,000 in 1994).

1278. The following table breaks down the number of registrations and renewals effected in 1995 according to the country of origin of the mark or of the holder of the renewed registration, together with the corresponding percentages:

<u>Registrations</u>		<u>Country of Origin/ Holder</u>	<u>Renewals</u>		<u>Total</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Registr./Renewals Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>
4,745	25.15	GERMANY	1,344	35.30	6,089	28.82
3,550	18.84	FRANCE	915	24.02	4,465	19.67
2,882	15.30	SWITZERLAND	453	11.89	3,335	14.69
2,773	14.67	BENELUX	431	11.32	3,204	14.12
2,087	11.04	ITALY	261	6.85	2,348	10.34
1,041	5.51	SPAIN	148	3.88	1,189	5.23
702	3.71	AUSTRIA	135	3.56	837	3.68
276	1.45	CZECH REPUBLIC	51	1.33	327	1.44
144	0.76	LIECHTENSTEIN	27	0.71	171	0.76
136	0.71	SLOVENIA	-	-	136	0.60
105	0.55	POLAND	-	-	105	0.46
80	0.42	HUNGARY	8	0.22	88	0.39
64	0.33	CHINA	-	-	64	0.28
47	0.24	MONACO	5	0.13	52	0.23
44	0.23	PORTUGAL	10	0.26	54	0.24
38	0.19	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	-	-	38	0.17
36	0.19	BULGARIA	-	-	36	0.16
35	0.18	SLOVAKIA	-	-	35	0.15
23	0.12	MOROCCO	7	0.18	30	0.13
17	0.08	EGYPT	-	-	17	0.07
16	0.08	CROATIA	-	-	16	0.07
12	0.06	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REP. OF MACEDONIA	-	-	12	0.05
8	0.04	ROMANIA	10	0.26	18	0.08
6	0.03	YUGOSLAVIA	3	0.07	9	0.04
4	0.02	KAZAKSTAN	-	-	4	0.02
4	0.02	SAN MARINO	1	0.02	5	0.03
3	0.01	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	-	-	3	0.01
3	0.01	LATVIA	-	-	3	0.01
2	0.01	BELARUS	-	-	2	0.01
2	0.01	CUBA	-	-	2	0.01
2	0.01	UKRAINE	-	-	2	0.01
1	0.01	MONGOLIA	-	-	1	0.01
1	0.01	UZBEKISTAN	-	-	1	0.01
1	0.01	VIET NAM	-	-	1	0.01
<u>18,890</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>3,809</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>22,699</u>	<u>100.00</u>

1279. Fee Increase. At the September/October sessions of the Governing Bodies, the Assembly of the Madrid Union approved a 3% fee increase in the Madrid system, with effect from April 1, 1996.*

* However, at the time of publication of this report a different fee increase, replacing the one which had been approved by the Governing Bodies in September/October, has been adopted under the new Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement. See document AB/XXVI/7.

1280. Coefficients. The Director General was informed by the following countries of the coefficients (2, 3 or 4) to be applied to them for the distribution, between the countries party to the Agreement, of the amounts deriving from the supplementary and complementary fees paid on international registration of a mark (see Article 8(2)(b) and (c), (5) and (6) of the Madrid Agreement and Rule 35 of the Regulations under the said Agreement): ALBANIA (2), AZERBAIJAN (4), BELARUS (4), LATVIA (3), LIBERIA (4).

1281. Distribution of Supplementary Fees and Complementary Fees Collected Under the Madrid Agreement. The following amounts were distributed to the trademark offices of the member States of the Madrid Union as those States' share of the distribution of supplementary fees and complementary fees in respect of 1995 (the countries quoted below are in decreasing order of the amounts distributed to their trademark offices):

<u>Trademark Offices by Country</u>	<u>Swiss Francs</u>
BENELUX**	1,725,418.73
SPAIN	1,571,526.24
PORTUGAL	1,302,946.50
FRANCE	1,228,237.42
GERMANY	1,181,772.23
SWITZERLAND	1,162,438.87
HUNGARY	1,015,079.41
CZECH REPUBLIC	986,156.85
AUSTRIA	863,686.39
ITALY	841,941.25
SLOVAKIA	841,307.32
POLAND	826,792.04
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	781,816.67
ROMANIA	681,255.56
CROATIA	602,270.11
CHINA	602,077.21
YUGOSLAVIA	601,962.59
UKRAINE	570,662.97
BULGARIA	530,580.74
SLOVENIA	500,759.99
EGYPT	486,557.53
BELARUS	437,672.82
VIET NAM	404,128.01
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	382,872.18
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	330,622.41
UZBEKISTAN	302,170.40
MONACO	299,283.22
DEM. PEOPLE'S REP. OF KOREA	297,499.89
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	274,534.28
KAZAKSTAN	254,799.89

Cont....

** BENELUX comprises BELGIUM, the NETHERLANDS and LUXEMBOURG. Its trademark office is the BBM (Benelux Trademark Office).

<u>Trademark Offices by Country (cont...)</u>	<u>Swiss Francs</u>
KYRGYZSTAN	251,416.42
TAJIKISTAN	249,586.88
CUBA	230,443.58
ALGERIA	197,981.04
LATVIA	189,151.09
SUDAN	180,410.97
LIECHTENSTEIN	178,288.09
ARMENIA	174,056.99
MONGOLIA	169,681.71
MOROCCO	136,937.27
SAN MARINO	94,055.10
ALBANIA	<u>18,445.14</u>
Total	<u>23,959,284.00</u>

1282. A number of the member States of the Madrid Union used all or part of the above amounts for paying their contributions to the budgets of the Unions administered by WIPO.

Use of Computers

1283. The scanning (which started in 1990) of international trademark registration files into the archiving system using digital optical discs known as MINOS (*Marks INformation Optically Stored*) continued in the period under review. On December 31, 3.6 million pages (representing some 313,216 international trademark registration files) had been scanned and stored on the optical discs.

1284. "BIBLIO discs," that is, ROMARIN (*Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry INformation*) CD-ROMs containing all the relevant data of each mark registered in the International Trademark Register and currently in force, including the figurative elements (if any) of the marks registered in the current year, continued to be issued on a monthly basis. Twelve such discs were issued in 1995.

1285. A complete database of figurative elements of marks whose international registration was in force had been provided once a year, since 1993, on a ROMARIN "IMAGES" disc. The third such disc was issued in February.

1286. ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs. In 1995, discussions continued between WIPO officials and officials of a number of national industrial property offices of member States of the Madrid Union, at their request, as well as with officials of the BBM and the EPO, to assist the said offices in developing ROMARIN-type CD-ROMs (ROMARIN-clones) intended to contain the national and regional trademarks of certain countries and groups of countries, in particular, GERMANY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AUSTRIA/LIECHTENSTEIN and SWITZERLAND, as well as Central and Eastern European and Baltic States.

1287. Electronic exchange of data. Discussions were also held on the possible exchange of data by electronic means between the International Bureau and certain regional and national offices in the framework of the Madrid system.

Information and Promotion Services

1288. Publications. The review *Les Marques internationales* (in French), containing the publication of registrations of marks, renewals, changes, refusals and invalidations recorded in the International Trademark Register, continued to be published on a monthly basis. The review was available also on microfiche.

1289. Although the *Guide to the International Registration of Marks*, in English, French and German, continued to be available in a loose-leaf binder edition, an electronic version of the Guide (in English and French), in “hypertext” format, for use on personal computers, was issued in 1995.

1290. The text of the *Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks* was published in Chinese in October, in German in September and in Russian in December.

1291. Training and Promotion Meetings With Users and Potential Users of the Madrid System. In 1995, government officials from the following countries who visited WIPO were briefed on the Madrid Agreement and its operations and on the Madrid Protocol, or were provided with training, including the use of the ROMARIN CD-ROMs: ALBANIA, ARMENIA, BELARUS, BRAZIL, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, GERMANY, INDIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, ITALY, LATVIA, LEBANON, MONACO, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWAZILAND, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UNITED KINGDOM, URUGUAY.

1292. In addition, officials of intergovernmental organizations, representatives of non-governmental organizations and members of the private sector were given briefings or explanations by WIPO officials and WIPO consultants on one or more aspects of the Madrid system at seminars or meetings in FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, SLOVENIA, SWEDEN, TURKEY, the UNITED KINGDOM and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application of the Madrid Protocol

1293. MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System) Project. The MAPS project had been developed to take into account the administrative procedures under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol. It replaced the SEMIRA system (System of *Electronic Marks’ Interrogation, Registration and Administration*) in October.

1294. The main purposes of MAPS were to:

(i) reduce and, eventually, eliminate the circulation of paper documents within the International Trademark Registry and between the Registry and the Finance Section, thereby, *inter alia*, speeding up the treatment of international applications, refusals, subsequent designations and other requests for change, and renewals, by allowing several operations to take place in parallel;

(ii) streamline and control the processing of international applications, refusals, subsequent designations and other requests for change, and renewals, by distributing the work to the workstations of the staff concerned, monitoring deadlines and prompting actions;

(iii) facilitate formality examination through built-in validity and consistency checks; provide for computer-assisted classification of the list of goods and services, computer-assisted translation of the list of goods and services and other elements to be translated in international applications, subsequent designations, limitations, partial cancellations and refusal or invalidation notifications; and largely automate outputs (irregularity letters, extracts, certificates, notifications and publications, as well as statistics and management information);

(iv) integrate all components of the Registry's computer system, including an image database, and establish an electronic interface with the computer system of the financial services (FINAUT);

(v) provide for electronic (paperless) communications with interested Offices of Contracting Parties and for access by Offices and the general public to the electronic Register.

1295. In 1995, the International Bureau finalized the draft Common Regulations under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol, including a draft schedule of fees, for submission to an extraordinary session of the Assembly of the Madrid Union to take place in January 1996.

HAGUE SYSTEM (HAGUE (INTERNATIONAL DEPOSIT OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS) AGREEMENT)

Objective

1296. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs ("the Hague Agreement"). An additional objective is to further develop the Hague system in order to simplify, to an even greater extent, the international deposit of industrial designs.

Activities

Administration

1297. In 1995, the International Bureau continued to perform its tasks under the Hague Agreement, in particular the registration and monthly publication (in the periodical *International Designs Bulletin/Bulletin des dessins et modèles internationaux*) of industrial designs deposited with it. The *Bulletin* was published in fully bilingual form as from No. 1/95 issued in March. The International Bureau further studied the possibility of producing a CD-ROM for registered industrial designs.

1298. In 1995, the total number of industrial design deposits registered by the International Bureau was 3,531, and the total number of renewals and prolongations 2,062, representing a decrease of 0.36% and an increase of 8.41%, respectively, in relation to the 1994 figures (3,544 and 1,902, respectively). The total number of deposits and renewals/prolongations represented an increase of 2.70% compared to 1994.

1299. The table below shows the international deposits and renewals/prolongations, by country of origin, recorded by the International Bureau in 1995.

<u>International Deposits</u>		<u>Country of Origin</u> ¹	<u>Renewals/ Prolongations</u>		<u>Total Dep./Ren./Prol.</u>	
<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent.</u>		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1,000	28.32	GERMANY	613	29.84	1,613	28.88
799	22.64	FRANCE	597	29.07	1,396	25.00
681	19.29	BENELUX	287	13.97	968	17.33
510	14.44	SWITZERLAND	298	14.51	808	14.47
354	10.02	ITALY	151	7.35	505	9.04
140	3.97	SPAIN	91	4.43	231	4.14
20	0.56	MONACO	9	0.44	29	0.52
16	0.46	LIECHTENSTEIN	7	0.34	23	0.41
7	0.20	SLOVENIA	-	-	7	0.13
2	0.05	HUNGARY	-	-	2	0.03
2	0.05	YUGOSLAVIA	-	-	2	0.03
-	-	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	1	0.05	1	0.02
<u>3,531</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>2,054</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>5,585</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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

1300. Fee Increase. At the September/October sessions of the Governing Bodies, the Assembly of the Hague Union approved a 3% fee increase in the Hague system, with effect from April 1, 1996.

1301. Distribution of State Fees Collected Under the Hague Agreement. The following amounts were distributed to the designs offices of the member States of the Hague Union as those States' share of the distribution of State fees in respect of 1995 (the countries quoted below are in decreasing order of the amounts distributed to their designs offices):

<u>Designs Offices by Country</u>	<u>Swiss Francs</u>
HUNGARY	244,158
BENELUX*	193,648
GERMANY	178,971
SWITZERLAND	177,596
FRANCE	175,314
ITALY	172,461
MONACO	67,966
LIECHTENSTEIN	63,118
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	29,937
ROMANIA	29,893
YUGOSLAVIA	22,486
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	17,890
SLOVENIA	16,531
SURINAME	14,406
SENEGAL	14,071
BENIN	11,048
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	<u>9,914</u>
 Total	 <u>1,439,408</u>

* BENELUX comprises BELGIUM, the NETHERLANDS and LUXEMBOURG. Its designs office is the BBDM (Benelux Designs Office).

1302. A number of the member States of the Hague Union used all or part of the above amounts for paying their contributions to the budgets of the Unions administered by WIPO.

Information and Promotion Services

1303. In 1995, the International Bureau continued to make available the Guide to the International Deposit of Industrial Designs in English and French, in a loose-leaf binder edition.

1304. During that period, government officials from BRAZIL, CUBA, FRANCE, JAPAN, MALI, MONGOLIA, ROMANIA and SLOVENIA who visited WIPO were briefed or given training on the Hague system and its operations. In addition, government officials and members of the private sector were given briefings or training by WIPO officials on the Hague system at seminars held in SLOVENIA and in Geneva.

Development of the Hague System

1305. The Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs held its fifth session in Geneva from June 13 to 16.

1306. Sixteen States members of the Hague Union were represented at the session: BELGIUM, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND. Eighteen States members of the Paris Union but not of the Hague Union were represented by observers: AUSTRALIA, BRAZIL, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, HONDURAS, JAPAN, LITHUANIA, MALI, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Representatives of the BBDM and the EC, as well as the following 22 non-governmental organizations, also took part in the session in an observer capacity: ABA, AIM, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, APAA, CELIBRIDE, CNIPA, COMITEXIL, ECTA, FCPA, FICPI, ICSID, IFIA, JDPA, JIPA, JPAA, LIDC, TVS, UEPIP, UNICE, UNIFAB.

1307. The Committee of Experts considered the provisions of a draft new Act of the Hague Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Industrial Designs, and also a proposal submitted by the Delegation of Switzerland.

1308. The draft new Act had been drawn up with two main objectives in mind: the first was to broaden the geographical scope of the Hague system for the international registration of industrial designs, and the second to make the Hague system into a more effective instrument for the securing of protection for industrial designs in several countries at a time, especially for design-intensive industries such as the textile and fashion industries.

1309. The discussions showed that the two objectives were not always directly compatible: any broadening of geographical scope required allowance to be made for the demands of States whose legislation provided for the substantive examination of applications for registration; those demands, however, (notably those relating to the length of the periods allowed for refusal of an international registration) were often contrary to the wishes of a number of industries--such as the textile and fashion industries--which needed to be given protection as rapidly as possible.

1310. With regard to the proposal by the Delegation of Switzerland for the inclusion of an Article Z in the new Act, under which rights and obligations deriving from the TRIPS Agreement would not be altered by the Hague Agreement, it was agreed that the International Bureau would look for the best possible means of expressing the principle, unanimously approved by the Committee of Experts, contained in the proposal.

1311. Faced with the difficulty of reconciling divergent viewpoints on the draft new Act, the International Bureau proposed considering the possibility of dividing the substantive provisions of the next draft into two "chapters" along the following lines. Chapter I would provide for the simple and quick system of protection for industrial designs desired by future Contracting Parties of the new text (new Act or new Treaty) that had no substantive examination system, or had one but did not intend to retain it. Chapter II would contain the

additional requirements to be fully or partly met by applicants designating Contracting Parties of the new text that had a substantive examination system and did intend to retain it. Any Contracting Party would be free to make a declaration (Declaration A) to the effect that it could not be designated by applicants from Contracting Parties that applied some or all of the requirements of Chapter II. Any Contracting Party applying some or all of the requirements of Chapter II, for its part, would be free to make a declaration (Declaration B) to the effect that it could not be designated by applicants from Contracting Parties that had made Declaration A.

1312. In conclusion, it was agreed that the Committee of Experts would have to hold at least one more session prior to the Diplomatic Conference, and that the International Bureau would, for the next session of the Committee of Experts, draw up a new draft with several chapters, taking into consideration the remarks made in the course of the discussions.

1313. An Advisory Meeting of Users of the Hague System was convened by WIPO at its headquarters on June 16 and was attended by 46 participants from the national industrial property offices of AUSTRALIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, the CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, JAPAN, MONGOLIA, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SLOVENIA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, one regional office (BBDM), 12 non-governmental organizations (ABA, AIPLA, AIPPI, ALAI, APAA, CNCPI, CNIPA, ICSID, IFIA, JDP, JIPA, JPAA) and representatives of depositors and industrial property agents.

1314. The International Bureau gave an overview of current developments regarding the Hague system, including the ongoing revision work, as well as of its plans concerning the possible electronic publication of international industrial designs on CD-ROM. The latter plans were received favorably.

LISBON (PROTECTION OF APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN AND THEIR INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION) AGREEMENT

Objective

1315. The objective is to provide the services that the International Bureau has to secure under the Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration (hereafter referred to as "the Lisbon Agreement").

Activities

1316. The table below shows the international registrations effected by the International Bureau for the period 1967 to 1995, broken down by country of origin:

<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Total Registrations</u>
FRANCE	472
CZECH REPUBLIC	71
BULGARIA	48
SLOVAKIA	37
HUNGARY	26
ITALY	26
ALGERIA	19
CUBA	18
TUNISIA	7
PORTUGAL	6
MEXICO	4
ISRAEL	1
Czechoslovakia*	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>736</u>

* Registrations effected before December 31, 1992, when Czechoslovakia ceased to exist. By virtue of a Protocol concluded on October 7, 1993, out of the 108 registrations effected for Czechoslovakia, 107 were distributed between the CZECH REPUBLIC (70) and SLOVAKIA (37) and one registration was canceled upon request of the relevant administrations in the CZECH REPUBLIC and in SLOVAKIA.

1317. All appellations of origin registered by the International Bureau under the Lisbon Agreement are contained in the above-mentioned ROMARIN CD-ROM series "BIBLIO" discs (see paragraphs 1284 and 1285) and all important bibliographic data are fully searchable.

[Part IV follows]

**PART IV: PROMOTION OF WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION OF
AND RESPECT FOR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY;
COOPERATION WITH STATES OTHER THAN DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Objective

1318. The general objective is to promote the realization of the importance and the benefits of intellectual property--both industrial property and copyright--for the social, economic and cultural progress of any country.
1319. Natural avenues leading to such benefits consist of promoting adherences to the treaties administered by WIPO by countries not yet party to them, and WIPO cooperating with both States and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Activities

PROMOTION OF ADHERENCES TO WIPO-ADMINISTERED TREATIES

1320. During the period under review, WIPO continued to promote accession by States to the above-mentioned treaties. In addition to the activities referred to below in relation to specific treaties, discussions on such accession took place during WIPO missions to various countries, particularly developing countries, in meetings with Permanent Missions of States in Geneva and in contacts with delegations of States at intergovernmental meetings. Notes concerning the advantages of accession to certain treaties were prepared and sent to the interested authorities of a number of countries.

Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

1321. The following seven States became bound, on the dates indicated, by this Convention, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession or continued application: AZERBAIJAN, on December 25, 1995; BAHRAIN, on June 22, 1995; CAMBODIA, on July 25, 1995; NIGERIA, on April 9, 1995; SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, on November 16, 1995; SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, on August 29, 1995; TURKMENISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

1322. As a result, the following 157 States were members of WIPO on December 31, 1995: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ANDORRA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHAMAS, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA,

GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LAOS, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAN MARINO, SAUDI ARABIA, SENEGAL, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOMALIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YEMEN, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

Treaties Providing for the Substantive Protection of Intellectual Property

1323. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. The following nine States became members, on the dates indicated, of the Paris Union, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession or continued application: ALBANIA, on October 4, 1995; AZERBAIJAN, on December 25, 1995; COSTA RICA, on October 31, 1995; PERU, on April 11, 1995; SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, on April 9, 1995; SAINT LUCIA, on June 9, 1995; SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, on August 29, 1995; TURKMENISTAN, on December 25, 1991; VENEZUELA, on September 12, 1995.

1324. As a result, the following 136 States were members of the Paris Union on December 31, 1995: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CUBA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), IRAQ, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAN MARINO, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SURINAME, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

1325. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. The following seven States became members, on the dates indicated, of the Berne Union, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession: GEORGIA, on May 16, 1995; HAITI, on January 11, 1996; LATVIA, on August 11, 1995; REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on November 2, 1995; SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, on April 9, 1995; SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, on August 29, 1995; UKRAINE, on October 25, 1995.

1326. As a result, the following 117 States were members of the Berne Union on January 11, 1996: ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOLIVIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CROATIA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ESTONIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GAMBIA, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HAITI, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MALTA, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONACO, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, RWANDA, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA, ZAIRE, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

1327. During the period under review, (i) NORWAY and THAILAND deposited a declaration extending the effects of, respectively, their ratification of and accession to the Paris Act (1971) of that Convention to Articles 1 to 21 and the Appendix; the said Articles entered into force in respect of NORWAY on October 11, 1995, and of THAILAND on September 2, 1995; (ii) TURKEY deposited its instrument of accession to the Paris Act (1971) of this Convention; the Paris Act entered into force in respect of this country on January 1, 1996; and (iii) the UNITED KINGDOM deposited a declaration extending the application of this Convention (Paris Act (1971)) to the Isle of Man. That application took effect on March 18, 1996.

1328. Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods. On December 31, 1995, the following 31 States were party to this Agreement: ALGERIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LEBANON, LIECHTENSTEIN, MONACO, MOROCCO, NEW ZEALAND, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SAN MARINO, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM.

1329. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure. Pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession, CHINA became bound by this Treaty on July 1, 1995.

1330. As a result, the following 35 States were party to the Budapest Treaty on December 31, 1995: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CHINA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

1331. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations. The following three States became bound, on the dates indicated, by this Convention, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession: BULGARIA, on August 31, 1995; REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on December 5, 1995; VENEZUELA, on January 30, 1996.

1332. As a result, the following 50 States were party to the Rome Convention on January 30, 1996: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, LESOTHO, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NIGER, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA.

1333. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms. Pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession, BULGARIA became bound by this Convention on September 6, 1995.

1334. As a result, the following 53 States were party to the Geneva Convention on December 31, 1995: ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HOLY SEE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, KENYA, LUXEMBOURG, MEXICO, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERU, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZAIRE.

1335. Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite. Pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession, PORTUGAL became bound by this Convention on March 11, 1996.

1336. As a result, the following 20 States were party to the Brussels Convention on March 11, 1996: ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, GERMANY, GREECE, ITALY, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PERU, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVENIA, SWITZERLAND, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

1337. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol. On December 31, 1995, the following 36 States were party to this Treaty: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CHILE, CONGO, CUBA, CYPRUS, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, ETHIOPIA, GREECE, GUATEMALA, INDIA, ITALY, JAMAICA, KENYA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, OMAN, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAN MARINO, SENEGAL, SRI LANKA, SYRIA, TAJIKISTAN, TOGO, TUNISIA, UGANDA, URUGUAY.

Treaties Establishing International Classifications in the Field of Inventions, Marks and Industrial Designs

1338. Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification. The following five States became or will become bound by this Agreement, on the dates indicated, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession: CANADA, on January 11, 1996; CUBA, on November 9, 1996; MALAWI, on July 24, 1996; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, on December 20, 1996; TURKEY, on October 1, 1996.

1339. As a result, the following 33 States are party to the Strasbourg Agreement on December 20, 1996: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CANADA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, EGYPT, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LUXEMBOURG, MALAWI, MONACO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1340. Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. The following four States became bound, on the dates indicated, by this Agreement, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession: CUBA, on December 26, 1995; MALAWI, on October 24, 1995; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, on March 20, 1996; TURKEY, on January 1, 1996.

1341. As a result, the following 46 States were party to the Nice Agreement on March 20, 1996: ALGERIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BARBADOS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LEBANON, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MALAWI, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, YUGOSLAVIA.

1342. Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks. The following two States became bound, on the dates indicated, by this Agreement, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, on March 20, 1996; TURKEY, on January 1, 1996.

1343. As a result, the following seven States were party to the Vienna Agreement on March 20, 1996: FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY.

1344. Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs. The following two States became bound, on the dates indicated, by this Agreement, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession: MALAWI, on October 24, 1995; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, on March 20, 1996.

1345. As a result, the following 25 States were party to the Locarno Agreement on March 20, 1996: AUSTRIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, MALAWI, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, YUGOSLAVIA.

Treaties Establishing Systems Whose Use Makes the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights on the International Level More Secure and Less Expensive than Separate Applications for Registrations in National Registers

1346. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). The following six States became members of the PCT Union, on the dates indicated, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession or continued application: ALBANIA, on October 4, 1995; AZERBAIJAN, on December 25, 1995; LESOTHO, on October 21, 1995; THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, on August 10, 1995; TURKEY, on January 1, 1996; TURKMENISTAN, on December 25, 1991.

1347. As a result, the following 83 States were members of the PCT Union on January 1, 1996: ALBANIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHINA, CONGO, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GABON, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GREECE, GUINEA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, JAPAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LESOTHO, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALI, MAURITANIA, MEXICO, MONACO, MONGOLIA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NIGER, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN, UGANDA, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM.

1348. In the period under review, LIECHTENSTEIN and SWITZERLAND withdrew their reservations concerning the provisions of Chapter II (International Preliminary Examination) of the PCT, with effect from September 1, 1995.

1349. Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. The following three States became bound, on the dates indicated, by this Agreement, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of accession: ALBANIA, on October 4, 1995; AZERBAIJAN, on December 25, 1995; LIBERIA, on December 25, 1995.

1350. As a result, the following 46 States were party to the Madrid Agreement on December 31, 1995: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ARMENIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CHINA, CROATIA, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HUNGARY, ITALY, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, LATVIA, LIBERIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAN MARINO, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND, TAJIKISTAN, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, UKRAINE, UZBEKISTAN, VIET NAM, YUGOSLAVIA.

1351. On November 13, 1995, MONGOLIA withdrew the declaration it made under Article 14(2) of the Madrid Agreement, according to which declaration the application of the Stockholm Act (1967) was limited to marks registered from the date on which the accession of MONGOLIA entered into force.

1352. Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. The following seven States became bound, on the dates indicated, by this Protocol, pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of ratification, accession or acceptance: CHINA, on December 1, 1995; CUBA, on December 26, 1995; DENMARK, on February 13, 1996; FINLAND, on April 1, 1996; GERMANY, on March 20, 1996; NORWAY, on March 29, 1996; UNITED KINGDOM, on December 1, 1995.

1353. As a result, the following nine States were party to the Madrid Protocol on April 1, 1996: CHINA, CUBA, DENMARK, FINLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, SPAIN, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM.

1354. Madrid Union. As a result of the above adherences to the Madrid Agreement and to the Protocol, 51 States were members of the Madrid Union on April 1, 1996. There are three groups of members of the Madrid Union: States party only to the Madrid Agreement, States party only to the Protocol, and States party to both the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol.

1355. Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs. The following 25 States were members of this Agreement on December 31, 1995: BELGIUM, BENIN, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLY SEE, HUNGARY, INDONESIA, ITALY, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SENEGAL, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SURINAME, SWITZERLAND, TUNISIA, YUGOSLAVIA.

1356. Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and Their International Registration. On December 31, 1995, the following 17 States were party to this Agreement: ALGERIA, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CONGO, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, GABON, HAITI, HUNGARY, ISRAEL, ITALY, MEXICO, PORTUGAL, SLOVAKIA, TOGO, TUNISIA.

1357. Treaty on the International Registration of Audiovisual Works (Film Register Treaty). On December 31, 1995, the following 12 States were party to this Treaty: ARGENTINA, AUSTRIA, BRAZIL, BURKINA FASO, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, MEXICO, PERU, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA.

1358. Trademark Law Treaty. This Treaty, which was open for signature until October 1995, was not yet in force at the end of 1995. On December 31, 1995, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA had deposited its instrument of ratification.

1359. Eurasian Patent Convention. The following nine States became bound, on the dates indicated, by this Convention (which entered into force on August 12, 1995), pursuant to the deposit, in 1995, of an instrument of ratification or accession: ARMENIA, on February 27, 1996; AZERBAIJAN, on December 25, 1995; BELARUS, on August 12, 1995; KAZAKSTAN, on November 4, 1995; KYRGYZSTAN, on January 13, 1996; REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, on February 16, 1996; RUSSIAN FEDERATION, on September 27, 1995; TAJIKISTAN, on August 12, 1995; TURKMENISTAN, on August 12, 1995.

1360. As a result, the following nine States were party to the Eurasian Patent Convention on February 27, 1996: ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN.

COOPERATION WITH STATES OTHER THAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS*

Intercountry

1361. Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property (ICPIP). In March, two WIPO officials attended the fifth meeting of the Council, held in Kishinev. Nine States members of the Council, namely, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN and UKRAINE, were represented by plenipotentiary representatives. TURKMENISTAN, UZBEKISTAN, the Secretariat of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), WIPO and the EPO were represented as observers. Discussions at the meeting dealt mainly with the measures to be taken for the ratification and implementation of the Eurasian Patent Convention, signed in Moscow on September 9, 1994. In that connection, the Council noted that Turkmenistan had acceded to the said Convention on March 1, 1995, and that other countries envisaged ratifying it in the near future. The draft Patent Regulations, Administrative Regulations and Financial Regulations, prepared by the CIS Secretariat, were distributed to the States members of the Council for comments.

* Activities relating to developing countries and intergovernmental organizations of developing countries are described earlier in this document.

1362. In April, the Executive Secretary of the CIS and another CIS official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to the entry into force of the Eurasian Patent Convention and on the strengthening of cooperation between WIPO and the CIS Secretariat in this regard.

1363. In June, three officials of the Interstate Council had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the convening of the first meeting of the Administrative Council of that Council, and on WIPO's assistance in the elaboration of the Patent, Administrative and Financial Instructions under the Eurasian Patent Convention.

1364. In September, two WIPO officials participated, in the capacity of observers, in the fourth meeting of the Standing Working Group of Experts of the Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property and the sixth meeting of the said Council, held in Baku. The meeting of the Group of Experts was attended by representatives of 10 CIS countries (AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE). The Group of Experts finalized the draft Patent Regulations, Financial Regulations and Administrative Regulations under the Eurasian Patent Convention, as well as the draft Schedule of Fees and the draft Headquarters Agreement to be concluded with the Russian Federation, and submitted those documents to the Interstate Council. The meeting of the Interstate Council was attended by plenipotentiary representatives of eight CIS countries (AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, UKRAINE) and by observers from GEORGIA and TURKMENISTAN. The Interstate Council discussed, among other matters, the status of adherence to the Convention and the setting up of the Eurasian Patent Office, and approved the above-mentioned draft documents, all those texts being subject to final consideration and adoption at a later stage by the Administrative Council of the newly established Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO).

1365. In October, the first (extraordinary) session of the Administrative Council of the Eurasian Patent Organization (EAPO) was held at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva. The session was convened and opened by the Director General as the depositary of the Eurasian Patent Convention (under which the EAPO was established). BELARUS, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN and TURKMENISTAN were represented at the session as member States by plenipotentiary representatives. ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, MONGOLIA, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, TURKEY, UKRAINE and VIET NAM were represented by observers. Two WIPO officials also attended the meeting in an advisory capacity. The meeting adopted the Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Administrative Council, appointed the President of the Eurasian Patent Office (a national of the Russian Federation) for a term of six years, and decided, among other things, that January 1, 1996, would be the date from which PCT Contracting States which are also party to the Eurasian Patent Convention could be designated for a Eurasian patent under the PCT.

1366. Also in October, two WIPO officials and a WIPO consultant from the Russian Federation participated in a session of the CIS Scientific, Consultative and Drafting Team, held in Leiden (Netherlands) as part of a series of meetings aimed at promoting the adoption of new market-oriented civil codes in the CIS countries.

1367. In late November and early December, in Moscow, two WIPO officials participated, in an advisory capacity, in the second session of the Administrative Council of the EAPO and in a meeting of its Working Group which preceded that session. Eleven CIS countries were represented at the meetings, namely, BELARUS, KAZAKSTAN, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN and TURKMENISTAN as Contracting States of the Eurasian Patent Convention, and ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, GEORGIA, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA and UKRAINE as observers. The EPO was represented as an observer at the session of the Council. The Council adopted several normative documents, which had been prepared by the Working Group, in particular, the Patent Regulations under Article 14 of the Eurasian Patent Convention, the Fee Statute and the Statute on Eurasian Patent Attorneys, as well as certain practical measures for putting the Convention into operation.

1368. Meetings. In January, a WIPO official attended, in Prague, the Vth Coordination Meeting of the European Communities' Regional Industrial Property Programme for Central and Eastern Europe (PHARE-RIPP) which was being implemented by the EPO.

1369. In February, WIPO organized a WIPO Seminar on the Industrial Property System and Use of Patent Information for Technological Development, in Sofia, in cooperation with the Patent Office of the Republic of BULGARIA and with the financial assistance of the UNDP. The Seminar was attended by nine government officials from BELARUS, HUNGARY, ROMANIA and THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, as well as some 30 government officials and 80 patent agents and managers of enterprises from BULGARIA. Presentations were made by two WIPO consultants from the United Kingdom and a WIPO official.

1370. In March, WIPO organized a WIPO Regional Seminar for the Baltic States on the Implementation of the Berne Convention and National Legislation on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Riga, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture of LATVIA and with the assistance of the Governments of DENMARK, NORWAY and SWEDEN and the Finnish Copyright Institute. The Seminar was attended by five government officials from ESTONIA, five government officials from LITHUANIA and some 110 local participants from government circles, the law courts, authors' rights societies, the book publishing industry, the entertainment world and other cultural institutions. Papers were presented by representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, by five WIPO consultants from Finland, France, Poland and Sweden, and by a WIPO official.

1371. Also in March, two WIPO officials spoke at the Anti-Piracy and Mechanical Rights Seminar, organized in Sofia by BIEM and GESAC, with the cooperation of AIDAA and under the aegis of the European Communities' PHARE program for Central and Eastern Europe.

1372. In June, WIPO organized a WIPO Regional Seminar for the Central Asian Countries on Copyright and Neighboring Rights, in Almaty, in cooperation with the Government of KAZAKSTAN and the State Copyright and Neighboring Rights Agency of Kazakstan. The Seminar was attended by 12 participants from copyright government circles from KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN and UZBEKISTAN, as well as by about 80 participants from the government and private sector of Kazakstan. Presentations were

made by nine experts from France, Germany, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the United Kingdom and Uzbekistan and by three WIPO officials.

1373. Also in June, a WIPO official attended, in Varna (Bulgaria), the VIth Coordination Meeting of the European Communities' Regional Industrial Property Programme for Central and Eastern Europe (PHARE-RIPP) which was being implemented by the EPO.

1374. Also in June, two WIPO officials participated, in Minsk, in a Symposium on Regional Cooperation in Patent Protection, organized by the EPO, in cooperation with WIPO, for some 40 senior staff of the CIS patent offices. One of the WIPO officials presented a paper on the interface between the PCT and the Eurasian Patent Convention.

1375. In August, WIPO organized a WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Protection, in Cholpon-Ata (near Bishkek), in cooperation with the Patent Department of the Ministry of Science and Education of KYRGYZSTAN. The Seminar was attended by 60 participants from KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN and UZBEKISTAN, who came mainly from national industrial property offices. Four government officials from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan and three WIPO officials made presentations.

1376. In November, a WIPO/EPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information was organized in Tashkent by the State Committee on Science and Technology and the State Patent Office of Uzbekistan, in cooperation with WIPO and the EPO. The Seminar was attended by about 100 participants from 11 CIS countries, namely, AZERBAIJAN, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TAJIKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UKRAINE and UZBEKISTAN, who were from patent offices, patent attorney circles and industry. Presentations were made by officials from the EPO, the Austrian Patent Office, the State Patent Office of Uzbekistan, a representative of a private German enterprise and a WIPO official, who also gave practical demonstrations of WIPO CD-ROM products. Another WIPO official also participated in the Seminar.

Individual Countries

1377. ALBANIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project aimed at strengthening the functions of the Albanian Patents and Trademarks Office.

1378. In January, two WIPO consultants from Austria and Germany undertook a mission to Tirana to advise government officials on trademark classification in the framework of the said project.

1379. In April, WIPO organized, under that project, a study visit to the German Patent Office in Munich and to WIPO in Geneva for two government officials.

1380. In July and again September, two government officials held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the development of the country's industrial property legislation and further cooperation between Albania and WIPO under the above-mentioned project.

1381. In September, WIPO organized, under the said project, a study visit in the field of trademark examination to the French National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) in Paris and the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in Madrid for two government officials.

1382. In December, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between the Patents and Trademarks Office and WIPO in preparation of a national seminar in the field of industrial property, to be held in Tirana in March 1996.

1383. Also in December, two government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office in Madrid, to observe the general organization of that Office.

1384. ANDORRA. In January, three officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft new trademark law and the computerization of the trademark office.

1385. In February, an official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Andorra's plans for the computerization of trademark operations and the country's possible accession to WIPO-administered treaties.

1386. In June, an official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva a draft law on the use of emblems of States and intergovernmental organizations.

1387. ARMENIA. In September, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of cooperation.

1388. AUSTRALIA. In February, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest.

1389. In June, a WIPO official met with government officials in Canberra to discuss issues related to intellectual property in Australia, in particular trademarks and industrial designs, as well as to the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and WIPO's work program and activities.

1390. AUSTRIA. In February, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to the protection of rights in audiovisual works.

1391. AZERBAIJAN. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Azerbaijan's possible adherence to certain WIPO-administered treaties and to the Eurasian Patent Convention, as well as on other matters of mutual interest.

1392. In August, two government officials had further discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the above-mentioned topics and on the preparation, with WIPO's assistance, of a draft copyright law.

1393. In September, two government officials deposited with the Director General in Geneva Azerbaijan's instruments of accession to the WIPO and Paris Conventions, the Madrid Agreement and the PCT, and the instrument of ratification of the Eurasian Patent Convention. They also discussed matters of mutual interest.

1394. In December, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials at WIPO in Geneva on further cooperation between Azerbaijan and WIPO, including the organizing in Baku, in September 1996, of a symposium on patent law and the training of government officials under the PCT and the Madrid Agreement.

1395. BELARUS. In February, a WIPO official visited the Patent Office in Minsk to advise on the use of the CD-ROM workstations provided by WIPO under the PCT and Madrid Unions.

1396. In April, a government official was briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on the processing of international trademark registrations under the Madrid Agreement and on the latest development of ROMARIN CD-ROMs series.

1397. BULGARIA. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project aimed at modernizing Bulgaria's industrial property system (trademarks and services to industry).

1398. In January, a WIPO official participated in a coordination committee meeting with government and UNDP officials in Sofia on the implementation of the said project.

1399. Also in January, the UNDP Resident Representative in Sofia visited WIPO to discuss with WIPO officials the implementation of the said project.

1400. In February, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Sofia on the modernization of the Patent Library and on a program to increase use of the industrial property system. He also reviewed the progress of the country project with UNDP officials.

1401. In April, WIPO organized a study visit, under the UNDP-financed country project, to the United Kingdom Patent Office in London and Newport for two government officials, to observe the organization of a patent office and receive training in the field of patent information.

1402. In May, WIPO organized a study visit, under the said project, to the Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office (OFPI) in Berne for two government officials, to acquaint themselves with the services offered to the public by the said Office. The two officials also visited the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva.

1403. In September, WIPO organized, under the same project, a training visit in industrial property systems management for a government official to a private computer company in Paris.

1404. Also in September, three government officials discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the possible extension of the above-mentioned project.

1405. In November, WIPO organized, under the same project, a study visit for two government officials to the Turkish Patent Institute in Ankara in order to observe the operations of that Institute.

1406. CROATIA. In April, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft patent law which was under preparation.

1407. CZECH REPUBLIC. In April, a WIPO official visited the Industrial Property Office in Prague to have discussions with government officials and give advice on the further development of the Office's automated systems.

1408. In May, a WIPO official held discussions with government officials in Prague on the modernization of the national copyright legislation.

1409. In November, a WIPO official made a demonstration of certain WIPO CD-ROM products and gave training in their use to about 20 staff members of the above-mentioned Office in Prague.

1410. ESTONIA. In May, WIPO organized a WIPO/Estonia National Seminar on the Implementation of the Berne Convention and National Legislation on Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Tallinn, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Education of Estonia. The Seminar was attended by about 30 participants, from the government and private sector circles interested in the protection of copyright and neighboring rights. Papers were presented by five experts from Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Poland and Sweden, as well as by a WIPO official.

1411. FRANCE. In January, two WIPO officials discussed with government officials in Paris WIPO's 1995 development cooperation activities in the field of industrial property, to be financed by a special contribution from the Government of France under an annual funds-in-trust arrangement between the said Government and WIPO.

1412. In April, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Paris to discuss with government officials possible cooperation in WIPO's development cooperation activities, in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1413. In June, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Paris to discuss with government officials and representatives of AFNOR, CISAC, SACD, SACEM and SRF the protection and management of copyright and neighboring rights in digital systems.

1414. In September, on the occasion of his presence in Paris to attend the ALAI Congress, the Director General held talks with government leaders and officials on matters of mutual interest.

1415. In October, a WIPO official spoke at a meeting organized by a private company in Nice for some 50 participants, mostly intellectual property experts.

1416. GEORGIA. In February, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between Georgia and WIPO, and on a possible WIPO advisory mission to the country to assist in the drafting of legislation for the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement.

1417. In May, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating, *inter alia*, to the national legislation on the protection of intellectual property and to national patent procedures under the PCT.

1418. Also in May, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft copyright law of the country.

1419. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the Georgian Patent Office's intention to host a WIPO regional symposium on geographical indications for CIS countries in the second half of 1996.

1420. GERMANY. In May, three government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possibility of future cooperation in the distribution of WIPO CD-ROM information products developed and used under the PCT and Madrid systems.

1421. In July, a WIPO official attended a celebration in Munich in honor of the President of the German Patent Office, who was retiring after over 20 years as President of that Office.

1422. In August, a WIPO official represented WIPO in Munich at a ceremony to welcome the new President of the German Patent Office.

1423. In October, two WIPO officials participated in a seminar on patent office policy and patent law harmonization, organized by a private legal firm and industrial property attorneys in Munich.

1424. In November, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Bonn on a number of issues concerning current WIPO's norm-making activities.

1425. HUNGARY. In January, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft new patent law.

1426. In August, the Secretary General of the Association of Hungarian Inventors and a government official met with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva to discuss WIPO's possible cooperation in the celebration of the centenary of the Hungarian patent system, in Budapest, in March 1996.

1427. In November, four government officials, the President of the Association of Hungarian Plant Breeders and the Secretary General of the Association of Hungarian Inventors had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest, and in particular on WIPO's possible cooperation in the above-mentioned celebration.

1428. ISRAEL. In May, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a conference organized by an Israeli enterprise in Tel Aviv.

1429. ITALY. In January, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the possible holding of an international copyright symposium to be organized by WIPO in Italy.

1430. In April, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Rome on the preparation of the WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Intellectual Creations in the Information Society which would take place in Naples from October 18 to 20.

1431. In May, two WIPO officials undertook a mission to Naples to discuss with government officials and local authorities preparations for the said Forum.

1432. Also in May, three government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparatory work for that Forum.

1433. In September, a government official was briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on the Lisbon Agreement and its implementing Regulations.

1434. JAPAN. In November, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on subjects of mutual interest, including the possible ratification by Japan of the Trademark Law Treaty.

1435. KAZAKSTAN. In August, three WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Almaty on cooperation between Kazakstan and WIPO in connection with the implementation in the country of the Eurasian Patent Convention, as well on the training of computer experts.

1436. KYRGYZSTAN. In July, three WIPO officials were received by the President of Kyrgyzstan, in Bishkek, and also held discussions with other government officials on reinforcing cooperation between Kyrgyzstan and WIPO in further developing the national infrastructure for the protection of industrial property.

1437. In September, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the organization of a possible biennial WIPO regional meeting on topical industrial property issues for Central Asian countries.

1438. LATVIA. In May, the Minister for Culture and Education, accompanied by two government officials, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between Latvia and WIPO in the field of copyright.

1439. Also in May, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft law on integrated circuits which was currently under preparation.

1440. LITHUANIA. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the draft law on industrial designs currently under consideration by the Parliament and two other draft laws on service inventions and license and technology contracts.

1441. Also in May, a WIPO official had discussions, in Vilnius, with the Prime Minister and other government leaders on the advantages for the country of acceding to certain WIPO-administered treaties. The WIPO official also spoke at the Baltic Conference on Industrial Property which was organized by the State Patent Bureau and the Lithuanian National Group of the International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), also in Vilnius.

1442. In June, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on questions relating to cooperation between Lithuania and WIPO.

1443. MALTA. In March, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on the draft patent law.

1444. In May, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the comments on the draft patent law which had been prepared by the International Bureau, as well as on the country's proposed accession to the PCT.

1445. Also in May, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on possible assistance by WIPO in modernizing the copyright system of the country and on training of copyright experts.

1446. POLAND. In April, a WIPO official visited the Patent Office in Warsaw and the Kielce Technical University to give demonstrations of some of WIPO's CD-ROM products.

1447. PORTUGAL. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Lisbon and had discussions with government officials and representatives of SPA on cooperation between Portugal and WIPO in assisting Portuguese-speaking African countries (ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE) in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1448. REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. In March, a WIPO official had discussions in Kishinev with government and UNDP officials on a possible UNDP-financed country project for the strengthening of industrial property protection in the country.

1449. In May, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the country's draft laws on industrial designs and integrated circuits.

1450. In August, two government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva concerning future cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and WIPO in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1451. In October, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Kishinev, where he had discussions with the President of the Parliament, other government leaders and officials and representatives of the Academy of Sciences. He also made a presentation on industrial property before some 110 members of Parliament and government officials. He was conferred the title of Doctor Honoris Causa of the International Independent University of Moldova.

1452. In December, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on possible cooperation between his country and WIPO in automating the operations of the State Agency on Industrial Property Protection (AGEPI), as well as on intellectual property arbitration matters.

1453. ROMANIA. In March, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the drafting of a new trademark law.

1454. Also in March, a government official received training at WIPO in the administrative procedures under the Nice and Vienna Agreements.

1455. In November, a government official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the strengthening of cooperation between Romania and WIPO.

1456. RUSSIAN FEDERATION. In May and June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the competent committees of the Parliament of the Russian Federation, at their request, observations on draft provisions on the protection of copyright and neighboring rights and industrial property, in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation.

1457. In June, two government officials and a representative of industry had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the Eurasian Patent Convention as a future regional system for patent protection, particularly in the CIS countries, and on the importance of promoting new adherences to that Convention.

1458. In July, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the enforcement and implementation of the recently adopted national legislation on unfair competition and copyright.

1459. In December, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the elaboration of new provisions for the protection of intellectual property in the Russian legislation.

1460. SLOVAKIA. In June, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on copyright and neighboring rights.

1461. Also in June, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a National Copyright Seminar organized by the European Group of Authors' and Composers' Societies (GESAC), with the support of the European PHARE Programme, in Bratislava.

1462. SLOVENIA. In March, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation with WIPO.

1463. In May, three government officials visited WIPO to study PCT procedures and discuss with WIPO officials PCT questions and the organization of a seminar on the Madrid System and the Hague Agreement, to be held in Slovenia in late 1995, and the country's possible accession to the Madrid Protocol and the Budapest Treaty.

1464. In October, a WIPO official participated in the above-mentioned seminar, namely the WIPO/Slovenia National Seminar on the International Registration of Marks and of Industrial Designs, organized in Ljubljana by the Slovenian Intellectual Property Office (SIPO), in cooperation with WIPO. The Seminar was attended by some 70 participants, who were government officials, trademark agents and attorneys and representatives of local companies. Presentations were made by three experts from Germany and Slovenia and by the WIPO official.

1465. Also in October, three WIPO officials visited SIPO in Ljubljana and had discussions with government officials concerning WIPO's assistance to the country and Slovenia's

possible accession to the Madrid Protocol. Two of the WIPO officials conducted a practical course on administrative procedures under the Madrid and Hague Agreements for SIPO officials and industrial property agents.

1466. SPAIN. In March, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest, in particular assistance for the benefit of Latin American countries in 1995.

1467. In June, a WIPO official undertook a mission to Madrid and had discussions with government officials and representatives of SGAE on cooperation between Spain and WIPO in assisting Latin American countries in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

1468. SWEDEN. In October, a WIPO official gave demonstrations of the second edition of the IPC:CLASS CD-ROM to some 110 government officials at the Swedish Patent and Registration Office in Stockholm.

1469. SWITZERLAND. In 1995, the Director General participated, as a member, in a number of meetings of an international jury to select the winner of an international competition for the redevelopment of the Place des Nations (United Nations Square) in Geneva. The jury was constituted and organized by the Government of the Republic and Canton of Geneva.

1470. TAJKISTAN. In April, a government official visited WIPO to have consultations with WIPO officials on questions concerning the PCT, the Madrid system and WIPO standards relating to the publication of patent documents and official gazettes. Various draft national industrial property laws were also discussed as well as the possibility of a UNDP-financed country project for Tajikistan.

1471. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning WIPO's possible assistance in the computerization of the figurative elements of marks, and other matters of mutual interest.

1472. In November, two government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparation of the new Copyright Law, the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention and further cooperation between Tajikistan and WIPO.

1473. THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA. In May, the Minister for Development and a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on further cooperation between The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and WIPO as a follow-up to the country's recent accession to the PCT.

1474. In September, two WIPO officials made presentations on the PCT and the Trademark Law Treaty at a Symposium on the Protection of Industrial Property in the Countries of Central and South Eastern Europe, organized in Ohrid by the Industrial Property Protection Office. The Symposium was attended by about 100 participants, who were government officials and industrial property specialists from countries in the region. They also visited that Office in Skopje.

1475. TURKEY. During the period under review, WIPO continued to implement a UNDP-financed country project aimed at strengthening Turkey's industrial property system.

1476. In May, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the main provisions of the new draft trademark law which was under preparation, on organizational matters concerning the WIPO Symposium on Industrial Property Protection and Development in Turkey, which was to take place in Ankara the following month, and on Turkey's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

1477. Also in May, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, a draft law on the protection of geographical indications and a commentary on its main provisions.

1478. In June, WIPO organized the above-mentioned Symposium in Ankara, in cooperation with the Turkish Patent Institute and with the assistance of the UNDP. The Symposium was attended by some 350 participants including patent agents, academics, judges, enterprise representatives and government officials. Papers were presented by four WIPO consultants from Austria, Germany, Spain and Turkey, government officials from Turkey and a WIPO official.

1479. Also in June, a WIPO official had discussions with government officials in Ankara on matters of mutual interest, in particular the new national legislation on trademarks, patents, industrial designs and appellations of origin.

1480. Also in June, a WIPO official participated in a tripartite review meeting on the ongoing UNDP-financed country project, held in Ankara. The meeting was also attended by government and UNDP officials.

1481. Also in June, a WIPO consultant from Austria undertook a mission to Ankara, under the said country project, to provide advice on electronic data processing to the Turkish Patent Institute.

1482. In September, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on Turkey's impending accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties and on activities to be carried out under the above-mentioned project.

1483. In December, four government officials undertook a WIPO-organized study visit to the Austrian Patent Office in Vienna to observe the administrative operations of that Office.

1484. Also in December, a WIPO official undertook a mission to the Turkish Patent Institute in Ankara to give advice and have discussions with officials of that Institute concerning the registration of service marks and the application of the international classifications under the Nice and the Vienna Agreements, as a follow-up to Turkey's recent accession to those Agreements.

1485. Still in December, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the translation of the sixth edition of the IPC (International Patent Classification) into Turkish, currently being prepared by the above-mentioned Institute.

1486. TURKMENISTAN. In March, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the current situation of industrial property protection in Turkmenistan and on the country's possible accession to the PCT.

1487. Also in March, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's possible assistance in the preparation of a draft copyright law and on the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention.

1488. In May, a government official visited WIPO and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials matters of mutual interest, in particular, the functions of the Patent Office in national and international PCT procedures and policies, as well as the country's possible accession to the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol.

1489. In December, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the modernization of the operations of the above-mentioned Office, as well as on the possibility of organizing a regional seminar on licensing in the country in 1996.

1490. UKRAINE. In July, four government officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation between Ukraine and WIPO.

1491. In November, the Director General and two other WIPO officials undertook a mission to Kyiv and met with the Chairman and members of the Parliament, government leaders and officials, and the President and members of the Academy of Sciences. They had discussions regarding, in particular, the possible ratification by Ukraine of the Eurasian Patent Convention, further cooperation between that country and WIPO and the current activities of the State Patent Office and the State Copyright Agency of Ukraine. In a ceremony organized at the Taras Shevchenko University, the Director General was conferred the title of Doctor of Law, Honoris Causa, in recognition of his contribution to the development of the intellectual property system in Ukraine.

1492. Also in November, five government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on future cooperation and on the country's possible ratification of the above-mentioned Convention.

1493. Still in November, the International Bureau prepared and sent to the government authorities, at their request, comments on draft amendments to the Ukrainian Law on Copyright and Neighboring Rights.

1494. UNITED KINGDOM. In April, a government official had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest, in particular, the follow-up to the country's ratification of the Madrid Protocol.

1495. In May, two government officials showed, in Geneva, the United Kingdom Patent Office's film which explained intellectual property to industry managers and researchers. The show, attended by the Director General and some 30 other WIPO officials, was part of a possible plan of cooperation between WIPO and the said Office in developing similar information materials for other countries.

1496. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. In March, a government official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's development cooperation activities.

1497. In May, two government officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on PCT matters and gave a presentation concerning the new provisions on patent term in the recently revised national legislation.

1498. In November, a WIPO official attended a Joint Hearing of the House Subcommittee and Senate Committee of the United States Congress on the Bills on the National Copyright Infrastructure and Copyright in Washington, D.C.

1499. UZBEKISTAN. In February, a WIPO official visited the State Patent Office in Tashkent to advise on the printing facilities needed in that Office.

1500. In May, two government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the preparation of the draft copyright law and the country's possible accession to the Berne Convention.

1501. In September, four government officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on the planned organization of a seminar on industrial property for CIS countries.

1502. In October, a WIPO official attended a conference entitled "Privatization in Uzbekistan-Opportunities for Partnership," organized in Geneva by, *inter alia*, the Government of Uzbekistan and the UNDP.

1503. In November, two WIPO officials had discussions with government officials in Tashkent on the country's possible accession to certain WIPO-administered treaties.

United Nations System of Organizations

1504. United Nations. The Director General and WIPO officials participated in the work of a number of inter-secretariat bodies of the United Nations system established for the purpose of facilitating coordination of the policies and activities of the organizations of the system. Those bodies included the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), composed of the executive heads of all the organizations of the system under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, which met in late February and early March in Vienna, and in October in New York; the Organizational Committee of the ACC(OC), which met in February and March in Vienna; the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions (CCAQ(FB))), which met in London in February and in New York in late August and early September; CCAQ (Personnel and General Administrative Questions) (CCAQ(PER)) which met in June in Geneva; the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) which met in Geneva in January and in New York in May and September; the Joint Staff Pension Board (UNJSPB) which met in July in New York. In March, two WIPO officials participated in a meeting of Legal Advisers of the United Nations System of Organizations, held in Geneva, and in the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC), which met in Paris in July.

1505. United Nations 50th Anniversary. In June, the Director General and three other WIPO officials attended a ceremony organized by the Geneva authorities to mark, with the participation of the Swiss federal authorities, the launching of the celebration, in Geneva, of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations.

1506. In September, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Geneva-based Working Group on Preparations for the United Nations Open Day.

1507. On October 15, WIPO participated, with an information stand, in the United Nations Open Day, organized at the Palais des Nations in Geneva by the United Nations to mark its 50th anniversary. A WIPO official gave a presentation on WIPO's activities and another gave demonstrations of WIPO's CD-ROM products.

1508. United Nations Information Fair. In October, WIPO participated, with an information stand, at the above annual Fair, organized in New York by the United Nations.

1509. United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women. In September, two WIPO officials attended, in Beijing, the Fourth World Conference on Women.

1510. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In late June and early July, two WIPO officials attended in Geneva the 1995 regular session of ECOSOC.

1511. In July, three WIPO officials attended several meetings in the framework of ECOSOC in Geneva.

1512. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In May, a WIPO official had discussions, in New York, with UNDP officials on development cooperation activities.

1513. In July, a WIPO official attended in Geneva the UNDP consultations with Executing Agencies on the UNDP Sixth Programming Cycle.

1514. Habitat. In November, a WIPO official attended and spoke at the International Conference on Best Practices in Improving the Living Environment, held in Dubai. This was a preparatory meeting to the 1996 Habitat II Conference.

1515. Joint Interagency Meeting on Computer-Assisted Translation and Technology (JIAMCATT). In September, a WIPO official presented a paper on the copyright protection of databases at that meeting, held in Geneva.

1516. Interagency Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (IAMLADP). In September, a WIPO official attended that meeting, held in Geneva.

1517. International Computing Centre (ICC). In September, a WIPO official attended the 56th session of the ICC Management Committee which was held at Washington, D.C.

1518. World Summit for Social Development. In March, two WIPO officials attended this Summit, organized by the United Nations in Copenhagen.

1519. Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). During the period under review, the following reports were received concerning, among other organizations, WIPO, and entitled: “Accountability, management improvement, and oversight in the United Nations system,” Part I “Overview and Analysis” and Part II “Comparative Tables” (JIU/REP/95/2); “A Review of Telecommunications and Related Information Technologies in the United Nations System” (JIU/REP/95/3); “The advancement of women through and in the programmes of the United Nations system: What happens after the Fourth World Conference on Women?” (JIU/REP/95/5); “United Nations System Support for Science and Technology in Asia and the Pacific” (JIU/REP/95/7); “The Involvement of the United Nations System in Providing and Coordinating Humanitarian Assistance” (JIU/REP/95/9); “Evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF)” (JIU/REP/95/12); and “Strengthening of the United Nations system capacity for conflict prevention” (JIU/REP/95/13).

1520. The said JIU reports were distributed by the United Nations to all States members of WIPO and the Unions administered by WIPO, and are available for reference in the International Bureau.

1521. Also, during the period under review, WIPO provided inputs for several of the above-mentioned JIU reports, in particular, JIU/REP/95/5, JIU/REP/95/7 and JIU/REP/95/12, and also provided inputs for JIU studies on a comparative review of methods for calculating geographical distribution within the organizations of the United Nations common system, and on the financial resources being devoted to non-governmental organizations activities by the United Nations, its agencies and the specialized agencies.

1522. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). In June, a WIPO official attended in Paris the tenth session of the Intergovernmental Committee under the Universal Copyright Convention.

1523. United Nations International Computing Centre (ICC). In April, a WIPO official attended the Management Committee of ICC, held in Vienna.

1524. Information Systems Co-ordination Committee Task Force on Library Cooperation Standards and Management (ISCC(TF/LIB)). In February, two WIPO officials attended the first meeting of the ISCC(TF/LIB) in Geneva.

1525. International Labour Organization (ILO). In April, two WIPO officials attended, in Turin, a Training workshop on the Design, Monitoring and Evaluation of Technical Cooperation Programmes and Projects organized by the International Training Center of the ILO.

Other Intergovernmental Organizations

1526. World Trade Organization (WTO). The ad hoc WIPO Working Group on Cooperation Between WIPO and WTO held its first meeting in Geneva on February 8. It had been convened by the Director General of WIPO on the basis of the decision of the General Assembly of WIPO of October 4, 1994.

1527. The following 79 States were represented at the meeting: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, ARMENIA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GHANA, GREECE, HONDURAS, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAQ, ITALY, JAPAN, KENYA, LIBYA, LIECHTENSTEIN, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALTA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NIGERIA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAN MARINO, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZIMBABWE.

1528. The following three intergovernmental organizations were represented at the meeting: CEC, OAU, WTO.

1529. After detailed discussions, the Working Group adopted the following conclusions:

“The Working Group invites the Director General of WIPO to submit to its next meeting suggestions on matters for possible cooperation between WIPO and WTO and concerning the question of the establishment of the ad hoc informal WIPO/WTO Consultation Group mentioned in the October 1994 decision of the General Assembly of WIPO.

It is understood that the establishment, if any, of the said Consultation Group can be decided only by the competent governing bodies of WIPO and WTO.”

1530. The Ad Hoc WIPO Working Group on Cooperation Between WIPO and WTO held its second meeting in Geneva on May 12.

1531. The following 66 States were represented at the meeting: ALGERIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, COLOMBIA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, ISRAEL, ITALY, JAPAN, JORDAN, MADAGASCAR, MALAYSIA, MALTA, MEXICO, MOROCCO, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, PAKISTAN, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PHILIPPINES, PORTUGAL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SUDAN, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

1532. The following two intergovernmental organizations were represented at the meeting: CEC, WTO.

1533. Discussions were based on document WWG/II/1, entitled “Suggestions of the Director General of WIPO.”

1534. After a detailed debate, the Chairman summarized the discussions by stating first that they had enabled a consensus to emerge and be confirmed, which was that, within both WIPO and WTO, the feeling that there was a need for cooperation between the two Organizations was shared by all the Member States. On the other hand, there were differences of opinion as to the content of that cooperation and the ways and means of establishing it, two subjects on which there was as yet no consensus.

1535. In February, July and October, three groups of some 25 government officials each, enrolled in WTO's Trade Policy Courses, visited WIPO in Geneva and were briefed by WIPO officials on the activities of the Organization and intellectual property in general.

1536. In March, May and September, WIPO was represented in an observer capacity by WIPO officials at meetings of the Council for TRIPS of the WTO, held in Geneva. In April, May, July and November, WIPO was represented in an observer capacity by WIPO officials at meetings of the General Council of the WTO, held in Geneva.

1537. In June, the Chairman of the Council for TRIPS of the WTO and a WTO official visited the Director General to discuss with him and other WIPO officials plans for cooperation between WIPO and WTO. In October, November and December, the Chairman of the Council for TRIPS of the WTO and WTO officials participated in a series of meetings in Geneva with the Chairman of the WIPO Coordination Committee and WIPO officials in order to discuss a draft agreement for cooperation between the two Organizations. On November 22 and December 8, respectively, two Informal Meetings of WIPO member States were convened at the headquarters of WIPO to discuss the said draft cooperation. In December, a WIPO official attended, in Geneva, two separate meetings of the Council for TRIPS and the General Council of the WTO, during which the above-mentioned draft agreement was approved by both Councils. That Agreement was signed on December 22, 1995 (see also paragraph 43), and took effect from January 1, 1996. (The text of the Agreement is published as Annex C to this report.)

1538. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In February and December, WIPO was represented in an observer capacity by a WIPO official at the 50th and 51st (and last) sessions of the Contracting Parties of GATT 1947, held in Geneva.

1539. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). In May, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a Seminar on the TRIPS Agreement for member economies of APEC. The Seminar was held in Sydney and organized by the Government of Australia.

1540. Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC). In March, the Director of the Permanent International Secretariat of the BSEC (the member countries of the BSEC are ALBANIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BULGARIA, GEORGIA, GREECE, the REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION, TURKEY and UKRAINE) had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the BSEC's activities and possible cooperation with WIPO.

1541. Commission of the European Communities (CEC). In February and March, a WIPO official attended two meetings organized by the United Kingdom Patent Office in Newport and Amsterdam, respectively, to discuss a proposed cooperation project for the electronic trading of industrial property information under the CEC's Telematics Applications

Programme 1995-98. In April, a WIPO official participated, as a speaker, in a meeting on copyright and multimedia organized by the EC Legal Advisory Board in Luxembourg. In July, a WIPO official undertook a visit to Brussels and held discussions with officials of the CEC on possible future cooperation in the field of copyright and neighboring rights between WIPO and the European Communities (EC) in favor of Central and Eastern European countries and Central Asian countries.

1542. Council of Europe (CE). In April, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Group of Specialists on the Protection of Rights Holders in the Media Field, created by the Steering Committee on the Mass Media of the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg (France). In October, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the Group of Specialists on Sound and Audiovisual Piracy, held in Strasbourg.

1543. European Patent Office (EPO). In March, three WIPO officials attended a meeting organized by the EPO in Nanterre (France) to examine the standard patent and trademark administration software developed with the assistance of a French computer firm for Central and Eastern European countries, in order to review the possible use and adaptation of that software in developing countries. In April, two EPO officials presented to WIPO officials in Geneva the said software. Also in April, an EPO official had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on industrial property seminars to be organized jointly by WIPO and the EPO in BELARUS and UZBEKISTAN, later in the year. Also in April, a WIPO official attended, in Munich, the first meeting of the EPO Committee on Patent Law (replacing the former EPO Working Party on Harmonisation), which discussed, among other matters, the proposed Patent Law Treaty. In the same month, two WIPO officials attended the 37th meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Technical Information, held in Munich. Discussions dealt, *inter alia*, with the development of the EASY (*Electronic Application SYstem*) project. In May, a WIPO official attended a Workshop organized by the EPO in Vienna to present the latest development of the EPO PATSOFT software. Also in May, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the EPO's Working Party on Statistics, held in Munich. In the same month, a WIPO official had discussions with EPO officials in The Hague on the preparation of ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROMs and on the exchange of computerized data between WIPO and the EPO. Also in May, three WIPO officials participated in the PATLIB '95 Symposium, organized by the EPO in Luxembourg. One of the WIPO officials made a presentation on the PCT and another presented certain WIPO CD-ROM products. Still in May, an EPO official discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva cooperation activities between the two Organizations for the benefit of developing countries.

1544. In June, October and December, a WIPO official attended sessions of the Administrative Council of the EPO, held in Munich, Lisbon and Munich, respectively. In July, a WIPO official attended a workshop on corrections of patent documents (issued on paper or published on electronic media), convened by the EPO in Munich. In August, two EPO officials had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the promotion of the systems established under the PCT and the European Patent Convention and on cooperation in that respect. In September, two WIPO officials visited the EPO in The Hague to see a demonstration of the prototype of the EASY project software which was being developed by the EPO and to discuss with EPO officials various aspects of its development and possible future cooperation in that respect. Still in September, a WIPO official attended a meeting on the EPO's strategies entitled "Hearing 95," held in Munich. In the same month, a WIPO official participated in a seminar on the EPO's cooperation with specialized agencies of the

United Nations, organized in The Hague by that Office for its senior staff. In September and October, two WIPO officials attended the 38th and 39th meetings of the EPO Working Party on Technical Information, held in Munich and Lisbon, respectively. In October, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the EPO's Committee on Patent Law, held in Lisbon, which considered, among other matters, questions concerning the preparatory documents for the meeting of the WIPO Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty, which was to take place in Geneva in December. Also in October, four WIPO officials participated in the EPO's EPIDOS User Meeting, held in Stockholm, where they gave demonstrations of some of WIPO's CD-ROM products. In December, the Director General made a speech at a farewell ceremony held in Munich for the outgoing President of the EPO. Another WIPO official also attended that ceremony.

1545. Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). In June, two ISESCO officials held discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on forthcoming joint activities in favor of ISESCO member countries.

1546. Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs) (OHIM). In February, two WIPO officials attended a session of the Administrative Board of OHIM in Alicante (Spain) in which, *inter alia*, a possible technical cooperation agreement to be concluded between WIPO and OHIM was discussed. Also in February, two OHIM officials, accompanied by two consultants, had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the exchange of electronic data between WIPO and its Member States under the Madrid Agreement and the Madrid Protocol. In March, two OHIM officials had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between WIPO and OHIM, particularly as far as the Madrid Protocol was concerned. Also in March, a WIPO official participated in a meeting of the Committee on Fees, Implementation Rules and the Procedure of the Boards of Appeal of OHIM, held in Brussels. In July, a WIPO official attended the fourth session of the above-mentioned Administrative Board in Alicante.

1547. World Bank. In December, an official of the World Bank held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on intellectual property matters.

1548. World Customs Organization (WCO). In January, a WIPO official attended the 14th session of WCO's Enforcement Committee, held in Brussels. In October, two WIPO officials attended the fourth session of the Joint Customs/Business Working Group on the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights, held in Brussels.

Non-Governmental Organizations

1549. International Non-Governmental Organizations. On December 15, WIPO held its annual informal meeting, in Geneva, with representatives of international non-governmental organizations interested in matters of industrial property and/or copyright. During the meeting, which was chaired by the Director General, there was an extensive exchange of views on the activities and programs of WIPO of particular interest to those organizations. The following 36 organizations were represented: Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI), Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents (CNIPA), Committee of Nordic Industrial Property Agents (CONOPA), European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM), European Broadcasting Union (EBU), European Chemical Industry

Council (CEFIC), European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA), European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property (FEMIP), European Federation of Audiovisual Filmmakers (FERA), European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations (EFPIA), Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office (EPI), International Alliance of Orchestra Associations (IAOA), International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI), International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors (AIDAA), International Association of Entertainment Lawyers (IAEL), International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction (BIEM), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC), International Council on Archives (ICA), International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA), International Federation of Musicians (FIM), International Group of National Associations of Manufacturers of Agrochemical Products (GIFAP), International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM), International League for Competition Law (LIDC), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International P.E.N., International Publishers Association (IPA), International Union of Architects (IUA), International Video Federation (IVF), Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI), Performing Arts Employers Associations League Europe (PEARLE), Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property (UEPIP), Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe (UNICE), World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO), World Federation of Music Schools (WFMS).

1550. Agency for the Protection of Programs (APP). In January, the President of APP had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on issues concerning digital technology and copyright.

1551. American Bar Association (ABA). In November, a WIPO official attended the Fall Meeting of the International Law and Practice Section of ABA on Globalization of the Information Economy, held in San Francisco.

1552. American Intellectual Property Law Association (AIPLA). In February, two WIPO consultants from the United States of America attended the AIPLA Winter Meeting and a meeting of the AIPLA PCT Committee, both held in Boca Raton (Florida). In March, a WIPO consultant from the United States of America attended the AIPLA Board of Directors meeting in Washington, D.C. In October, four WIPO officials and two WIPO consultants from the United States of America participated in the annual meeting of AIPLA, held in Washington, D.C.

1553. American Society of International Law (ASIL). In May, two WIPO officials attended a forum on "Implications of the Proliferation of International Adjudicatory Bodies for Dispute Resolution," organized in Geneva by ASIL in cooperation with the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies.

1554. Asociación Literaria y Artística para la Defensa del Derecho de Autor (ALADDA). In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on primary and secondary broadcasting under the Berne Convention and on the preparatory work for the possible Protocol to the Convention, at Study Days organized by ALADDA in Barcelona (Spain).

1555. Association des conseils en propriété industrielle (France). In July, a representative of that Association visited WIPO in Geneva and was briefed by WIPO officials on the activities of the Organization.

1556. Association of European Trademark Owners. In September, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of that Association, held in Paris.

1557. Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists (AILIS). In February, March, September and November, a WIPO official attended meetings of the Executive Committee of AILIS, held in Geneva. In December, AILIS organized a copyright seminar for AILIS members, in cooperation with WIPO, at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva. Some 40 participants attended. Presentations were made by three WIPO officials. Also in December, a WIPO official attended the AILIS annual meeting, held in WIPO.

1558. Belgo-Luxembourg Business Club in Switzerland. In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on WIPO, its objectives and its activities to some 30 members of that Club in Geneva.

1559. British Literary and Artistic Copyright Association (BLACA). In April, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a Conference on the Approaches to the Problems of Multimedia, organized by BLACA in London.

1560. Business Software Alliance (BSA). In November, four representatives of BSA discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva BSA's views concerning the preparatory work on a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention.

1561. Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (CEIPI). In April, a WIPO official attended, in Strasbourg, the eighth CEIPI annual meeting of tutors in charge of training future European patent attorneys.

1562. National Cinematography Center (CNC) (France). In June, two WIPO officials had discussions with officials of CNC, in Paris, on the international registration of audiovisual works.

1563. Cercle des amitiés internationales. In November, WIPO hosted a meeting of the Circle at its headquarters. The meeting was attended by the Director General and another WIPO official.

1564. Danish Copyright Association. In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on international developments of copyright at the eighth Nordic Copyright Symposium, organized by the said Association in Rønne (Denmark).

1565. Dutch Foundation for Copyright Promotion. In November, a WIPO official presented a paper at the 10th Annual Seminar on the Trade-Related Aspects of Copyright of the above Foundation, held in Amsterdam.

1566. European Association of Industries of Branded Products (AIM). In October, a WIPO official attended a meeting of AIM's Trademark Committee held in Brussels.

1567. European Broadcasting Union (EBU). In November, the Director General presented a paper on WIPO's work in respect of the right of broadcasting, the rights of broadcasters and the new technologies at an EBU Copyright Symposium held in Vienna.

1568. European Communities Trade Mark Association (ECTA). In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on the Madrid Protocol and the Trademark Law Treaty at the 14th ECTA annual meeting, held in Cannes (France).

1569. European Group of Authors' and Composers' Societies (GESAC). In June, two WIPO officials discussed with a representative of GESAC, in Paris, the coordination of WIPO activities in Central and Eastern Europe with those of GESAC.

1570. European Group Representing Organizations for the Collective Administration of Performers' Rights (ARTIS EEIG). In June, two representatives of ARTIS EEIG visited WIPO in Geneva and discussed with the Director General and other WIPO officials WIPO development cooperation activities and other future WIPO activities in the field of collective management of rights in the digital environment.

1571. Forum du droit des affaires. In January, a WIPO official made a presentation at a seminar on the protection and use of trademarks, organized by a professional society in Paris.

1572. German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright (DVGR). In January, a representative of that Association had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on WIPO's and the Association's current and possible future activities. In September, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of DVGR, held in Bamberg (Germany). In October, a WIPO official spoke on WIPO's current activities in the field of industrial property at a meeting of the Central and Eastern Group of DVGR, held in Leipzig. In December, a WIPO official made a presentation on the ongoing revision work of the Hague Agreement in a meeting of the Committee on Industrial Designs of DVGR, held in Munich.

1573. Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan (IIP). In May, a representative of IIP had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters relating to intellectual property standards, the proposed Patent Law Treaty and the services of the WIPO Arbitration Center. In November, the Director of IIP and two representatives of Japanese corporations visited WIPO in Geneva to collect information on international database services in general, and on patent information search in particular.

1574. Institute of Trade Mark Agents (ITMA). In March, two WIPO officials spoke at the annual meeting of ITMA in London.

1575. Intellectual Property Society of Australia. In April, a WIPO official made a presentation, in Sydney, on WIPO's main activities in the field of industrial property to members of the Sydney Group of the Society.

1576. Inter-American Association of Industrial Property (ASIPI). In November, a WIPO consultant from Portugal made a presentation on the Madrid Agreement and the Protocol Relating to that Agreement at a Workshop on Intellectual Property organized by ASIPI in San Salvador.

1577. International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property (ATRIP). In July, the 14th annual meeting of ATRIP was held at Seattle (United States of America). The meeting was attended by 80 participants from 33 countries. The travel and subsistence expenses of 12 professors from CHINA, COLOMBIA, INDIA, LESOTHO, MALAYSIA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, SOUTH AFRICA, SUDAN and VENEZUELA were borne by WIPO. A WIPO official also attended the meeting.

1578. International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI). In February, the Secretary General and three other representatives of AIPPI had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on current industrial property questions of mutual interest. In June, the Director General delivered an address at the XXXVIth Congress of AIPPI held in Montreal (Canada), which five other WIPO officials also attended. In September, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the German Group of AIPPI, held in Bamberg (Germany).

1579. International Association of Young Lawyers (AIJA). In August, a WIPO official participated in the annual congress of AIJA, held in Washington, D.C., and made a presentation on the WIPO Arbitration Center.

1580. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). In May and October, a WIPO official attended meetings of the ICC's Commission on Intellectual and Industrial Property, held in Paris. In June, a WIPO official attended the annual meeting of the Working Group on Arbitration and Intellectual Property of the ICC International Court of Arbitration, held in Paris.

1581. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC). In March, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland discussed with representatives of CISAC in Paris questions of mutual interest, especially regarding the collective management of copyright in developing countries. In May, two WIPO officials attended CISAC's annual regional meeting of heads of Latin American authors' societies, held in Caracas. In late May and early June, a WIPO official attended a meeting of the CISAC Legal and Legislation Committee, held in Istanbul. In October, a WIPO official attended a CISAC Symposium on Common Information Systems, held in Paris.

1582. International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers (CISAC)/Performing Right Society (PRS). In February, representatives of CISAC and PRS, together with a government official from the United Kingdom, had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on questions of mutual interest.

1583. International Council of Archives (ICA). In June, a WIPO official attended the XXIst session of the Section of International Organizations of ICA, held in New York.

1584. International Development Law Institute. In October, a WIPO consultant from the United Kingdom spoke on international agreements in the field of patents at a Symposium on Licensing, Know-How and Franchising Agreements, organized by the above Institute in Rome.

1585. International Federation of Actors (FIA)/International Federation of Musicians (FIM). In March, several representatives of FIA and FIM had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva concerning the rights of performers in the audiovisual fixation of their performances.

1586. International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions (IFCAI). In November, a WIPO official participated in the VIIth General Assembly of IFCAI and in a Conference on the Globalization and Harmonization of the Basic Notions in International Arbitration, organized by IFCAI in Hong Kong.

1587. International Federation of Film Producers Associations (FIAPF). In May, a representative of FIAPF discussed with WIPO officials in Geneva the situation of the protection of copyright in audiovisual works in Central and Eastern Europe and in Central Asia.

1588. International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys (FICPI). In February, a WIPO official made a presentation on the TLT and the Madrid Protocol at a meeting of the Executive Committee of FICPI, held in Pebble Beach (California). Afterwards, he also attended a workshop and participated as a speaker in a seminar, both also organized by FICPI in Pebble Beach. In October, a WIPO official made a presentation on the TLT at the second FICPI Forum, held in Cascais (Portugal). In December, the Director General held discussions at WIPO in Geneva with the President and four other officers of FICPI on the Federation's current activities and on issues concerning various WIPO-administered industrial property treaties, in particular the PCT, and on the draft Patent Law Treaty.

1589. International Federation of Inventors' Associations (IFIA). In April, the President of IFIA held discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on a proposal for the WIPO-IFIA conference to be held in Kuala Lumpur in 1996.

1590. International Federation of Musicians (FIM). In November, a WIPO official attended the 15th Congress of FIM, held in Tokyo.

1591. International Federation of Musicians (FIM)/ International Federation of Actors (FIA)/ International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). In June, a WIPO official attended a FIM/FIA/IFPI conference on the administration of rights of performers and producers of phonograms in the digital era, held in Hamburg (Germany).

1592. International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations (IFRRO). In January, a WIPO official attended the annual general meeting of IFRRO held in Sydney (Australia). He also participated as a speaker in a copyright conference organized by IFRRO and the Copyright Agency Limited (CAL), also in Sydney.

1593. International Law Association (ILA). In June, the Director General and three other WIPO officials participated in a meeting of the International Trade Law Committee of the ILA, held on the premises of WIPO, and spoke on current and future WIPO activities.

1594. International Literary and Artistic Association (ALAI). In January, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in a meeting of ALAI's Executive Committee, held in Paris. In September, the Director General made a speech at the opening session of the ALAI Congress devoted to the first century of cinema, held in Paris. Two other WIPO officials also

participated in the Congress and one of them made presentations. Also in September, two WIPO officials attended a meeting of ALAI's Executive Committee, held in Geneva.

1595. International Publishers Association (IPA)/ International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers (STM)/ International Publishers Copyright Council (IPCC). In June, representatives of the above organizations jointly visited WIPO in Geneva and had discussions with WIPO officials on the impact of digital technology on copyright and related WIPO activities.

1596. International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions (ISETU)/International Federation of Audiovisual Workers (FISTAV). In June, a WIPO official attended the second ISETU/FISTAV World Broadcasting Trade Union Conference, held in Geneva.

1597. International Trademark Association (INTA). In January, three representatives of INTA's Task Force on Protection Against Counterfeiting visited WIPO to gather information on WIPO's activities in that field; they discussed with WIPO officials the computerization of trademark information relevant, in particular, to customs authorities. In late April and early May, a WIPO official attended the 117th annual meeting of INTA, held in Orlando (Florida), which discussed, among other things, promotion of national adherences to the Madrid Protocol and the TLT.

1598. International Wine Law Association (AIDV). In late March and early April, a WIPO official presented WIPO's activities concerning the international protection of geographical indications at the 1995 World Conference on Legal Issues in the International Sale and Distribution of Wine, organized by AIDV in Barossa Valley (Australia).

1599. Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan (NAB), Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ), Association of Radio Industries and Business (ARIB). In November, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in an international symposium entitled "Broadcasting in the Multimedia Age," organized in Tokyo by NHK, NAB, EIAJ and ARIB.

1600. Japan Intellectual Property Association (JIPA). In September, 27 members of the Seventh Overseas' Patent Study Group of JIPA visited WIPO in Geneva and were briefed by WIPO officials on WIPO's activities in general and on current industrial property issues.

1601. Japan Patent Association (JPA)/Japan Patent Attorneys Association (JPAA). In February, two representatives of JPA and JPAA had discussions with WIPO officials in Geneva on the Japanese Patent Law.

1602. Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms (FLAPF). In October, a WIPO official participated in the XIXth Congress of FLAPF, held in Rio de Janeiro.

1603. Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (LAWASIA). In March, a WIPO official spoke at a Conference on Intellectual Property Law in the Asia Pacific Region organized in Adelaide (Australia) by LAWASIA, with the cooperation of the Government of Australia.

1604. Licensing Executives Society International (LESI). In January, the President and three other representatives of LESI had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on matters of mutual interest including, in particular, the proposed Patent Law Treaty.

1605. Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law (MPI). In July, a WIPO official attended a Colloquium on the Relationship Between Intellectual Protection and Economic Law, and a Symposium on TRIPS, both organized by MPI in Ringberg (Germany). In September, an official of that Institute visited WIPO in Geneva and received information from WIPO officials on the activities of the Organization, particularly those in favor of developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

1606. Online Information '95. In December, a WIPO official attended several meetings of that annual exhibition which took place in London.

1607. Organization for Cooperation Among European and American Nations (OCEAN). In April, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in an international conference on intellectual property organized by OCEAN in Paris.

1608. Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada (PTIC). In March, a WIPO official attended the Spring Meeting of PTIC in Ottawa.

1609. Patent Documentation Group (PDG). In March and September, WIPO officials attended meetings of the PDG's Working Group on the Impact of Patent Laws on Documentation, held in The Hague and Düsseldorf (Germany), respectively.

1610. Performing Right Society (PRS). In March, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland discussed with PRS representatives questions of mutual interest, especially the collective management of copyright in developing countries.

1611. Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group (PTMG). In March, a WIPO official spoke on the TLT and its Regulations at the 50th annual general meeting of PTMG, held in London.

1612. Seoul National University. In July, three researchers from the Center for Area Studies of that University were briefed by WIPO officials in Geneva on copyright issues relating to the digital dissemination and use of works.

1613. Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians (ADAMI). In March and April, a WIPO official and a WIPO consultant from Switzerland (the latter in March only) had discussions with representatives of ADAMI in Paris on cooperation between WIPO and ADAMI for the benefit of developing countries. In June, the Secretary General and another representative of ADAMI had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation between the two organizations in assisting developing countries in the field of neighboring rights.

1614. Software Information Center (SOFTIC), Japan. In November, a WIPO official participated as a speaker in the fifth SOFTIC International Symposium on the Problems of Intellectual Property Rights in the Context of Information Networks, held in Tokyo.

1615. Software Publishers Alliance (SPA). In June, a WIPO official made a presentation on the impact of digital technology on copyright and the preparation of a possible Protocol to the Berne Convention at the sixth annual conference of SPA, in Cannes (France).

1616. Spanish Society of Performers (AIE). In November, the President of AIE had discussions with the Director General and other WIPO officials in Geneva on cooperation activities between WIPO and AIE, including the organization, in Madrid in April 1996, of a worldwide congress of performers and performers' societies.

1617. University of Amsterdam. In July, a WIPO official presented a paper at a Colloquium on the Future of Copyright in a Digital Environment, organized by that University in Amsterdam.

1618. University of Lausanne (Switzerland). In March, two WIPO officials attended a seminar on "Genetic Engineering: Patentability and Marketing," at the University of Lausanne.

1619. World Patent Information (WPI). In October, a WIPO official participated in the WPI Management Committee Meeting 1995, held in Luxembourg.

PART V: STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Staff and Support Activities

1620. Missions. In 1995, the Director General undertook missions to or attended meetings held in AUSTRIA, CANADA, ECUADOR, EGYPT, FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, KENYA, MEXICO, UKRAINE, the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1621. The following 127 countries were visited by WIPO officials or WIPO consultants either on advisory missions or to attend meetings: ALBANIA, ALGERIA, ANGOLA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BAHRAIN, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELARUS, BELGIUM, BENIN, BHUTAN, BOLIVIA, BOTSWANA, BRAZIL, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, BULGARIA, BURKINA FASO, CAMBODIA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CHILE, CHINA, COLOMBIA, CONGO, COSTA RICA, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, CUBA, CZECH REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, DENMARK, DJIBOUTI, ECUADOR, EGYPT, EL SALVADOR, ERITREA, ESTONIA, ETHIOPIA, FIJI, FINLAND, FRANCE, GAMBIA, GERMANY, GHANA, GUATEMALA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, GUYANA, HONDURAS, HUNGARY, INDIA, INDONESIA, IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF), ISRAEL, ITALY, JAMAICA, JAPAN, JORDAN, KAZAKSTAN, KENYA, KUWAIT, KYRGYZSTAN, LAOS, LATVIA, LEBANON, LESOTHO, LIBYA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALI, MAURITANIA, MAURITIUS, MEXICO, MONGOLIA, MOROCCO, NAMIBIA, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NICARAGUA, NIGER, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PARAGUAY, PERU, PHILIPPINES, POLAND, PORTUGAL, QATAR, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SAINT LUCIA, SAUDI ARABIA, SINGAPORE, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SRI LANKA, SWAZILAND, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, THAILAND, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, TOGO, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, UNITED KINGDOM, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, URUGUAY, UZBEKISTAN, VENEZUELA, VIET NAM, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE.

Staff

1622. As of December 31, 1995, the International Bureau had a total of 517 staff members, of which 57% were women. One hundred and eighty-three staff members were in the Professional and higher categories (35% of the total staff) and 334 in the General Service category. Altogether, 64 nationalities were represented in the International Bureau. Sixty new staff members (20 in the Professional and higher categories and 40 in the General Service category) joined WIPO during 1995, while 16 left the International Bureau.

1623. During 1995, 69 posts were advertised, of which 20 were in the Professional and higher categories and 49 in the General Service category. For advertised vacancies in the Professional and General Service categories, appointment boards were established to review candidatures, interview short-listed candidates and recommend to the Director General a name, or several names, among the candidates, for appointment. These boards consisted of four staff members, one of whom was selected from among a list of names recommended by the WIPO Staff Council. Appointments were made on the basis of merit, due account being

taken of candidatures from regions of the world which were insufficiently represented on the staff of the International Bureau.

1624. Practically all staff members participated in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) on a compulsory basis. As at December 31, 1995, there were 608 participants from WIPO. Eighty-four new participants, including short-term employees, joined the Fund in the year under review, while 27 separations were registered.

1625. Staff members were provided with health insurance and professional accident insurance. Dependents and pensioners were also covered by the health insurance scheme. A non-professional accident insurance for staff members (including their dependents) and pensioners was provided on an optional basis at the expense of the staff members. At the end of 1995, 1,279 persons were covered by the main health insurance scheme and 426 opted for the non-professional accident insurance. All WIPO's insurance contracts were with international commercial insurance companies. During the year, 151 staff members attended work-related language courses in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. As far as working hours were concerned, about 83% of staff members used the flexible working hours system. Under that system, staff members had to be at work each day during the core times of 9 a.m. to 11.45 a.m. and 2.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. As the working week consisted of 40 hours, the remaining working time had to be spent in the working day's time frame of 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., according to the necessities of service and the choice of the staff members.

Recent Developments in Computerization

1626. Over the past several years, there had been a rapid development in the computerization of the International Bureau's internal management and computer-generated information systems. The objectives of the computerization were to make the performance of tasks more efficient, especially in the services, including the provision of information, under the international registration treaties, to member States, applicants and the public.

1627. A major part of the resources and efforts invested in the computerization of the International Bureau's work was concentrated on the registration activities. The fruits of such work are mainly described in those parts of the present document that deal with the PCT and the Madrid system. Computerization work of general relevance to the International Bureau as a whole is described below.

1628. With the completion, in 1994, of the optical fiber and other transmission links of the office-wide computer network, the changeover to the latest text processing and other office software commenced in 1995. The installation of new personal computers and printing equipment, and the training of staff in the use of the new text processing software started in May and were completed in September. Staff members received training in a specially equipped training room, based upon a user guide specifically developed to give guidance to users of the computerized text processing. This new system handled texts in English, French and Spanish, with other systems being developed to handle Arabic, Chinese and Russian, all based upon personal computers; the latter systems were operational by the end of 1995. In that changeover, 210 professional and secretarial staff were trained, and 170 new personal computers, and nearly as many desktop printers, were installed.

1629. During the period under review, a study was started on the general question of office links, which encompassed the provision of internal and external E-mail facilities.

1630. In 1995, work was substantially completed in the adaptation of the WIPO computer systems, using the mainframe computer of the International Computing Centre (ICC), so that those systems conformed to the standardized operating system being implemented by the ICC. That adaptation, which was expected to be completed early in 1996, would provide greater security and reliability of those WIPO computer systems, used in the day-by-day work of the PCT and Madrid registration units, as well as in the recording of all WIPO financial transactions.

1631. A revised interface was put into place between the FINAUT (FINance AUTomation) system used in the Budget and Finance Department for its current work and the new MAPS (Madrid Agreement and Protocol System) computer system for the international registration of trademarks, with the aim of avoiding the double entry of data and enabling each system to exchange information.

1632. During the period under review, other computerization activities related to, *inter alia*, the establishment of a unified computerized inventory system, the possible computerization of the Meetings and Documents Service, the completion of a study on the further computerization needs in the payroll and personnel management areas, the automation project for the Publications Sales and Distribution Unit and the Library, and the extension of the office-wide computer network to the BIRPI building and to the offices in the temporary building that was being constructed (for details, see under "Premises," below).

Printing Facilities

1633. The Reproduction Service of the International Bureau was responsible for WIPO's printing requirements and included an internal printing plant located in the first basement of the WIPO building which was one of the most modern and well-equipped in Geneva. Constant monitoring of new technologies during 1995 enabled WIPO to maintain its pioneer position, to further increase its printing productivity and to make better use of existing resources. The internal printing plant used two types of printing technology: (i) offset printing machines, mostly used for internal documents and publications, combined with several high-performance assembly lines for the assembling and stapling of documents, and (ii) seven sophisticated high-speed photocopiers, mainly used for PCT pamphlets, which also automatically assembled and stapled the printed output.

1634. The high-speed photocopiers in operation were controlled by computerized touchscreens and leased by WIPO. Each machine was designed for continuous use and could handle a very high number of copies with its three paper holders which could be filled continuously. In order to make maximum use of these facilities, the printing plant worked an average 16 hours per day, on a two-shift basis, five days per week, and was manned by some 14 persons.

1635. During the period under review, 40,375 documents, each having an average of 50 pages (including 35,675 PCT pamphlets, each having an average of 34 pages) were printed in-house, totaling 1,488,325 pages of originals. This represented an increase of approximately

14% in the number of documents and PCT pamphlets as compared with 1994. Over 91 million pages in total were printed in 1995.

1636. The Service continued using the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) program and scanner which permitted the capturing of printed or typewritten texts without the need for retyping and allowed the texts to be further processed on the various word processing equipment throughout the International Bureau. In 1995, 5,338 pages were scanned in this way.

1637. The internal printing plant specialized in the rapid production of documents required by the International Bureau on a daily basis. For the printing of books or periodicals, WIPO relied on the services of outside printers; orders placed outside covered the entire range of the Organization's printing requirements and involved a great diversity of publications such as the monthly reviews *Industrial Property and Copyright/La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur*, *PCT Newsletter*, *Les Marques internationales*, *Industrial Designs Bulletin*, and the weekly *PCT Gazette/Gazette du PCT*, books, loose-leaf manuals, guides, posters, newsletters, information material, stationery and business cards.

1638. During the period under review, the Reproduction Service also handled the paper requirements for the entire Organization, both internally and, as far as the reviews were concerned, externally, as well as the installation and servicing of the 57 small photocopying machines in operation throughout the Organization.

Support Activities for Meetings and Documents

1639. The Meetings and Documents Service attended to 3,864 participants in 57 meetings organized at the headquarters of WIPO during the period under review, and prepared documents and other material for mailing or handing over to some 12,000 participants in 229 meetings outside Geneva.

1640. In 1995, the Meetings and Documents Service of the International Bureau made some 121,000 mailings containing documents or printed material to over 3,500 addressees worldwide.

The WIPO Library

1641. The library's collection in 1995 consisted of approximately 38,000 items. The material relating to intellectual property which was available at the library covered the following 13 serialized areas: WIPO and UPOV Documents; Industrial Property; Patents; Designs and Industrial Designs; Utility Models; Marks; Other Industrial Property Rights; Information Science, Documentation; Copyright, Literary and Artistic Property; Neighboring Rights; Communication Rights; New Varieties of Plants; Restrictive Trade Practices and Other Matters. Material was also available in the following three general areas: Legal, Economic and Social Sciences; International Organizations; General Works: Dictionaries, Encyclopedias.

1642. The library also maintained a collection, in English and French, of intellectual property national and international legislation as published by WIPO, both on paper and on CD-ROM ("IPLEX"). A computerized library management system on a Local Area Network (LAN) had been available at the WIPO library since 1990, under the name OASIS (*Open Access Strategic Information System*). It contained seven modules, namely, Catalog, Acquisitions, Serial Control, On-line Public Access Catalog (OPAC), Extract and full Extract, and allowing, through Extract, a full-text retrieval search. There were one main file server and four workstations, one of which was available to the public. The system made possible the performance, for users of the library, of complex searches in publications and documents for various specific subjects in the whole field of intellectual property.

1643. The library published bimonthly bibliographical lists containing information on new acquisitions which, in 1995, were distributed in printed form and on diskette, free of charge, to many persons and institutions worldwide. In 1995, preliminary studies were carried out for the purpose of making the library catalog available on CD-ROM.

1644. The main subjects of automated searches in 1995 were: protection of software and multimedia; protection of biotechnological inventions; WIPO/WTO relationship under the TRIPS Agreement; North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); Eurasian Patent Convention; Protocol to the Berne Convention; copyright on the transfer and availability of data on the information superhighways; Trademark Law Treaty; WIPO Arbitration Center; plant variety questions. In addition, historical research on national and international legislation, employee inventions and industrial property systems in newly independent States was also carried out.

1645. The users of the library in 1995 were 70% staff members and 30% outside users. The library handled some 600 queries per month, that is, a total of about 7,000 in 1995.

The Languages Division

1646. The work of the Languages Division consisted, in 1995, of primarily the translation of preparatory documents for meetings and meeting reports; the translation and, as needed, the editing of legislative texts (mainly national laws in the fields of industrial property and copyright and neighboring rights) to be published as inserts in WIPO's monthly reviews *Industrial Property and Copyright* and *La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur*; the translation of lectures to be delivered at seminars, colloquiums or training courses organized at the headquarters of WIPO or elsewhere, of draft laws and regulations submitted in the original language to the International Bureau for comments, of guides, studies and manuals prepared by the International Bureau, and of WIPO's semestral and annual activities reports. The Division provided translations into Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

1647. The translation work load in 1995 could be roughly broken down as follows: French 42%, Spanish 24%, Arabic 10%, English 9%, Russian 9%, Chinese 6%. The demand increased by some 10% as regards French and by 300% as regards Chinese. There was also an increase of 48% compared to 1994, in the volume of the above-mentioned legislative texts (particularly Arabic, English and French) which were translated.

1648. In 1995, productivity increased in the Division by 10%, mainly through improvement of the organization and quality of the translation work, which enabled revisors to carry out themselves less revision and more translation work, and the development of translation aides such as glossaries. In this respect, an English-French Glossary on Industrial Property Information and Documentation (including about 1,200 terms), prepared by the French Translation Section, was issued in June. That Section also worked on the preparation of three additional glossaries on terminology relating to WIPO administration and finances, industrial property law, and new plant varieties, respectively, to be finalized in 1996.

Premises

1649. The WIPO premises consisted, in 1995, of the headquarters building (including the former headquarters building of BIRPI), the Centre administratif des Morillons (CAM) building, as well as some 110 working places in two nearby buildings (Procter and Gamble, and Union Carbide, which was replaced and taken over by the High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR) during the course of the year). Four depots for storage were also rented by WIPO: two in Meyrin for archives and office material, respectively, one in Collex for office furniture and material, and one in Villeneuve (Vaud) for material to be used at a later stage in the new extension of the BIRPI building (see below).

1650. To take account of the ever growing space requirements for offices, meeting rooms for delegates and parking, numerous discussions were held, in 1995, between the Director General and other WIPO officials and officials of the Governments of the Swiss Confederation and of the Canton and City of Geneva, as well as with consulting architects, on the possibilities of constructing a new building on an adjoining lot (the "Steiner lot").

1651. In view of the urgent need for further space, the construction of a temporary extension of the BIRPI building was proposed by the International Bureau and subsequently approved by the Governing Bodies at their September/October sessions. Construction work started immediately for the new extension, which would be adjacent to the WIPO headquarters and would provide about 120 working places. Its was expected to be ready by September 1996.

1652. At the WIPO building (which was completed in 1978 and had thus been occupied for over 17 years), extensive work was carried out relating to the cabling required by the growing computerization demand, the linking of the various buildings in this respect and in that of telecommunications, the making available of computer sites and of space for new machines as well as the transformation of office space, in particular to accommodate the growing staff and equipment of the PCT Divisions and the receiving Office under the PCT. In 1995, 65 requests for the rearrangement of offices in the various WIPO premises were dealt with. In connection with the temporary extension of the BIRPI building, a study was undertaken by the Buildings Division, in cooperation with the Computerization Division, for extending the computer network to the BIRPI building and to the new offices to be provided in the temporary extension of that building.

1653. During the year, the possibility of replacing all or part of the elevators in the WIPO building was being studied and consultations with specialists were undertaken to that end. Extensive repair work for the waterproofing and insulation of the roof of Conference Room A (the main Conference Room) was completed. In addition, several other projects were carried

out, including the revision and improvement of security devices for the PCT, installation of an automatic barrier for parking spaces outside the BIRPI building, renovation and retiling of the cafeteria's kitchen floor (in the basement), and creation of a network connecting the BIRPI building and the temporary building (under construction) to the automatic diesel-powered emergency generator.

[Annexes follow]

Annex A

WIPO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION ACTIVITIES FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1995

This Annex contains two tables showing the main development cooperation activities of WIPO during the period under review, both in the field of industrial property and in the field of copyright and neighboring rights.

Table I lists, by region, the developing countries, territories and organizations of developing countries which benefited from such activities during the said period and shows, for each, the form or forms of cooperation.

Table II lists the countries and international organizations which have contributed, during this period, to development cooperation activities by providing funds, meeting facilities, experts or other support services.

Table I

Beneficiary Developing Countries, Territories and Organizations, from January 1 to December 31, 1995

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Equipment
AFRICA (OTHER THAN ARAB COUNTRIES)					
Angola		X		X	
Benin	X	X		X	X
Botswana	X	X		X	
Burkina Faso	X	X		X	
Burundi		X		X	
Cameroon		X		X	
Cape Verde		X			
Central African Republic		X		X	X
Chad		X		X	X
Comoros		X			
Congo	X	X		X	X
Côte d'Ivoire	X	X		X	X
Equatorial Guinea		X		X	
Eritrea	X	X		X	
Ethiopia		X		X	X

Annex A
Table I (cont...)

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Equipment
Gabon		X		X	
Gambia		X		X	
Ghana	X	X		X	X
Guinea	X	X		X	X
Guinea-Bissau		X		X	X
Kenya		X		X	X
Lesotho	X	X		X	
Liberia		X		X	
Madagascar	X	X			
Malawi	X	X		X	
Mali	X	X		X	
Mauritania	X	X		X	X
Mauritius		X		X	
Mozambique		X			
Namibia	X	X		X	
Niger	X	X		X	
Nigeria	X	X		X	
Sao Tome and Principe		X			
Senegal		X		X	
Seychelles		X			
Sierra Leone		X			
South Africa		X		X	
Swaziland	X	X		X	
Togo	X	X		X	X
Uganda		X		X	
United Republic of Tanzania		X		X	X
Zaire		X	X	X	
Zambia	X	X		X	X
Zimbabwe		X		X	X
OAU				X	
ECA				X	
ARIPO		X		X	X
OAPI	X			X	
UDEAC		X			
Total	20	46	1	41	16

Annex A
Table I (cont...)

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Equipment
ARAB COUNTRIES					
Algeria	X	X		X	X
Bahrain	X	X		X	
Djibouti		X		X	
Egypt		X		X	X
Iraq					X
Jordan	X	X		X	X
Kuwait		X		X	
Lebanon		X		X	X
Libya	X	X	X	X	X
Morocco		X	X	X	X
Oman		X			
Qatar		X		X	
Saudi Arabia		X		X	
Sudan	X	X		X	
Syria		X			
Tunisia		X		X	X
United Arab Emirates	X			X	
Yemen				X	
OIC (Arab States)				X	
GCC		X			
Total	6	16	2	16	8
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC			X		
Bangladesh	X	X		X	
Bhutan	X	X		X	
Brunei Darussalam		X		X	
Cambodia		X		X	
China	X	X		X	X
DPR of Korea	X	X	X	X	X
Fiji		X			
India	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X	X	X	X	X
Laos	X	X		X	
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X
Mongolia	X	X		X	
Myanmar		X			
Nepal	X	X		X	

Annex A
Table I (cont...)

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Equipment
Pakistan	X	X		X	
Papua New Guinea		X		X	
Philippines	X	X		X	
Republic of Korea		X		X	X
Samoa		X			
Singapore	X	X	X	X	
Sri Lanka	X	X		X	X
Thailand	X	X		X	X
Tonga		X		X	
Tuvalu		X			
Vanuatu		X		X	
Viet Nam	X	X		X	X
Hong Kong	X	X		X	
Macau		X			
ASEAN		X	X	X	
Total	18	30	8	25	10
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN			X		
Antigua and Barbuda		X			
Argentina	X	X		X	X
Belize		X			
Bolivia	X	X		X	
Brazil		X		X	X
Chile	X	X		X	X
Colombia	X	X		X	
Costa Rica		X	X	X	X
Cuba	X	X		X	X
Dominica		X			
Dominican Republic		X		X	
Ecuador	X	X		X	X
El Salvador		X		X	X
Grenada		X			
Guatemala		X		X	
Guyana	X	X		X	
Haiti		X			
Honduras		X	X	X	X
Jamaica		X		X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X

Annex A
Table I (cont...)

Country, Organization	National Courses and Meetings/ Study Visits	Intercountry Courses and Meetings	Country/ Regional Projects	Advice and Assistance on Legislation, Institution- Building	Patent Docu- mentation and Information Services; Equipment
Nicaragua		X		X	
Panama		X		X	X
Paraguay		X	X	X	
Peru	X	X		X	X
Saint Lucia		X		X	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		X			
Trinidad and Tobago	X	X	X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	
Venezuela	X	X		X	X
Anguilla		X			
British Virgin Islands		X			
Cayman Islands		X			
Montserrat		X			
Turks and Caicos		X			
SELA				X	
JUNAC				X	
SIECA				X	
OECS		X			
CARICOM		X			
Total	12	36	7	26	14
Interregional			X		
Grand total	56	128	19	108	48

Table II
Contributing Countries and Organizations
from January 1 to December 31, 1995

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions X*/ Counterpart Contributions (XX)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the-Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Algeria			X	
Argentina		X	X	
Australia			X	X
Austria		X	X	X
Bahrain		X		
Bangladesh		X		
Belgium		X	X	X
Benin		X		
Bhutan		X		
Bolivia		X		
Brazil		X	X	
Bulgaria		X		
Burkina Faso		X	X	
Cameroon		X	X	
Canada		X	X	X
Chile		X	X	
China		X	X	
Colombia		X	X	
Congo		X		
Costa Rica	X		X	
Côte d'Ivoire		X	X	
Cuba		X	X	
Czech Republic		X	X	
Denmark		X	X	
DPR of Korea	XX			
Ecuador		X	X	
Egypt		X	X	
El Salvador			X	
Ethiopia		X	X	
Fiji		X		
Finland		X		X
France	X	X	X	X
Germany		X	X	X
Ghana		X	X	
Guatemala		X		

* "Cash contributions" refers to trust funds and similar arrangements; "counterpart contributions" refers to contributions in cash or in kind to UNDP-financed projects by the recipient country.

Annex A
Table II (cont...)

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions X*/ Counterpart Contributions (XX)*	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the-Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
Guinea		X	X	
Guyana		X		
Honduras	XX			
Hungary		X	X	
India	XX	X	X	
Indonesia	XX	X	X	
Iran (Islamic Republic of	XX	X	X	
Israel		X		
Italy		X		
Japan	X	X	X	X
Jordan		X	X	
Kuwait		X		
Laos		X		
Lesotho		X	X	
Libya	XX			
Madagascar		X	X	
Malaysia	XX	X	X	
Malawi		X	X	
Mali			X	
Mauritania		X		
Mexico	X	X	X	
Mongolia		X		
Morocco	XX			
Namibia		X		
Nepal		X		
Netherlands		X	X	X
New Zealand			X	
Niger		X		
Nigeria		X		
Norway			X	X
Pakistan		X	X	
Paraguay	X			
Peru		X	X	
Philippines		X	X	
Portugal		X	X	X
Republic of Korea		X	X	
Russian Federation				X
Saint Lucia		X		
Singapore	X	X	X	
Slovenia			X	

Annex A
Table II (cont...)

Country, Organization	Cash Contribu- tions X ⁺ / Counterpart Contributions (XX) ⁺	Course/ Meeting Expenses or Facilities and Training	Experts, Lecturers	State-of-the-Art Search Program and Patent Documentation Services
South Africa		X	X	X
Spain		X	X	X
Sri Lanka		X		
Swaziland		X		
Sweden	X	X	X	X
Switzerland		X	X	X
Syria			X	
Thailand		X	X	
Togo		X		
Trinidad and Tobago	X			
Tunisia		X		
United Arab Emirates		X		
United Kingdom		X	X	X
United States of America		X	X	X
Uruguay	X	X	X	
Venezuela		X	X	
Viet Nam		X		
Zaire	XX			
Zambia		X		
Hong Kong			X	
IDB	X			
UNDP	X	X		
EPO		X	X	X
CEC	X	X	X	
BBM		X	X	
ACCT		X		
ARIPO		X	X	
ASEAN	XX	X		
JUNAC		X		
OAPI			X	
OECS		X		
PLACIEX		X		
SELA		X		
IFPI			X	
IFRRO		X	X	
Total:	22	89	65	19

[Annex B follows]

Annex B

MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY WIPO FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1995

(in chronological order)

Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	January	Abu Dhabi	Government of the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
WIPO National Workshop on Copyright Fees	January	Niamey	Government of NIGER
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users	January	Jakarta	Governments of INDONESIA and JAPAN
Conference on Rules for Institutional Arbitration and Mediation	January	Geneva	ASA
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	January	Manama	Government of BAHRAIN
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Broadcasting	January	Lagos	Government of NIGERIA
WIPO Regional Intellectual Property Colloquium for Judges of African Countries	January	Accra	Government of GHANA
Ad hoc WIPO Working Group on Cooperation Between WIPO and WTO	February	Geneva	--
Meeting of Non-Governmental Organizations Concerning the Patent Law Treaty (PLT)	February	Geneva	FICPI
WIPO Regional Training on Industrial Property	February	Tokyo	Government of JAPAN
WIPO Seminar on the Industrial Property System and Use of Patent Information for Technological Development	February	Sofia	Government of BULGARIA and UNDP
WIPO National Seminar on the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	February	Singapore	Government of SINGAPORE

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO/CFC Regional Colloquium on the Collective Administration of the Rights of Authors, Composers and Performers in the French-Speaking Countries of Africa	February	Yaoundé	Government of CAMEROON, ACCT, ADAMI and CFC
WIPO Regional Seminar for the Baltic States on the Implementation of the Berne Convention and National Legislation on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	Riga	Governments of LATVIA, DENMARK, FINLAND, NORWAY and SWEDEN
Preparatory Working Group of the Committee of Experts of the Nice Union (15th Session)	March	Geneva	--
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (15th Session)	March	Washington, D.C.	--
WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Intellectual Property for Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	March	Castries	OECS
WIPO National Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property Licensing and Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	March	Karachi	Government of PAKISTAN
WIPO National Seminars on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	March	Karachi and Islamabad	Government of PAKISTAN
WIPO Seminar on Intellectual Property	March	Georgetown	Government of GUYANA
Consultation Meeting on the Establishment of a Voluntary International Numbering System for Certain Categories of Literary and Artistic Works and for Phonograms	March	Geneva	--
Committee of Experts of the IPC Union (23rd Session)	March	Geneva	--
WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Copyright and Trademarks for the South Pacific	March	Suva	Governments of FIJI and JAPAN

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO International Symposium on the Use of the Patent System for Technological and Economic Development	March	Beijing	Governments of CHINA and JAPAN
WIPO Regional Workshop on Reprography for African Countries	April	Ibadan	Government of NIGERIA and IFRRO
PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (14th Session)	April	Geneva	--
Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications	April	Melbourne	Government of AUSTRALIA and Victorian Wine Industry Association
WIPO National Seminar on Reprography	April	Accra	Government of GHANA, IFRRO and Ghana Book Publishing Association
WIPO Budget Committee (12th Session)	April	Geneva	--
WIPO Regional Seminar on Reprography for Latin America and Caribbean Countries	April	Santa Fe de Bogotá	Government of COLOMBIA, IFRRO, CERLALC and CCL
WIPO National Workshop on Industrial Property and Economic Development	May	Kathmandu	Government of NEPAL
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Colombian Judges and Public Prosecutors	May	Santa Fe de Bogotá	Government of COLOMBIA and CCL
WIPO/EPO/APO Training Seminar on Patent Documents, a Unique Source of Technological Information, Access and Use of CD-ROM Technology	May	Vienna, The Hague and Geneva	Government of AUSTRIA and EPO

Annex B

Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
Consultative Meeting for the Further Preparation of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Patent Law Treaty	May	Geneva	--
WIPO/Estonia National Seminar on the Implementation of the Berne Convention and National Legislation on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	May	Tallinn	Government of ESTONIA
Ad hoc WIPO Working Group on Cooperation Between WIPO and WTO	May	Geneva	--
WIPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information Services and CD-ROM Technology in Latin America	May	Havana	Government of CUBA
PCT Committee for Technical Cooperation (PCT/CTC) (18th Session)	May	Geneva	--
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) (16th Session)	May	Geneva	--
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (16th Session)	May	Geneva	--
WIPO Training Program on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes (1)	May	Geneva	--
WIPO Training Program on Mediation in Intellectual Property Disputes (2)	May	Geneva	--
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on Copyright in the Global Information Infrastructure	May	Mexico City	Government of MEXICO
WIPO Academy (French)	May-June	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	May	Amman	Government of JORDAN
Committee of Experts on the Settlement of Intellectual Property Disputes Between States (Seventh Session)	May-June	Geneva	--

Annex B

Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO Training Seminar on Patent Searching and Examination	June	Madrid, Munich and Geneva	Government of SPAIN and EPO
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	June	Windhoek	Government of NAMIBIA
WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and Licensing, Technology Transfer and Promotion of Innovation for the Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	June	Safat	Government of KUWAIT
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (15th Session)	June	Geneva	--
WIPO Academy (English)	June	Geneva	--
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on University Relations With Industry in Respect of Inventions and Other Intellectual Creations and Their Commercialization	June	Beijing	Government of CHINA, Peking University and UNDP
Committee of Experts on the Development of the Hague Agreement (Fifth Session)	June	Geneva	--
WIPO Sub-Regional Seminar on the Role of Industrial Property Technology Transfer Arrangements in the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	June	Ulaanbaatar	Government of MONGOLIA
WIPO National Workshop on the Protection of Industrial Property in the Field of Biotechnology	June	Mexico City	Government of MEXICO and EPO
Advisory Meeting of Users of the Hague System	June	Geneva	--
WIPO Premises Committee (Fourth Session)	June	Geneva	--
WIPO Symposium on Industrial Property Protection and Development in Turkey	June	Ankara	Government of TURKEY and UNDP

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO Arab Regional Seminar on Industrial Property	June	Tunis	Government of TUNISIA
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	June	Thimphu	Government of BHUTAN
WIPO Consultation Forum for Non-Governmental Organizations on the Protection and Management of Copyright and Neighboring Rights in Digital Systems	June	Geneva	--
WIPO Mediation Interest Group	June	Geneva	--
WIPO Regional Seminar for the Central Asian Countries on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	June	Almaty	Government of KAZAKSTAN
WIPO/Viet Nam National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	June	Hanoi	Government of VIET NAM
WIPO/Viet Nam National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	June	Ho Chi Minh City	Government of VIET NAM
Intergovernmental Committee of the Rome Convention (15th ordinary session)	July	Geneva	--
WIPO National Roving Workshops on Trademark Enforcement	July	Bengkulu, Pontianak, Manado and Mataram	Government of INDONESIA
WIPO Workshop on the Harmonization of Criteria for the Registration of Trademarks in the Andean Countries	July	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA
WIPO Workshop on the Coordination of Computerized Systems of Industrial Property Offices of the Andean Countries	July	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA
WIPO/ASEAN Regional Symposium on Teaching and Training of Intellectual Property	July	Kuala Lumpur	Government of MALAYSIA and EPO
WIPO National Roving Seminars on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges and Prosecutors	July	Concepción and Iquique	Government of CHILE

Annex B

Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	July	Conakry	Government of GUINEA
WIPO/EC-ASEAN National Seminar on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and Its Implications for Business Enterprises	July	Manila	Government of the PHILIPPINES, CEC and LES
WIPO/Portugal Subregional Planning Meeting for Portuguese-Speaking Countries of Africa	July	Lisbon	Government of PORTUGAL
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property for Judges and Public Prosecutors	July	Sucre	Government of BOLIVIA and Supreme Court of Justice
WIPO/EC-ASEAN National Seminar on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and Its Implications for Business Enterprises	July	Bangkok	Government of THAILAND and CEC
WIPO/EC-ASEAN National Seminar on the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) and Its Implications for Business Enterprises	July	Petaling Jaya	Government of MALAYSIA and CEC
WIPO National Colloquium on the Judiciary and the Intellectual Property System	July	Colombo	Government of SRI LANKA
WIPO Regional Training Course on Intellectual Property for the Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific	July-August	Colombo	Government of SRI LANKA, Sri Lanka Foundation and UNDP
WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property Protection	August	Cholpon-Ata	Government of KYRGYZSTAN
WIPO National Seminar on Geographical Indications	August	Abidjan	Government of CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Annex B

Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO/Sweden Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	August	Stockholm	Government of SWEDEN and SIDA
WIPO Regional General Introductory Course on Industrial Property	August	Brazzaville	Government of CONGO
WIPO National Seminar on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property	August	Montevideo	Government of URUGUAY and SELA
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	August	Kitwe	Government of ZAMBIA
WIPO Introductory Seminar on Industrial Property	August-September	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Publishing and Copyright	September	Lusaka	Government of ZAMBIA
Committee of Experts on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention (Fifth Session) and Committee of Experts on a Possible Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms (Fourth Session) (sessions held jointly)	September	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright	September	Lilongwe	Government of MALAWI
WIPO National Seminar on the Role of the Industrial Property System in Economic Development	September	Tehran	Government of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN and UNDP
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	September	Maseru	Government of LESOTHO
Working Group of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Industrial Property (Second Session)	September	Geneva	--

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
Working Group of the WIPO Permanent Committee for Development Cooperation Related to Copyright and Neighboring Rights (Second Session)	September	Geneva	--
WIPO African Introductory Course on Industrial Property	September	Addis Ababa	Government of ETHIOPIA
WIPO Roving Seminars on the Role of Trademarks in the Marketing of Goods and Services	September	New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Ahmedabad	FICCI
WIPO Regional Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin American Countries	September	Washington, D.C.	Government of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WIPO Symposium on CD-ROMs for Patent Information	September	Geneva	--
Governing Bodies of WIPO (Twenty-Sixth Series of Meetings):	September-October	Geneva	--
WIPO General Assembly, Sixteenth Session (12th ordinary)	see above		
WIPO Conference, Thirteenth Session (12th ordinary)	see above		
WIPO Coordination Committee, Thirty-Fourth Session (26th ordinary)	see above		
Paris Union Assembly, Twenty-Third Session (12th ordinary)	see above		
Paris Union Conference of Representatives, Twenty-Second Session (12th ordinary)	see above		
Paris Union Executive Committee, Thirty-First Session (31st ordinary)	see above		
Berne Union Assembly, Seventeenth Session (12th ordinary)	see above		
Berne Union Conference of Representatives, Fifteenth Session (12th ordinary)	see above		

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
Berne Union Executive Committee, Thirty-Seventh Session (26th ordinary)	see above		
Madrid Union Assembly, Twenty-Sixth Session (11th ordinary)	see above		
Hague Union Assembly, Fourteenth Session (10th ordinary)	see above		
Hague Union Conference of Representatives, Fourteenth Session (10th ordinary)	see above		
Nice Union Assembly, Fourteenth Session (12th ordinary)	see above		
Nice Union Conference of Representatives, Thirteenth Session (12th ordinary)	see above		
Lisbon Union Assembly, Eleventh Session (11th ordinary)	see above		
Lisbon Union Council, Eighteenth Session (18th ordinary)	see above		
Locarno Union Assembly, Fourteenth Session (11th ordinary)	see above		
IPC [International Patent Classification] Union Assembly, Thirteenth Session (10th ordinary)	see above		
PCT [Patent Cooperation Treaty] Union Assembly, Twenty-Third Session (10th ordinary)	see above		
Budapest Union Assembly, Eleventh Session (8th ordinary)	see above		
Vienna Union Assembly, Seventh Session (6th ordinary)	see above		
Permanent Committee on Industrial Property Information (PCIPI) (Fifth Session)	September	Geneva	--

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
Third WIPO/ASEAN Consultation Meeting on Their Cooperation in the Field of Intellectual Property	September	Geneva	--
WIPO Specialized Training Course on the Legal and Administrative Aspects of Trademarks	September	The Hague	BBM
WIPO Seminar on Technical Information as an Aid to Industrial Development: Patent Documents	September	The Hague and Vienna	EPO
WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Madrid	Government of SPAIN
WIPO Training Course on Industrial Property	September	Munich	Government of GERMANY
WIPO Training Course on Practical Aspects of Patent Information	September	The Hague	Government of the NETHERLANDS
WIPO Training Course on the Legal, Administrative and Economic Aspects of Industrial Property	September	Strasbourg	Governments of FRANCE and SWITZERLAND and CEIPI
WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation and Information	September	Vienna	Government of AUSTRIA
WIPO Training Course on Patent Documentation, Searching and Examination Techniques	September-October	Stockholm	Government of SWEDEN
WIPO/EPO Training Seminar on "Introduction to Search and Examination in the Field of Biotechnology: The Experience of the EPO"	September-October	The Hague, Munich and Geneva	EPO
WIPO/Slovenia National Seminar on the International Registration of Marks and of Industrial Designs	October	Ljubljana	Government of SLOVENIA
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Mbabane	Government of SWAZILAND
PCIPI Working Group on General Information (PCIPI/GI) (15th Session)	October	Geneva	--

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO XVth Regional Seminar on Industrial Property for Latin American Countries	October	Rio de Janeiro	Government of BRAZIL
WIPO Introductory Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Geneva	--
WIPO World Forum on the Protection of Intellectual Creations in the Information Society	October	Naples	Government of ITALY and SIAE
WIPO National Seminar on the Management of Industrial Property at University, Entrepreneurial, Scientific and Technological Levels	October	Montevideo	Government of URUGUAY
WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Brussels	Government of BELGIUM and SABAM
WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Copenhagen	KODA
WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Helsinki	KOPIOSTO
WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Madrid	Government of SPAIN and SGAE
WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Zurich	SUISA
WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Lisbon	Government of PORTUGAL and SPA
WIPO Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October-November	Paris	Government of FRANCE, ADAMI, SACD, SACEM and SPEDIDAM
WIPO-ASEAN Regional Symposium on Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights	October	Manila	Government of the PHILIPPINES and EPO

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO National Seminar on International Norms in Industrial Property	October	Lima	Government of PERU
WIPO Regional Seminar on Trademark Management Strategies for Enterprises in Latin America and the Caribbean	October	Lima	PLACIEX
WIPO African Subregional Seminar for Industrial Property Agents	October	Yaoundé	Government of CAMEROON
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Nouakchott	Government of MAURITANIA
WIPO National Seminar on Intellectual Property	October	Vientiane	Government of LAOS
WIPO National Seminar on the Industrial Property System and Its Role in Promotion of Innovative and Inventive Activities	October	Bangalore	Government of INDIA
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	Lomé	Government of TOGO
WIPO National Seminar on the Industrial Property System and Its Role in Promotion of Innovative and Inventive Activities	October- November	Dhaka	Government of BANGLADESH
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	November	Brazzaville	Government of CONGO
Committee of Experts of the Nice Union (17th Session)	November	Geneva	--
WIPO African Regional Workshop on Patent Agency	November	Pretoria	Government of SOUTH AFRICA
WIPO/EPO Regional Seminar on Patent Information	November	Tashkent	Government of UZBEKISTAN and EPO
Committee of Experts on Well-Known Marks (First Session)	November	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	November	Cotonou	Government of BENIN

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO Specialized Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	November	Tokyo	Government of JAPAN
WIPO/EPO Seminar on Administrative Issues in Patent and Trademark Procedures	November	The Hague and Geneva	Government of the NETHERLANDS, EPO and BBM
WIPO Arbitration Council (Second Meeting)	November	Geneva	--
WIPO International Seminar on Copyright in a Free Market Economy	November	Lima	Government of PERU
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property	November	Toamasina	Government of MADAGASCAR
PCIPI Executive Coordination Committee (PCIPI/EXEC) (17th Session)	November	Geneva	--
PCIPI ad hoc Working Group on the Management of Industrial Property Information (PCIPI/MI) (17th Session)	November	Geneva	--
WIPO Evaluation and Policy-Planning Meeting on Industrial Property	November	Kariba (Zimbabwe)	ARIPO
WIPO Regional Training Course on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Latin America	November	Quito	Government of ECUADOR, Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement and SGAE
WIPO/ASEAN Regional Colloquium on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary	November	Bangkok	Government of THAILAND and CEC
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on Using Patent Information in the Development and Transfer of Technology, Particularly Environment-Related Technologies	November	Daeduk	Government of the REPUBLIC OF KOREA and UNDP
WIPO Seminar on the Legal Protection of Trademarks for the Countries of the Central American Isthmus	November	Guatemala City	Government of GUATEMALA

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO/SGAE National Workshop on Collective Administration of Copyright	November	Quito	SGAE
WIPO Regional Seminar on Industrial Property and the Links Between University and Industry in Latin America	November	Merida	Government of VENEZUELA and ULA
WIPO Users Meeting of the WIPO Patent Information Services for Developing Countries (WPIS)	November	Geneva	--
WIPO National Workshop on the New International Framework of Intellectual Property for the Diplomatic Academy of Ecuador	November	Quito	--
Budget Committee (13th Session)	November	Geneva	--
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property in Chile: a Tool for Innovation and Competition in the Market	November	Santiago	Government of CHILE
PCIPI Working Group on Search Information (PCIPI/SI) (16th Session)	November-December	Geneva	--
WIPO Xth International Congress on the Protection of Intellectual Rights of the Author, the Artist and the Producer	November-December	Quito	Government of ECUADOR and Tribunal of Justice of the Cartagena Agreement
WIPO National Forum on Intellectual Property for the Judiciary	December	Kuala Lumpur	Government of MALAYSIA and UNDP
WIPO Seminar for MERCOSUR Countries on Regional Industrial Property Agreements	December	Florianopolis	Government of BRAZIL
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights	December	Manila	Government of the PHILIPPINES
WIPO National Seminar on Industrial Property for Judges	December	Caracas	Government of VENEZUELA
Committee of Experts on the Patent Law Treaty (First Session)	December	Geneva	--

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Title of Meeting	Month	Place	Organized With
WIPO National Seminar on Copyright and Neighboring Rights for Judges of MERCOSUR Countries	December	Rio Cuarto (Argentina)	ILATID and the National University of Rio Cuarto
WIPO Asia/Pacific Symposium on New Technology and Enforcement of Copyright	December	Denpasar	Governments of INDONESIA and JAPAN
WIPO Regional Consultation Meeting for the Asian and Pacific Region on a Possible Protocol to the Berne Convention and on a Possible New Instrument for the Protection of the Rights of Performers and Producers of Phonograms and on the Legal Protection of Folklore	December	Denpasar	--
WIPO Informal Meeting With International Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Matters of Industrial Property and/or Copyright	December	Geneva	--
WIPO Arab Regional Symposium on the Implications of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)	December	Cairo	Government of EGYPT
Governing Bodies of WIPO (Twenty-Seventh Series of Meetings):	December	Geneva	--
WIPO General Assembly, Seventeenth Session (5th extraordinary)	see above		--
WIPO Coordination Committee, Thirty-Fifth Session (9th extraordinary)	see above		
Paris Union Assembly, Twenty-Fourth Session (12th extraordinary)	see above		
Berne Union Assembly, Eighteenth Session (6th extraordinary)	see above		
Total: 193 meetings			

[Annex C follows]

Annex C

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION AND THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION*

Table of Contents

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Preamble

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the World Trade Organization (WTO),

Desiring to establish a mutually supportive relationship between them, and with a view to establishing appropriate arrangements for cooperation between them,

Agree as follows:

Article 1 *Abbreviated Expressions*

For the purposes of this Agreement:

- (i) “WIPO” means the World Intellectual Property Organization;
- (ii) “WTO” means the World Trade Organization;
- (iii) “International Bureau” means the International Bureau of WIPO;
- (iv) “WTO Member” means a party to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization;

* The Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization bears the date of December 22, 1995, date on which it was signed by the Director General of WIPO and the Director-General of the WTO; it entered into force on January 1, 1996.

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(v) “the TRIPS Agreement” means the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Annex 1C to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization;

(vi) “Paris Convention” means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised;

(vii) “Paris Convention (1967)” means the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 20, 1883, as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967;

(viii) “emblem” means, in the case of a WTO Member, any armorial bearing, flag and other State emblem of that WTO Member, or any official sign or hallmark indicating control and warranty adopted by it, and, in the case of an international intergovernmental organization, any armorial bearing, flag, other emblem, abbreviation or name of that organization.

*Article 2**Laws and Regulations*

(1) [*Accessibility of Laws and Regulations in the WIPO Collection by WTO Members and Their Nationals*] The International Bureau shall, on request, furnish to WTO Members and to nationals of WTO Members copies of laws and regulations, and copies of translations thereof, that exist in its collection, on the same terms as apply to the Member States of WIPO and to nationals of the Member States of WIPO, respectively.

(2) [*Accessibility of the Computerized Database*] WTO Members and nationals of WTO Members shall have access, on the same terms as apply to the Member States of WIPO and to nationals of the Member States of WIPO, respectively, to any computerized database of the International Bureau containing laws and regulations. The WTO Secretariat shall have access, free of any charge by WIPO, to any such database.

(3) [*Accessibility of Laws and Regulations in the WIPO Collection by the WTO Secretariat and the Council for TRIPS*] (a) Where, on the date of its initial notification of a law or regulation under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement, a WTO Member has already communicated that law or regulation, or a translation thereof, to the International Bureau and that WTO Member has sent to the WTO Secretariat a statement to that effect, and that law, regulation or translation actually exists in the collection of the International Bureau, the International Bureau shall, on request of the WTO Secretariat, give, free of charge, a copy of the said law, regulation or translation to the WTO Secretariat.

(b) Furthermore, if, for the purposes of carrying out its obligations under Article 68 of the TRIPS Agreement, such as monitoring the operation of the TRIPS Agreement or providing assistance in the context of dispute settlement procedures, the Council for TRIPS of the WTO requires a copy of a law or regulation, or a copy of a translation thereof, which had not previously been given to the WTO Secretariat under subparagraph (a), and which exists in the collection of the International Bureau, the

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International Bureau shall, upon request of either the Council for TRIPS or the WTO Secretariat, give to the WTO Secretariat, free of charge, the requested copy.

(c) The International Bureau shall, on request, furnish to the WTO Secretariat on the same terms as apply to Member States of WIPO any additional copies of the laws, regulations and translations given under subparagraph (a) or (b), as well as copies of any other laws and regulations, and copies of translations thereof, which exist in the collection of the International Bureau.

(d) The International Bureau shall not put any restriction on the use that the WTO Secretariat may make of the copies of laws, regulations and translations transmitted under subparagraph (a), (b) or (c).

(4) [*Laws and Regulations Received by the WTO Secretariat from WTO Members*]

(a) The WTO Secretariat shall transmit to the International Bureau, free of charge, a copy of the laws and regulations received by the WTO Secretariat from WTO Members under Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement in the language or languages and in the form or forms in which they were received, and the International Bureau shall place such copies in its collection.

(b) The WTO Secretariat shall not put any restriction on the further use that the International Bureau may make of the copies of the laws and regulations transmitted under subparagraph (a).

(5) [*Translation of Laws and Regulations*] The International Bureau shall make available to developing country WTO Members which are not Member States of WIPO the same assistance for translation of laws and regulations for the purposes of Article 63.2 of the TRIPS Agreement as it makes available to Members of WIPO which are developing countries.

Article 3

*Implementation of Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention
for the Purposes of the TRIPS Agreement*

(1) [*General*] (a) The procedures relating to communication of emblems and transmittal of objections under the TRIPS Agreement shall be administered by the International Bureau in accordance with the procedures applicable under Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention (1967).

(b) The International Bureau shall not recommunicate to a State party to the Paris Convention which is a WTO Member an emblem which had already been communicated to it by the International Bureau under Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention prior to January 1, 1996, or, where that State became a WTO Member after January 1, 1996, prior to the date on which it became a WTO Member, and the International Bureau shall not transmit any objection received from the said WTO Member concerning the said emblem if the objection is received by the International Bureau more than 12 months after receipt of the communication of the said emblem under Article 6^{ter} of the Paris Convention by the said State.

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(2) [*Objections*] Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(a), any objection received by the International Bureau from a WTO Member which concerns an emblem that had been communicated to the International Bureau by another WTO Member where at least one of the said WTO Members is not party to the Paris Convention, and any objection which concerns an emblem of an international intergovernmental organization and which is received by the International Bureau from a WTO Member not party to the Paris Convention or not bound under the Paris Convention to protect emblems of international intergovernmental organizations, shall be transmitted by the International Bureau to the WTO Member or international intergovernmental organization concerned regardless of the date on which the objection had been received by the International Bureau. The provisions of the preceding sentence shall not affect the time limit of 12 months for the lodging of an objection.

(3) [*Information to Be Provided to the WTO Secretariat*] The International Bureau shall provide to the WTO Secretariat information relating to any emblem communicated by a WTO Member to the International Bureau or communicated by the International Bureau to a WTO Member.

*Article 4**Legal-Technical Assistance and Technical Cooperation*

(1) [*Availability of Legal-Technical Assistance and Technical Cooperation*] The International Bureau shall make available to developing country WTO Members which are not Member States of WIPO the same legal-technical assistance relating to the TRIPS Agreement as it makes available to Member States of WIPO which are developing countries. The WTO Secretariat shall make available to Member States of WIPO which are developing countries and are not WTO Members the same technical cooperation relating to the TRIPS Agreement as it makes available to developing country WTO Members.

(2) [*Cooperation Between the International Bureau and the WTO Secretariat*] The International Bureau and the WTO Secretariat shall enhance cooperation in their legal-technical assistance and technical cooperation activities relating to the TRIPS Agreement for developing countries, so as to maximize the usefulness of those activities and ensure their mutually supportive nature.

(3) [*Exchange of Information*] For the purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), the International Bureau and the WTO Secretariat shall keep in regular contact and exchange non-confidential information.

*Article 5**Final Clauses*

(1) [*Entry into Force of this Agreement*] This Agreement shall enter into force on January 1, 1996.

(2) [*Amendment of this Agreement*] This Agreement may be amended by common agreement of the parties to this Agreement.

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(3) [*Termination of this Agreement*] If one of the parties to this Agreement gives the other party written notice to terminate this Agreement, this Agreement shall terminate one year after receipt of the notice by the other party, unless a longer period is specified in the notice or unless both parties agree on a longer or a shorter period.

[Annex D follows]

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WIPO PUBLICATIONS ISSUED FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1995

(in alphabetical order)

Title of Publication	Month of Issue	WIPO Publication Number	Languages
Basic Facts about the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)	May	433(E)	English
	(reprints)	433(F)	French
		433(G)	German
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Paris Act, 1971)	January	287(P)	Portuguese
	(reprint)		
	December	287(F)	French
	(reprints)	287(S)	Spanish
Catalogue of Publications (1995)	March	--	English
	August	--	French
Collective Administration of Copyright and Neighboring Rights	October	688(E)	English
	(reprints)	688(F)	French
Conference on Rules for Institutional Arbitration and Mediation, Geneva, January 1995	August	741(E)	English
Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	September	250(E)	English
	(reprint)		
	November	250(R)	Russian
(reprint)			
Cupola Brochure	March	417	51 languages
Directory of Associations of Inventors (8th edition - 1995)	May	622(EF)	English/French
Directory of National Copyright Administrations	July	619(EF)	English/French
Directory of National and Regional Industrial Property Offices (update to November 1995)	December	601(EF)	English/French
Eurasian Patent Convention	September	222(REF)	Russian/English/ French

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Title of Publication	Month of Issue	WIPO Publication Number	Languages
Guide on the Industrial Property Activities of Enterprises in Developing Countries	January	649(E) 649(F) 649(S)	English French Spanish
Guide on the Licensing of Integrated Circuits	September	689(E)	English
Guide to the International Registration of Marks	September	430(E)	English
Guide to the International Registration of Marks on "hypertext" diskette and User's Handbook	April	474(E) 474(F)	English French
Industrial Property and Copyright/ La Propriété industrielle et le Droit d'auteur/ Propiedad Industrial y Derecho de Autor	monthly review bimonthly review	120(E) 120(F) 120(S)	English French Spanish
Industrial Property Glossary	March	826(EFS)	English/French/ Spanish
Industrial Property Statistics 1993 Publication A Publication B Part I: Patents Part II: Trademarks and Service Marks, Utility Models, Industrial Designs, Varieties of Plants, Microorganisms	April July	IP/STAT/1993/A IP/STAT/1993/B	English/French English/French
Information leaflet on WIPO	Updated regularly throughout the year	--	English French Spanish
Intellectual Property in Asia and the Pacific	quarterly journal	435(E)	English
Intellectual Property Reading Material	December	476(E)	English

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Title of Publication	Month of Issue	WIPO Publication Number	Languages	
International Classification for Industrial Designs	September	501(E)	English	
	(reprints)	501(F)	French	
	December	501(PF)	Portuguese/French	
International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks (Nice Classification) (6th edition):	Part I: List of Goods and Services in Alphabetical Order	March	500.1(E)	English
		(reprint)		
	Part II: List of Goods and Services in Class Order	October	500.1(GF)	German/French
		(reprint)		
	International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks (Vienna Classification) (3rd edition)	March	500.2(E)	English
		(reprint)		
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (Rome Convention)	February	502(S)	Spanish	
	September	502(E)	English	
	February & December	328(E)	English	
	(reprints)			
International Designs Bulletin (official publication under the Hague Agreement)	April	328(P)	Portuguese	
	(reprint)			
	December	328(F)	French	
International Patent Classification (IPC) (6th edition) - General Information brochure	monthly bilingual review	December	328(S)	Spanish
		(reprints)		
		June	104(EF)	English/French
		July	409(E)	English
			409(F)	French
			409(S)	Spanish
	International Patent Classification-Volumes I to X		409(A)	Arabic
		409(P)	Portuguese	
		409(R)	Russian	
	September	409(G)	German	
	December	560(E)	English	
	(reprints)	560(F)	French	

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Title of Publication	Month of Issue	WIPO Publication Number	Languages
Introduction to Trademark Law and Practice	January	653(S)	Spanish
Les Appellations d'origine(No. 23)	March	105(F)	French
Les Marques internationales (official publication under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement)	monthly review	103(F)	French
Licensing Guide for Developing Countries	December (reprint)	620(E)	English
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Regulations and Protocol Relating to that Agreement	April	204(F)	French
	(reprints)	204(S)	Spanish
	September	204(G)	German
Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, and Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks	October	204(C)	Chinese
	December	204(R)	Russian
Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods	May (reprint)	261(S)	Spanish
Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks	September (reprint)	263(E)	English
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	May	201(E)	English
	(reprints)	201(S)	Spanish
	December (reprint)	201(A)	Arabic
Patent Cooperation Treaty	January	274(E)	English
	(reprints)	274(F)	French
	February	274(I)	Italian
PCT Gazette/Gazette du PCT (official publication under the PCT)	weekly review	108(E)	English
		108(F)	French

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Title of Publication	Month of Issue	WIPO Publication Number	Languages
PCT Newsletter	monthly review	115(E)	English
PCT pamphlets (Published PCT International Patent Applications)	weekly	--	English* French Spanish German Japanese Russian
Protection Against Unfair Competition	April	725(R) 725(S)	Russian Spanish
Records of the Diplomatic Conference for the Conclusion of the Trademark Law Treaty	May August	347(E) 347(F)	English French
Records of the Diplomatic Conference on the International Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations	December (reprint)	326(E)	English
States Party to the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Treaties Administered by WIPO; States Members of Governing Bodies and Committees	January and July	423(E) 423(F)	English French
Symposium on the International Protection of Geographical Indications, Melbourne, April 1995	August	739(E)	English
The First Twenty-Five Years of the PCT (1970-1995)	November	884(E)	English
Trademark Law Treaty and Regulations	May (reprint) December (reprint)	225(S) 225(E)	Spanish English

* With an abstract and an international search report in English even if the application is published in a language other than English.

Title of Publication	Month of Issue	WIPO Publication Number	Languages
WIPO Arbitration Center - Introductory Information	February	444(J)	Japanese
	May & October (reprints)	444(E)	English
	June	444(A)	Arabic
- The Services of the WIPO Arbitration Center	July (reprint)	445(E)	English
- WIPO Mediation Rules, Arbitration Rules and Expedited Arbitration Rules	June (reprint)	446(E)	English
	July	446(A)	Arabic
WIPO Asian Regional Round Table on the Links Between the Industrial Property System and Its Users, Jakarta, January 1995	September	740(E)	English
WIPO Asian Regional Seminar on the Use of Patent Information by Industry, New Delhi, March 1994	April	738(E)	English
WIPO General Information Brochure (1995)	March	400(E)	English
	April	400(F)	French
		400(S)	Spanish
	May	400(C)	Chinese
	June	400(A)	Arabic
		400(P)	Portuguese
		400(R)	Russian
	July	400(G)	German
August	400(J)	Japanese	
WIPO Handbook on Industrial Property Information and Documentation: Vol. I to IV	March (reprint)	208(E)	English
	Vol. II September	208(S)	Spanish
WIPO Worldwide Symposium on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Artificial Intelligence, Stanford, 1991	July (reprint)	698(E)	English

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Title of Publication	Month of Issue	WIPO Publication Number	Languages
Worldwide Forum on the Arbitration of Intellectual Property Disputes, Geneva, 1994	January	728(F)	French

WIPO Publications on CD-ROMs

ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM	Contained all international patent applications published under the PCT from 1978 to 1989; collections from 1990 are issued yearly.
ESPACE-WORLD CD-ROM	Contained all international patent applications published under the PCT from 1990 onwards; updated yearly.
IPLEX CD-ROM	Contained intellectual property laws and treaties; updated quarterly.
JOPALROM	Contained information published in WIPO's periodical <i>Journal of Patent Associated Literature (JOPAL)</i> from 1981 to 1992, with User's Guide; updated yearly.
ROMARIN CD-ROM (Read-Only Memory of Madrid Actualized Registry Information)	Contained the relevant data of each international mark registered under the Madrid (Marks) Agreement in the International Trademark Register as in force, including figurative elements, if any, and all appellations of origin registered under the Lisbon Agreement; also contained the texts of the Nice and Vienna Classifications in English and French, with User's Guide; updated monthly.

[Annex E follows]

Annex E

ACRONYMS USED IN THE PRESENT DOCUMENT

AADI	Argentine Association of Performers
ABA	American Bar Association
ABU	Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union
ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACC	Australian Copyright Council
ACC(OC)	Organizational Committee of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (United Nations)
ACCT	Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation
ACT	Association of Commercial Television in Europe
ADAMI	Society for the Administration of the Rights of Performing Artists and Musicians
ADII	Agency for the Development of Innovations and Inventions (Egypt)
AEPO	Association of European Performers Organizations
AER	Association of European Radios
AFM	American Association of Musicians of the United States and Canada
AFMA	American Film Marketing Association
AFNOR	French Standards Association
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
AFTRA	American Federation of Television and Radio Artists
AGEPI	State Agency on Industrial Property Protection (Republic of Moldova)
AIDAA	International Association of Audio-Visual Writers and Directors
AIDV	International Wine Law Association
AIE	Spanish Society of Performers
AIJA	International Association of Young Lawyers
AILIS	Association of International Librarians and Information Specialists
AIM	European Association of Industries of Branded Products
AIPLA	American Intellectual Property Law Association
AIPO	Australian Industrial Property Organisation
AIPPI	International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
ALADDA	Asociación Literaria y Artística para la Defensa del Derecho de Autor
ALAI	International Literary and Artistic Association
ALCS	Authors' Licensing and Collecting Society
ANDI	Asociación Nacional de Intérpretes (Mexico)
ANVAR	National Research Development Agency (France)
APAA	Asian Patent Attorneys Association
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APO	Austrian Patent Office
APP	Agency for the Protection of Programs (France)
APRA	Australasian Performing Rights Association
ARIB	Association of Radio Industries and Business
ARIPO	African Regional Industrial Property Organization
ARTIS	Organizations for the Collective Administration of Performers' Rights from Spain

ARTIS EEIG	European Group Representing Organizations for the Collective Administration of Performers' Rights
ASA	Swiss Arbitration Association
ASBU	Arab States Broadcasting Union
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASIL	American Society of International Law
ASIPI	Inter-American Association of Industrial Property
ASPIP	Arab Society for the Protection of Industrial Property
ASRT	Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (Egypt)
ATRIP	International Association for the Advancement of Teaching and Research in Intellectual Property
BBDA	Copyright Office of Burkina Faso
BBDM	Benelux Designs Office
BBM	Benelux Trademark Office
BDI	Federation of German Industry
BIEM	International Bureau of Societies Administering the Rights of Mechanical Recording and Reproduction
BIRPI	United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property
BLACA	British Literary and Artistic Copyright Association
BPTTT	Bureau of Patents, Trademarks and Technology Transfer (Philippines)
BSA	Business Software Alliance (United States of America)
BSEC	Black Sea Economic Cooperation
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CASRIP	Center for Advanced Study and Research on Intellectual Property (United States of America)
CBU	Caribbean Broadcasting Union
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (United Nations)
CCAQ(FB)	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) (United Nations)
CCIA	Computer and Communications Industry Association (United States of America)
CCL	Colombian Book Chamber
CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (United Nations)
CE	Council of Europe
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CEFIC	European Chemical Industry Council
CEIPI	Centre for International Industrial Property Studies (France)
CELIBRIDE	International Liaison Committee for Embroideries, Curtains and Laces
CENAPI	National Industrial Property Center (Benin)
CERLALC	Regional Center for Book Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
CFC	French-Language Song Council
CIPA	Chartered Institute of Patent Agents (United Kingdom)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CISAC	International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers

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CNC	National Cinematography Center (France)
CNCPI	National Institute of Industrial Property Agents (France)
CNIPA	Committee of National Institutes of Patent Agents
COMITEXTIL	Coordination Committee for the Textile Industries in the European Economic Community
CONOPA	Committee of Nordic Industrial Property Agents
COSOMA	Copyright Society of Malawi
CPO	Chinese Patent Office
CRIC	Copyright Research and Information Center (Japan)
DGCPT	Directorate General of Copyrights, Patents and Trademarks (Indonesia)
DVGR	German Association for Industrial Property and Copyright
EAPA	European Alliance of Press Agencies
EAPO	Eurasian Patent Organization/Office
EBLIDA	European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations
EBU	European Broadcasting Union
EC	European Communities
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (United Nations)
ECACC	European Council of American Chambers of Commerce
ECIS	European Committee for Interoperable Systems
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (United Nations)
ECTA	European Communities Trade Mark Association
EFPIA	European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries' Associations
EIA	Electronic Industries Association (United States of America)
EIAJ	Electronic Industries Association of Japan
EPI	Institute of Professional Representatives Before the European Patent Office
EPO	European Patent Organisation/Office
EUROBIT	European Association of Manufacturers of Business Machines and Information Technology Industry
EWC	European Writers' Congress
FCPA	Federal Chamber of Patent Attorneys (Germany)
FEMIP	European Federation of Agents of Industry in Industrial Property
FERA	European Federation of Audiovisual Filmmakers
FIA	International Federation of Actors
FIAD	International Federation of Associations of Film Distributors
FIAPF	International Federation of Film Producers Associations
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FICPI	International Federation of Industrial Property Attorneys
FID	International Federation for Information and Documentation
FILAIE	Ibero-Latin-American Federation of Performers
FIM	International Federation of Musicians
FIPO	Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office
FISTAV	International Federation of Trade Unions of Audio-Visual Workers
FLAPF	Latin American Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms

GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GESAC	European Group of Authors' and Composers' Societies
GIFAP	International Group of National Associations of Manufacturers of Agrochemical Products
IAB	International Association of Broadcasting
IAEL	International Association of Entertainment Lawyers
IAMLADP	Inter-Agency Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications (United Nations)
IAOA	International Alliance of Orchestra Associations
IAWG	International Affiliation of Writers' Guilds
IBA	International Bar Association
ICA	International Council on Archives
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICC	International Computing Centre (United Nations)
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICMP	International Confederation of Music Publishers
ICPIP	Interstate Council for the Protection of Industrial Property
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission (United Nations)
ICSEI	International Cooperation in the Search and Examination of Inventions
ICSID	International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IFCAI	International Federation of Commercial Arbitration Institutions
IFIA	International Federation of Inventors' Associations
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
IFPI	International Federation of the Phonographic Industry
IFPMA	International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations
IFRRO	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations
IFSTAD	Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development
IIA	Information Industry Association (United States of America)
IIDA	Inter-American Copyright Institute
IIP	Institute of Intellectual Property of Japan
IIPA	International Intellectual Property Alliance (United States of America)
ILA	International Law Association
ILATID	Latin American Institute for Advanced Technology, Computer Science and Law
ILO	International Labour Organization/Office
IMPI	Mexican Institute of Industrial Property
INDECOPI	National Institute for the Defense of Competition and Intellectual Property (Peru)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Brazil)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (France)
INPI	National Institute of Industrial Property (Portugal)
INTA	International Trademark Association
IPA	International Publishers Association

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IPCC	International Publishers Copyright Council
IPO	Intellectual Property Owners, Inc. (United States of America)
ISEAS	Institute of South East Asian Studies
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
ISSETU	International Secretariat for Arts, Mass Media and Entertainment Trade Unions
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITI	Information Technology Industry Council
ITMA	Institute of Trade Mark Agents (United Kingdom)
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUA	International Union of Architects
IVF	International Video Federation
IWG	International Writers Guild
IWLA	International Wine Law Association
JDPA	Japan Design Protection Association
JEIDA	Japan Electronic Industry Development Association
JIAMCATT	Joint Interagency Meeting on Computer-Assisted Translation and Technology (United Nations)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JIII	Japan Institute of Invention and Innovation
JIPA	Japan Intellectual Property Association (formerly, Japan Patent Association (JPA))
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit (United Nations)
JPA	Japan Patent Association (see also under JIPA, above)
JPAA	Japan Patent Attorneys Association
JPO	Japanese Patent Office
JTA	Japan Trademark Association
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement
JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
KODA	Danish Composers' Society
KOMCA	Korea Music Copyright Association
KOPIOSTO	Joint Copyright Organization
KPA	Korean Publishers Association
LAS	League of Arab States
LAWASIA	Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
LES	Licensing Executives Society
LESI	Licensing Executives Society International
LIDC	International League for Competition Law
MERCOSUR	Southern Common Market
MINDS	Malaysian Inventions and Designs Society
MIPA	Malaysian Intellectual Property Association
MPI	Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Patent, Copyright and Competition Law

NAB	National Association of Broadcasters (United States of America)
NAB	National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan
NANBA	North American National Broadcasters Association
NCAC	National Copyright Administration of China
NCC	Nigerian Copyright Council
NHK	Japan Broadcasting Corporation
NMPA	National Music Publishers' Association, Inc. (United States of America)
NYIPLA	The New York Intellectual Property Law Association, Inc.
OAPI	African Intellectual Property Organization
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCEAN	Organization for Cooperation Among European and American Nations
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OEPM	Spanish Patent and Trademark Office
OFPI	Swiss Federal Intellectual Property Office
OHIM	Office for Harmonization in the Internal Market (Trade Marks and Designs)
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
OIV	International Vine and Wine Office
ONIITEM	National Office of Inventions, Technical Information and Marks (Cuba)
OTI	Ibero-American Television Organization
PAG	Program Advisory Group
PDG	Patent Documentation Group
PEARLE*	Performing Arts Employers Associations League Europe
PIPA	Pacific Intellectual Property Association
PLACIEX	Commercial Information and Foreign Trade Support Program in Latin America and the Caribbean
PRS	Performing Right Society (United Kingdom)
PTIC	Patent and Trademark Institute of Canada
PTMG	Pharmaceutical Trade Marks Group (United Kingdom)
RITSEC	Regional Information Technology and Software Engineering Center (Egypt)
SABAM	Belgian Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers
SACD	Society of Authors and Composers of Dramatic Works (France)
SACEM	Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (France)
SAIC	State Administration for Industry and Commerce (China)
SAMRO	Southern African Music Rights Organization
SAYCE	Ecuadorian Society of Authors and Composers
SAYCO	Society of Authors and Composers of Colombia
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SGAE	General Authors' Society of Spain
SIAE	Italian Society of Authors and Publishers
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SIECA	Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration

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SIRIM	Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia
SOFTIC	Software Information Center (Japan)
SPA	Portuguese Authors' Society
SPA	Software Publishers Association
SPEDIDAM	Collection and Distribution Society for the Rights of Music Performers and Dancers
SRF	Society of Filmmakers (France)
STM	International Group of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers
SUISA	Swiss Society for Authors' Rights in Musical Works
TRIPS	[Agreement on] Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TVS	Swiss Textile Federation
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UEPIP	Union of European Practitioners in Industrial Property
ULA	University of Los Andes (Venezuela)
UN	United Nations
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICE	Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFAB	Union of Manufacturers for the International Protection of Industrial and Artistic Property (France)
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNJSPB	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board
UNJSPF	United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USPTO	United States Patent and Trademark Office
VSDA	Video Software Dealers Association
WCO	World Customs Organization
WFEO	World Federation of Engineering Organizations
WFMS	World Federation of Music Schools
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPI	World Patent Information (journal)
WSSD	World Summit for Social Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

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INDEX OF COUNTRIES AND CERTAIN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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